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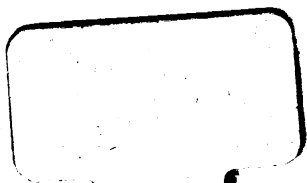
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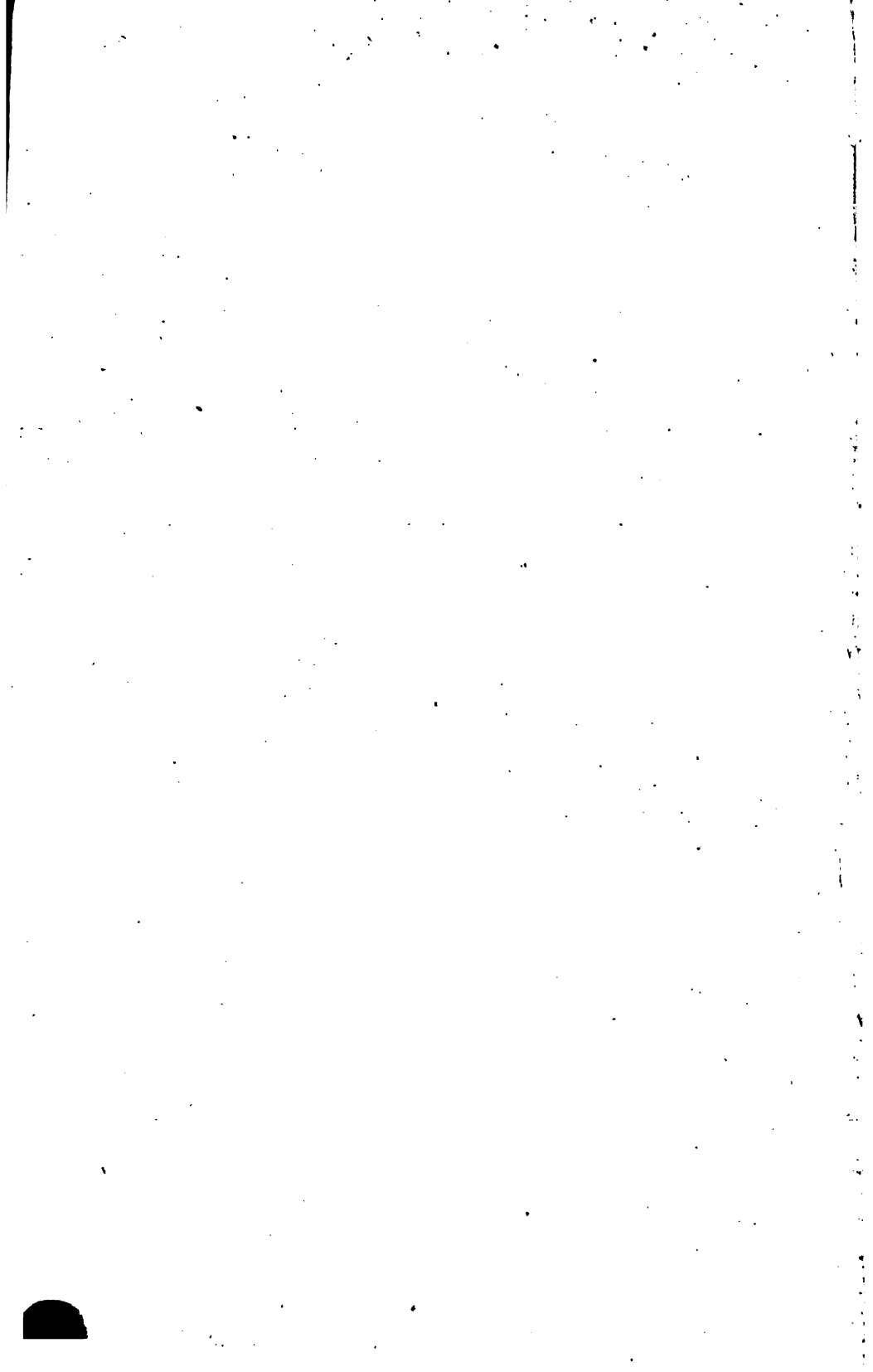
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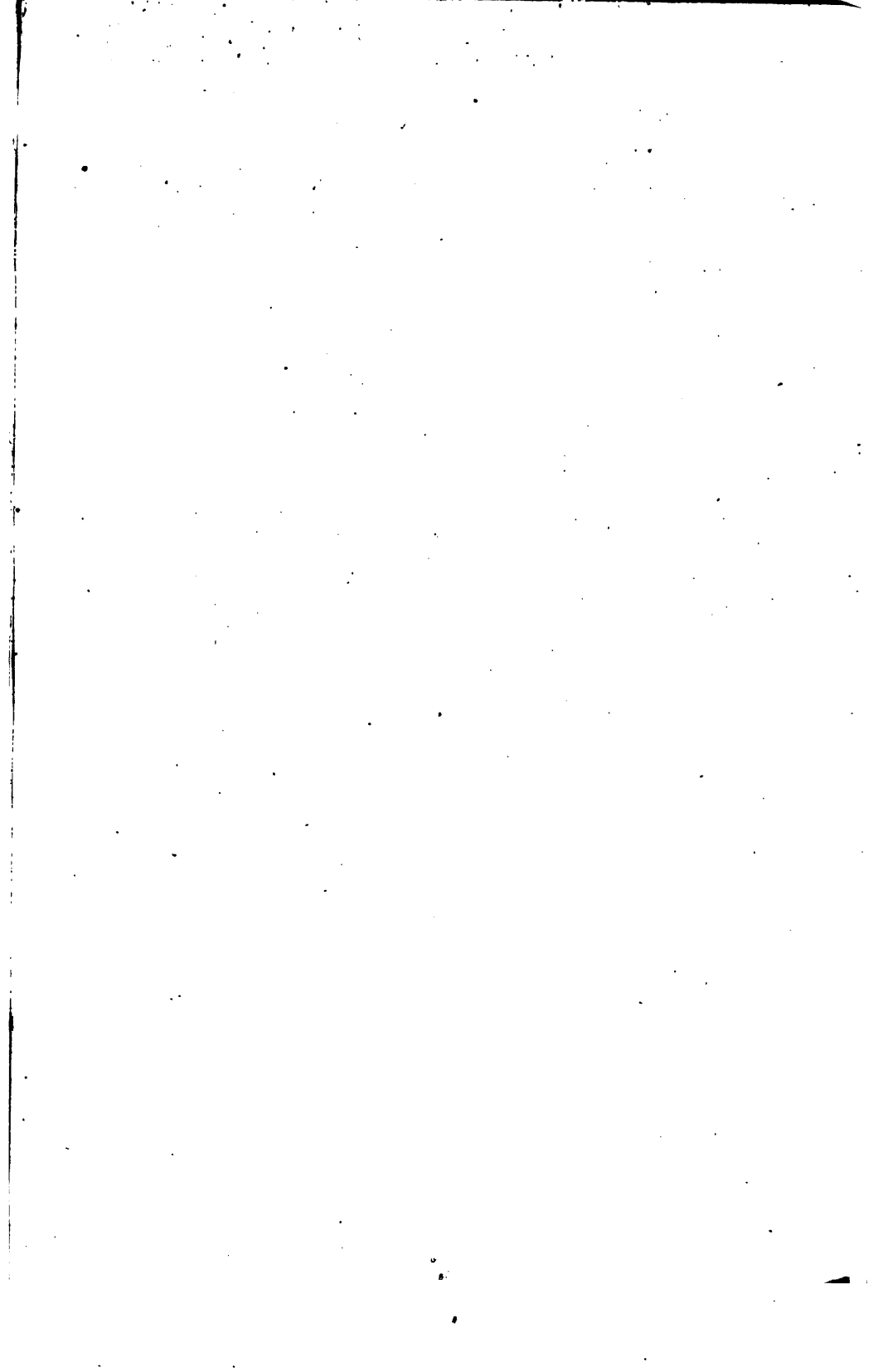
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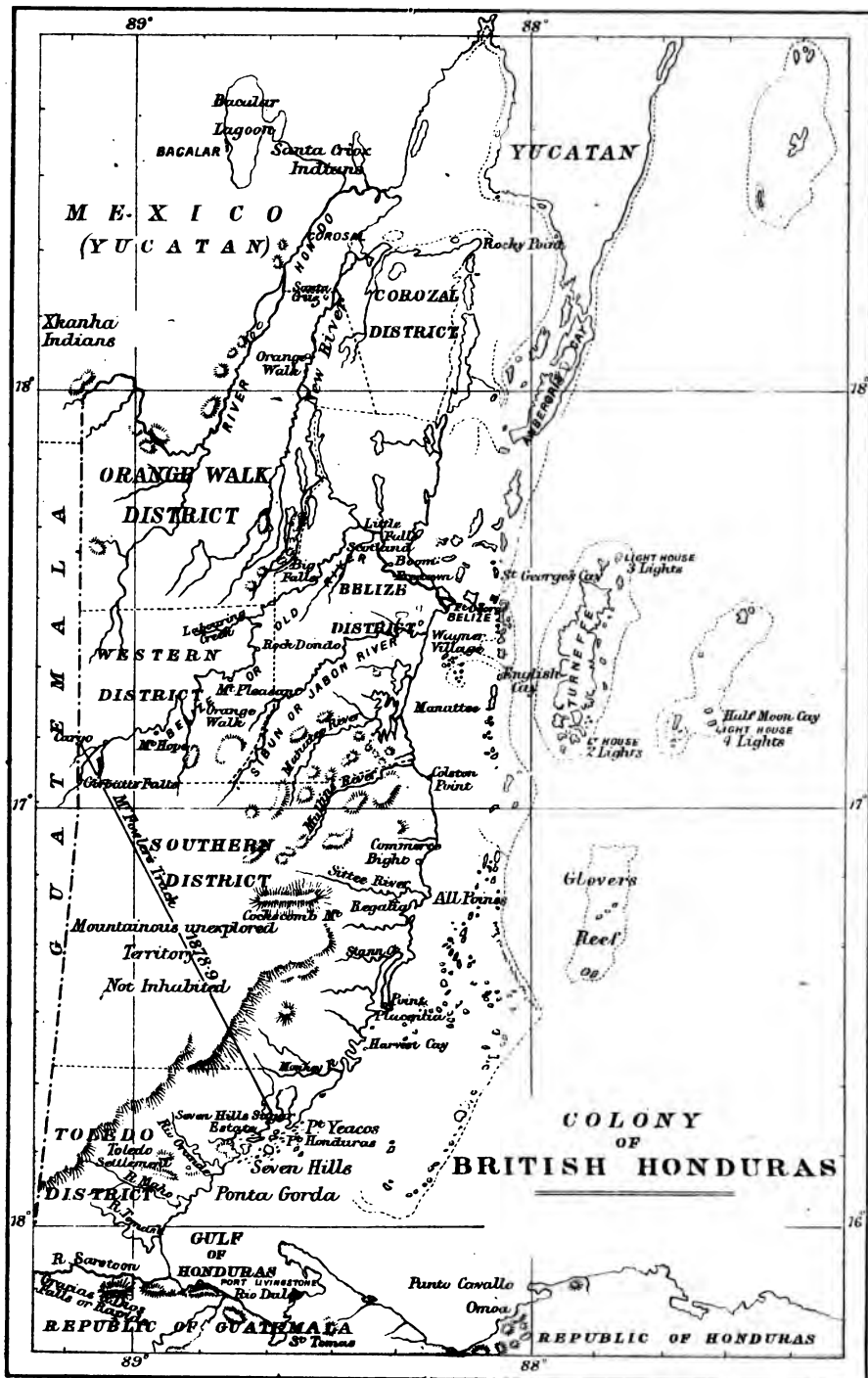


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THE  
HANDBOOK OF BRITISH HONDURAS

FOR

1888-89

COMPRISING

5-7279

HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, AND GENERAL INFORMATION  
CONCERNING THE COLONY

*COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS*

BY

LINDSAY W. BRISTOWE

OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

AND

PHILIP B. WRIGHT

OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

MDCCCLXXXVIII

*TO THE PUBLIC.*

*Notice of retirement from office, alteration of appointments, changes in Mercantile Houses, errors of insertion, or any information useful in compiling and correcting this Handbook, will be duly attended to and thankfully received by the Compilers.*

*RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED*

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

ROGER TUCKFIELD GOLDSWORTHY, C.M.G.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH HONDURAS  
AND VICE-ADMIRAL THEREOF,

BY

HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS THE COMPILERS,

LINDSAY W. BRISTOWE

PHILIP B. WRIGHT.



## PREFACE.

---

THE success which has attended the publication of Handbooks of the different colonies has induced us to present this, the first publication of the Handbook of British Honduras, to the public; and in doing so, we desire to state that we have endeavoured to lay before them a work comprising, in a condensed form, an account of the history, statistics, and general resources of the colony.

The object of bringing out this volume in the middle of the year is to enable us to include the returns of the past financial year. If the Handbook were annually published before these returns are obtained, all information relating to the finances of the colony must necessarily be a year in arrear, and the usefulness of the work, as a book of reference, would be greatly diminished.

We have to express our thanks to several public officers and private individuals for the valuable information afforded by them in the prosecution of our work; nor can we omit to mention the great assistance derived from the following sources:—

Mr Crowe's 'The Gospel in Central America'; Mr Gibb's 'British Honduras'; Mr Morris's 'The Colony of British Honduras'; the late Mr Cockburn's 'Rough Notes'; also various old almanacs and newspapers.

Many of the facts in the history of the colony and in other parts of the Handbook have been taken from the above; and our labour, seeing that the early records of the colony have been destroyed by fire, hurricane,

and Spanish incursions, would have been materially increased had we not been able to refer to such works.

In conclusion, we are anxious to record our sense of the readiness with which his Excellency Governor Goldsworthy, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr Jerningham, complied with our request for access to all official sources of information.

LINDSAY W. BRISTOWE.

PHILIP B. WRIGHT.

BELIZE, *March* 1888.



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7th Month.] JULY 1888. [31 Days.			9th Month.] SEPTEMBER 1888. [30 Days.		
Days of Month.	Days of Week.		Days of Month.	Days of Week.	
1	S	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	1	S	New Customs Tariff introduced, 1885.
2	M	Supreme Court sits at Corosal. Petty Debt	2	S	14TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY. Hurricane, 1787.
3	Tu	Mail leaves. [Court sits.	3	M	Supreme Courts sits—(Civil Side). Petty Debt
4	W	Declaration of American Independence.	4	Tu	Mail leaves. [Court sits. Licensing
5	Th	Mail arrives.	5	W	Magistrates meet. Treaty
6	F	Mosquito Shore evacuated, 1787.	6	Th	Mail arrives. of Versailles affecting
7	S		7	F	Honduras, 1887. Orange
8	S	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	8	S	Walk Indian raid, 1872.
9	M	A Partial Eclipse of the Sun.	9	S	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
10	Tu	Belize laid out in Lots, 1787. Columbus	10	M	Victory at St George's Cay, 1798.
11	W	[born at Cogareto, 1447.	11	Tu	
12	Th	Mail leaves.	12	W	
13	F	[London, 1787.	13	Th	Mail leaves. [1779.
14	S	Honduras discovered, 1502. Convention at	14	F	St George's Cay attacked, settlers captured,
15	S		15	S	Volunteer Force disbanded, 1883.
16	M	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	16	S	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
17	Tu	Petty Debt Court sits.	17	M	Petty Debt Court sits.
18	W	Mail arrives. Great Fire, Northside Belize,	18	Tu	Mail arrives.
19	Th	[1856.	19	W	
20	F	Foundation Stone of St John's Church laid,	20	Th	
21	S	New Guatemala founded, 1775. [1812.	21	F	St MATTHEW.
22	S	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Total Eclipse	22	S	Autumn begins.
23	M	Total Eclipse of the Moon. [of Moon.	23	S	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Autumnal
24	Tu	Mail leaves.	24	M	[Equinox.
25	W	St JAMES.	25	Tu	Mail leaves.
26	Th	Mail arrives.	26	W	
27	F		27	Th	Mail arrives.
28	S	[mala destroyed by earthquake, 1773.	28	F	
29	S	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Old Guate-	29	S	St MICHAEL. MICHAELMAS DAY.
30	M	Superintendent first appointed, 1741.	30	S	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
31	Tu				
8th Month.] AUGUST 1888. [31 Days.			10th Month.] OCTOBER 1888. [31 Days.		
Days of Month.	Days of Week.		Days of Month.	Days of Week.	
1	W	Horse, Dog, Wheel & Dray Tax due. Hur-	1	M	Supreme Court sits at Corosal. Petty Debt
2	Th	Mail leaves. [ricane, 1813.	2	Tu	[Court sits. Registration Ordinance came into force, 1885.
3	F	Sun vertical.	3	W	
4	S		4	Th	Mail leaves.
5	S	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5	F	
6	M	Petty Debt Court sits.	6	S	
7	Tu	Mail arrives. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun.	7	S	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
8	W	[Government House built, 1814.	8	M	
9	Th	Attempt to land convicts from England op-	9	Tu	Mail arrives.
10	F	[posed, 1874.	10	W	
11	S		11	Th	Bahamas discovered, 1492.
12	S	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	12	F	
13	M	Great Fire, Southside Belize, 1854. Mexico	13	S	
14	Tu	Mail leaves. [stormed by Cortes, 1251.	14	S	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
15	W		15	M	Petty Debt Court sits. America discovered,
16	Th	Mail arrives.	16	Tu	Mail leaves. [1492.
17	F		17	W	
18	S	[1827.	18	Th	Mail arrives. St LUKE EVANGELIST.
19	S	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Hurricane,	19	F	
20	M	Petty Debt Court sits. St George's Cay in-	20	S	
21	Tu	[undated, 1827.	21	S	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
22	W		22	M	
23	Th	Mail leaves.	23	Tu	
24	F	St BARTHOLOMEW.	24	W	
25	S		25	Th	Mail leaves.
26	S	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	26	F	
27	M	Supreme Court sits—(Criminal Side).	27	S	
28	Tu	Mail arrives.	28	S	22D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. St SIMON
29	W		29	M	[AND St JUDE.
30	Th		30	Tu	Mail arrives.
31	F	Sun and clock equal. Cyclone, 1864.	31	W	British Honduras proclaimed independent of Jamaica, 1884. HALLOWEEN.

11th Month.] NOVEMBER 1888. [30 Days.			1st Month.] JANUARY 1889. [31 Days.		
Days of Month.	Days of Week.		Days of Month.	Days of Week.	
1	Th	ALL SAINTS' DAY.	1	Tu	Mail arrives. Public Holiday.
2	F		2	W	
3	S		3	Th	
4	S	23D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	4	F	
5	M	Petty Debt Court sits. Gunpowder Plot, [1606.	5	S	
6	Tu	Mail leaves.	6	S	EPIPHANY.
7	W		7	M	Supreme Court sits at Corosal. Petty Debt
8	Th	Mail arrives. Cortes enters Mexico, 1519.	8	Tu	Mail leaves. [Court sits.
9	F	Birth of Prince of Wales. Public Holiday.	9	W	
10	S	Eboe town consumed by fire, 1819.	10	Th	Mail arrives.
11	S		11	F	
12	M	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	12	S	
13	Tu		13	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
14	W		14	M	
15	Th	Mail leaves. Magistrates meet to revise [Jury Lists.	15	Tu	
16	F		16	W	
17	S		17	Th	Mail leaves. George Frederick, King of [Mosquitos, crowned at Belize, 1816. Last day for registering stills.
18	S	25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	18	F	
19	M	Petty Debt Court sits.	19	S	
20	Tu	Mail arrives. Columbus brought to Cadiz [in irons, 1500.	20	S	2D SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
21	W		21	M	Petty Debt Court sits.
22	Th		22	Tu	Mail arrives.
23	F		23	W	
24	S		24	Th	Conversion of St Paul.
25	S	26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	25	F	
26	M	Supreme Court sits—(Criminal Side).	26	S	
27	Tu	Mail leaves.	27	S	3D SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
28	W		28	M	
29	Th	Mail arrives.	29	Tu	Mail leaves.
30	F	St ANDREW. Earthquake in Guatemala, [1577.	30	W	
			31	Th	Mail arrives.

12th Month.] DECEMBER 1888. 31 Days.			2d Month.] FEBRUARY 1889. [28 Days.		
Days of Month.	Days of Week.		Days of Month.	Days of Week.	
1	S		1	F	CANDLEMAS.
2	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	2	S	
3	M	Supreme Court sits—(Civil Side). Petty	3	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
4	Tu	(Debt Court sits. Licensing	4	M	Petty Debt Court sits.
5	W	Magistrates meet.	5	Tu	
6	Th	Mail leaves. St NICHOLAS.	6	W	
7	F		7	Th	Mail leaves.
8	S		8	F	
9	S	2D SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	9	S	[10. Treaty of Paris affecting British Hon- [duras, 1763. [toria married, 1840.
10	M		10	S	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. Queen Vic-
11	Tu	Mail arrives.	11	M	Church of England established, 1777.
12	W		12	Tu	Mail arrives.
13	Th		13	W	
14	F	Prince Consort died, 1861.	14	Th	St VALENTINE.
15	S		15	F	
16	S	3D SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	16	S	
17	M	Petty Debt Court sits.	17	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
18	Tu	Mail leaves.	18	M	Petty Debt Court sits.
19	W	British Honduras Industrial Exhibition, [1871.	19	Tu	Mail leaves.
20	Th	Mail arrives.	20	W	
21	F	St THOMAS. Winter Solstice—Shortest day.	21	Th	Mail arrives.
22	S	[Winter begins.	22	F	
23	S		23	S	[24th. Inhabitants oppose landing of Convicts from Barbadoes, 1817.
24	M	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	24	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY. St MATTHIAS.
25	Tu	CHRISTMAS DAY—Public Holiday.	25	M	Supreme Court sits—(Criminal Side).
26	W	St STEPHEN.	26	Tu	
27	Th	Mail leaves. St JOHN EVANGELIST.	27	W	
28	F	INNOCENTS' DAY.	28	Th	Mail leaves. Cordova repulsed at Cape [Catoche, 1517.
29	S				
30	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.			
31	M				



3d Month.] MARCH 1889. [31 Days.			5th Month.] MAY 1889. [31 Days.		
Days of Month.	Days of Week.		Days of Month.	Days of Week.	
1	F	ST DAVID.	1	W	ST PHILIP AND ST JAMES.
2	S	[4th. Petty Debt Court sits. Licensing Magistrates meet.	2	Th	Mail leaves. Jamaica discovered, 1494.
3	S	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.	3	F	
4	M	Supreme Court sits—(Civil Side).	4	S	
5	Tu	Mail arrives. Shrove Tuesday.	5	S	2D SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
6	W	ASH WEDNESDAY.	6	M	Petty Debt Court sits.
7	Th		7	Tu	Mail arrives.
8	F		8	W	Bahamas taken by Spaniards, 1782.
9	S	Belize Bridge built, 1818.	9	Th	Columbus sailed from Cadiz, 1501. Jamaica [taken, 1665.
10	S	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT. Great Fire, South-side, Belize, 1863.	10	F	
11	M		11	S	[duras declared a Colony, 1862.
12	Tu	Mail leaves.	12	S	3D SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. British Hon-
13	W		13	M	Treaty of Madrid, 1687.
14	Th	Mail arrives.	14	Tu	Mail leaves.
15	F		15	W	
16	S	ST PATRICK.	16	Th	Mail arrives. Ruatan captured by Spain, [1797.
17	S	2D SUNDAY IN LENT.	17	F	
18	M	Petty Debt Court sits.	18	S	
19	Tu	Cordova defeated at Campeachy, 1517.	19	S	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
20	W	Vernal Equinox. Spring begins.	20	M	Petty Debt Court sits. Columbus died at [Valladolid, 1506.
21	Th	Mail leaves.	21	Tu	
22	F		22	W	
23	S		23	Th	Mail leaves. [day.
24	S	3D SUNDAY IN LENT.	24	F	Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819. Public Holi-
25	M	ANNUNCIATION—LADY DAY.	25	S	[taken prisoner, 1549.
26	Tu	Mail arrives.	26	S	ROGATION SUNDAY. Cortes defeated and Honduras handed over to English, 1784.
27	W	Jail built, 1826.	27	M	Mail arrives. [Supreme Court sits (Criminal Side).
28	Th		28	Tu	
29	F		29	W	ASCENSION DAY—Holy Thursday.
30	S	New Court House built, 1880.	30	Th	
31	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	31	F	
4th Month.] APRIL 1889. [30 Days.			6th Month.] JUNE 1889. [30 Days.		
Days of Month.	Days of Week.		Days of Month.	Days of Week.	
1	M	Supreme Court sits at Corosal. Petty Debt	1	S	Assembly agree to defend Settlement, 1797.
2	Tu	Mail leaves. [Court sits.	2	S	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.
3	W		3	M	Supreme Court sits—(Civil Side). Petty
4	Th	Mail arrives.	4	Tu	Mail leaves. [Debt Court sits. Licensing
5	F		5	W	Magistrates meet.
6	S		6	Th	Mail arrives.
7	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	7	F	
8	M		8	S	Belize Volunteer Force formed, 1878.
9	Tu		9	S	PENTECOST—WHITSUNDAY. Grijalva lands
10	W	New Constitution proclaimed, 1871.	10	M	ST BARNABAS. [at Cozumel, 1518.
11	Th	Mail leaves.	11	Tu	Sun and clock equal.
12	F	St John's Church consecrated, 1826.	12	W	
13	S		13	Th	Mail leaves.
14	S	PALM SUNDAY.	14	F	
15	M	Petty Debt Court sits.	15	S	
16	Tu	Mail arrives. Land Tax Return due. Span-	16	S	TRINITY SUNDAY.
17	W	[iards from Peten defeated at	17	M	Petty Debt Court sits.
18	Th	Labouring Creek, 1754.	18	Tu	Mail arrives.
19	F	GOOD FRIDAY. Public Holiday.	19	W	[toria, 1887.
20	S	Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, 1850.	20	Th	CORPUS CHRISTI. Accession of Quen Vic-
21	S	EASTER SUNDAY.	21	F	Summer Solstice—longest day. Summer
22	M	ST GEORGE. [crowned, 1825.	22	S	[begins. Proclamation of
23	Tu	Mail leaves. King Robert of Mosquitos			Queen Victoria, 1887.
24	W	ST MARK. Discovery of Brazil, 1500.	23	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. ST JOHN THE
25	Th	Mail arrives.	24	M	Midsummer Day. [BAPTIST.
26	F		25	Tu	Mail leaves.
27	S	Omos invested by Aury's forces, 1820.	26	W	
28	S		27	Th	Mail arrives.
29	M	LOW SUNDAY.	28	F	ST PETER AND ST PAUL. Coronation of
30	Tu		29	S	Fort George built, 1803. [Queen Victoria, 1838.
			30	S	2D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

COMMON NOTES, FIXED AND MOVABLE  
FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, ETC.,  
FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

Golden Number for 1888,	viii
Epect,	17
Solar Cycle,	21
Roman Indiction,	1
Dominical Letters,	A G
Julian Period,	6601
Sundays after Trinity,	26
St Swithin,	July 15
St James,	" 25
St Bartholomew,	Aug. 24
Jewish New Year, 5649,	Sept. 6
Mohammedan New Year, 1306,	" 7
St Matthew,	" 21
Autumn commences,	" 22
St MICHAEL—MICHAELMAS DAY,	" 29
St Luke Evangelist,	Oct. 18
St Simon and St Jude,	" 28
HALLOWEEN,	" 31
ALL SAINTS' DAY,	Nov. 1
Birth of Prince of Wales (1841),	" 9
St Andrew,	" 30
FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT,	Dec. 2
St Nicholas,	" 6
St Thomas,	" 7
Winter commences,	" 21
CHRISTMAS DAY—TUESDAY,	" 25
St Stephen,	" 26
St John Evangelist,	" 27
INNOCENTS' DAY,	" 28
Golden Number for 1889,	ix
Epect,	28
Solar Cycle,	22
Roman Indiction,	2
Dominical Letter,	F
Julian Period,	6602
Sundays after Trinity,	28
CIRCUMCISION,	Jan. 1
EPHAPHY,	" 6
Russian New Year, Greek Calendar,	" 8
Prince Albert Victor's Birthday (1864),	" 8
Queen Victoria married (1840),	Feb. 10
St Valentine,	" 14
SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY,	" 17
St MATTHIAS—SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY,	" 24
St David,	March 1
QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY,	" 3
ASH WEDNESDAY,	" 6
St Patrick,	" 17
Spring commences,	" 20
ANNUNCIATION—LADY DAY,	" 25
PALM SUNDAY,	April 14

GOOD FRIDAY,	April 19
EASTER SUNDAY,	" 21
St George,	" 23
St Mark,	" 25
LOW SUNDAY,	" 28
St Philip and St James,	May 1
Birth of Queen Victoria (1819),	" 24
ROGATION SUNDAY,	" 26
ASCENSION DAY—HOLY THURSDAY,	" 30
PENTECOST—WHITSUNDAY,	June 9
St Barnabas,	" 11
TRINITY SUNDAY,	" 16
CORPUS CHRISTI,	" 20
Accession of Queen Victoria (1837),	" 20
Summer commences,	" 21
St JOHN THE BAPTIST—MIDSUMMER DAY,	" 24
Queen's Coronation (1838),	" 28
St Peter and St Paul,	" 29

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

A partial eclipse of the sun, July 9th. Invisible at Belize.

A total eclipse of the moon, July 22d and 23d. Visible at Belize.

A partial eclipse of the sun, August 7th. Invisible at Belize.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

(Ord. 13 of 1888.)

The Prince of Wales' Birthday, 9th November 1888  
Christmas Day, 25th December 1888  
New Year's Day, 1st January 1889  
Good Friday, 19th April 1889  
The Queen's Birthday, 24th May 1889  
And any other day that the Governor in Council may declare to be such. Should any of the above days fall on a Sunday, the following day shall be observed as a holiday. The Governor may alter the keeping of the above holidays to some other day.

OFFICE HOURS.

The several public offices of the Colony are open daily throughout the year, including the Magistrates' Court, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. On Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

The Post Office is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. to 8 A.M. for the delivery of letters, in addition to the above hours.

Order 13 of 1883 does not affect the powers of the Chief-Justice under any ordinance to appoint the hour of meeting of the Supreme Court, or to order any adjournment thereof, or to alter or affect the performance of any duty which may be incident to any public office.

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 0 4	8 0 0	0 13 4	3 1 0	0 5 4	18 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 2 0
1 0 1	0 8 0	0 4 4	0 0 8	8 8 8	0 14 0	3 2 3	0 5 4	18 18 1	1 11 6	0 7 3 1	0 1 0 4
1 10 2	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 1 1	8 10 0	0 14 2	3 3 1	0 5 4	19 0 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 2	0 1 0 4
2 0 3	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 1 1	9 0 0	0 15 0	3 4 0	0 6 0	20 0 0	1 13 4	0 7 3 2	0 1 1 7 1
2 2 3	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 1 1	9 9 9	0 15 9	3 7 7	0 6 1	30 0 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 4	0 1 7 3 1
2 10 4	0 2 0	0 11 0	0 1 1	10 0 0	0 16 8	3 10 4	0 6 1	40 0 0	3 6 8	0 15 4 0	0 2 2 2 1
3 0 5	0 0 1	0 1 1	0 2 1	10 10 0	0 17 6	4 0 4	0 7 0	50 0 0	4 3 4	0 19 2 2	0 2 9 9
3 3 5	0 3 1	0 2 0	0 2 1	11 0 0	0 18 4	4 2 3	0 7 1	60 0 0	5 0 0	1 3 1 1	0 8 3 1
3 10 5	0 10 0	0 4 2	0 2 1	11 11 0	0 19 3	4 5 1	0 7 2	70 0 0	5 16 8	1 6 11 0	0 3 10 0
4 0 6	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 2 2	12 0 0	1 0 0	4 7 1	0 8 0	80 0 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 1	0 4 4 4
4 4 7	0 0 1	0 7 0	0 2 2	12 12 0	1 1 0	4 10 4	0 8 1	90 0 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 0	0 4 11 1
4 10 7	0 6 1	0 8 0	0 3 0	13 0 0	1 1 8	5 0 0	0 8 2	100 0 0	8 6 8	1 18 5 0	0 5 5 3
5 0 8	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 3 1	13 13 0	1 2 9	5 3 0	0 9 0	200 0 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11 1
5 5 8	0 8 9	0 2 0	0 3 1	14 0 0	1 3 4	5 4 0	0 9 1	300 0 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 1	0 16 5 1
5 10 9	0 9 2	0 2 1	0 3 2	14 14 0	1 4 6	5 7 1	0 9 2	400 0 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1	1 1 11 1
6 0 10	0 10 0	0 2 2	0 4 0	15 0 0	1 5 0	5 9 1	0 9 3	500 0 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 1	1 7 4 3
6 6 10	0 6 6	0 2 5	0 4 1	15 15 0	1 6 3	6 0 1	0 10 0	600 0 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 1	1 12 10 1
6 10 10	0 10 2	0 2 6	0 4 2	16 0 0	1 6 8	6 1 1	0 10 1	700 0 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 1	1 18 4 1
7 0 11	0 11 8	0 2 8 1	0 4 3	16 16 0	1 8 0	6 5 1	0 11 0	800 0 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 1	2 3 10 0
7 7 12	0 12 3	0 2 10	0 4 4	17 0 0	1 8 4	6 6 1	0 11 1	900 0 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 1	2 9 8 1
7 10 12	0 12 6	0 2 10 1	0 5 0	17 17 0	1 9 9	6 10 1	0 11 2	1000 0 0	83 6 8	19 4 7 1	2 14 9 1

TABLE showing the value of Sterling Money in currency at the rate of 3s. 1d. to the Dollar, used in the Treasury of British Honduras, and calculated by the Chief Clerk.

£ s. d.	\$ c.	£ s. d.	\$ c.	£ s. d.	\$ c.
0 0 1	0 03	0 8 0	2 59	7 0 0	45 41
0 0 2	0 05	0 9 0	2 92	8 0 0	51 89
0 0 3	0 08	0 10 0	3 24	9 0 0	58 38
0 0 4	0 11	0 11 0	3 57	10 0 0	64 87
0 0 5	0 14	0 12 0	3 90	20 0 0	129 73
0 0 6	0 16	0 13 0	4 22	30 0 0	194 59
0 0 7	0 19	0 14 0	4 54	40 0 0	259 46
0 0 8	0 22	0 15 0	4 86	50 0 0	324 32
0 0 9	0 24	0 16 0	5 19	60 0 0	389 19
0 0 10	0 27	0 17 0	5 51	70 0 0	454 05
0 0 11	0 30	0 18 0	5 84	80 0 0	518 92
0 1 0	0 32	0 19 0	6 16	90 0 0	583 79
0 2 0	0 65	1 0 0	6 49	100 0 0	648 65
0 3 0	0 97	2 0 0	12 97	200 0 0	1,297 80
0 4 0	1 30	3 0 0	19 46	300 0 0	1,945 94
0 5 0	1 62	4 0 0	25 95	400 0 0	2,594 60
0 6 0	1 95	5 0 0	32 44	500 0 0	3,243 24
0 7 0	2 27	6 0 0	38 92	1000 0 0	6,486 49

TABLE showing the amounts payable for Post-Office Orders when issued at \$6.50 to the Pound Sterling, plus 5 per cent.

£ s. d.	\$ c.	£ s. d.	\$ c.	£ s. d.	\$ c.	£ s. d.	\$ c.
0 0 1	0 03	0 0 11	0 31	0 10 0	3 42	1 0 0	6 88
0 0 2	0 06	0 1 0	0 34	0 11 0	3 76	2 0 0	13 65
0 0 3	0 08	0 2 0	0 68	0 12 0	4 10	3 0 0	20 48
0 0 4	0 11	0 3 0	1 02	0 13 0	4 44	4 0 0	27 30
0 0 5	0 14	0 4 0	1 37	0 14 0	4 79	5 0 0	34 13
0 0 6	0 17	0 5 0	1 71	0 15 0	5 12	6 0 0	40 95
0 0 7	0 20	0 6 0	2 05	0 16 0	5 47	7 0 0	47 78
0 0 8	0 23	0 7 0	2 40	0 17 0	5 82	8 0 0	54 60
0 0 9	0 26	0 8 0	2 73	0 18 0	6 15	9 0 0	61 34
0 0 10	0 28	0 9 0	3 07	0 19 0	6 49	10 0 0	68 25

TABLE showing the value of Mexican Currency in Central American, Chilian, Peruvian, &c., Currency.

Mexican Currency.	Central American, &c., Currency.	Mexican Currency.	Central American, &c., Currency.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
0 05	0 054	9 00	9 72
0 10	0 108	10 00	10 80
0 25	0 27	20 00	21 60
0 50	0 54	30 00	32 40
1 00	1 08	40 00	43 20
2 00	2 16	50 00	54 00
3 00	3 24	60 00	64 80
4 00	4 32	70 00	75 60
5 00	5 40	80 00	86 40
6 00	6 48	90 00	97 20
7 00	7 56	100 00	108 00
8 00	8 64	1000 00	1080 00

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL  
AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET

Earth, . . . . .	21	Pit Sand, . . . . .	22
Clay, . . . . .	18	River ditto, . . . . .	19
Chalk, . . . . .	14	Marl, . . . . .	18
Thames ballast, . . . . .	20	Shingle, . . . . .	23
Coarse gravel, . . . . .	19	Night-soil, . . . . .	18

## WATER.

1 Cubic inch . . . . .	=	0.861 lb.
1 Gallon . . . . .	=	10.0000 "
1 Cubic foot . . . . .	=	62.8210 "
1 Ditto . . . . .	=	6.2321 gallons.
35.943 Cubic feet . . . . .	=	1 ton.

Cistern, 1 cubic foot, is equal to about 6½ gallons, or 62.821 lb. A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold about 187 gallons, and weigh nearly 16 cwt. in addition to its own weight.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1210 lb., pure silver 655 lb., cast iron 450 lb., copper 550 lb., lead 710 lb., pure platinum 1220 lb., tin 456 lb.

The gallon is = 277½ cubic inches, = 0.16 cubic feet, = 10 lb. distilled water.

## LIQUID MEASURE. Gals. Qts. Pts.

4 Gills 1 Pint, . . . . .			1
2 Pints 1 Quart, . . . . .			2
4 Quarts 1 gallon, . . . . .			8
Firkin or Quarter Barrel, . . . . .	1	36	72
Kilderkin or Half Barrel, . . . . .	18	72	144
Barrel, . . . . .	36	144	288
Hogshead of Ale (½ barrel), . . . . .	54	216	432
Punchon, . . . . .	72	288	576
Butt of Ale (3 barrels), . . . . .	108	432	864

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons and quarts, the others are merely nominal; e.g., the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons 1 quart 1 pint and 3.55 gills imperial measure, and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of imported wines the following are the usual measurements:—

Pipe of Port or Masdeu . . . . .	=	115 Gallons.
" Teneriffe . . . . .	=	100 "
" Marsala . . . . .	=	93 "
" Madeira and Cape . . . . .	=	92 "
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas . . . . .	=	117 "
" Sherry and Tent . . . . .	=	108 "
Aum of Hock and Rhenish . . . . .	=	30 "
Hogshead of Claret . . . . .	=	46 "

## DRY OR CORN MEASURE.

4 Quarts . . . . .	=	1 Gallon.
2 Gallons . . . . .	=	1 Peck.
4 Pecks . . . . .	=	1 Bushel.
4 Bushels, 1 Sack, or . . . . .	=	1 Coomb.
8 Bushels, or 2 coombs . . . . .	=	1 Quarter.
5 Quarters . . . . .	=	1 Load.
10 Quarters . . . . .	=	1 Last.

Boll of Meal = 140 lb.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack.

Coals were formerly sold by measure, 3 bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by the sack of three bushels.

## MEASURES OF TIME.

60 Seconds . . . . .	=	1 Minute.
60 Minutes . . . . .	=	1 Hour.
24 Hours . . . . .	=	1 Day.
7 Days . . . . .	=	1 Week.
28 Days . . . . .	=	1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days . . . . .	=	1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months . . . . .	=	1 Year.
365 Days . . . . .	=	1 Common Year.
366 Days . . . . .	=	1 Leap Year.

## ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 Seconds . . . . .	=	1 Minute.
60 Minutes . . . . .	=	1 Degree.
90 Degrees . . . . .	=	1 Sign.
30 Degrees . . . . .	=	1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360°, . . . . .	=	1 Circumference, or Great Circle.

## HAY AND STRAW.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb.  
Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.  
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.  
Load, 36 Trusses = Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lb.; Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb.

## WOOL.

		cwt.	qr.	lb.
7 Pounds . . . . .	=	1 Clove,	0	0 7
2 Cloves . . . . .	=	1 Stone,	0	0 14
2 Stones . . . . .	=	1 Tod,	0	1 0
6½ Tods . . . . .	=	1 Wey,	1	2 14
12 Sacks . . . . .	=	1 Last,	39	0 0

The Pack weighs 240 lb.

Cotton Wool, Bale variable; U. S. A. and Egyptian, about 450 lb.; East Indian, 880 lb.; Brazil, 180 lb.

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	In.	Ft.	Ys.	Pls.	Ch.	Fs.
Foot, . . . . .	12	1				
Yard, . . . . .	36	3	1			
Rod, pole, or perch, . . . . .	198	16½	5½	1		
Chain, . . . . .	792	66	22	4	1	
Furlong, . . . . .	7,920	660	220	40	10	
1 Mile, . . . . .	63,360	5,280	1,760	320	80	8

1 Mile, Geographical, 6,082.66 feet.

## PARTICULAR MEASURES OF LENGTH.

A point, ¼ of an inch.	A fathom, 6 feet.
A line, ¼ of an inch.	A cable's length, 120 fathoms.
A palm, 3 inches.	A league, 3 miles.
A hand, 4 inches.	Admiralty knot, 6080 ft.
A link, 7.92 inches.	A degree, 69½ miles = 60 nautical knots or geographical miles.
12 lines, 1 inch.	
A cubit, 18 inches.	
A pace, military, 2ft. 6in.	
A pace, geometrical, 5ft.	

## SQUARE OR SURFACE MEASURE.

	In.	Ft.	Ys.	Pls.	Ch.	R.
Square foot, . . . . .	144	1				
Square yard, . . . . .	1,296	9	1			
Rod, pole, or perch, . . . . .	39,204	272½	80½	1		
Square chain, . . . . .	627,264	4,356	484	16	1	
Rood, . . . . .	1,568,160	10,890	1,210	40	2½	1
Acres, . . . . .	6,272,640	43,560	4,840	160	10	4

A square mile contains 640 acres = 2560 roods, 6400 chains, 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.

## APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, BY WHICH MEDICINES ARE COMPOUNDED.

20 Grains . . . . .	=	1 Scruple ☉ . . . . .	=	20 grs.
3 Scruples . . . . .	=	1 Drachm ℥ . . . . .	=	60 "
8 Drachms . . . . .	=	1 Ounce ℥ . . . . .	=	* 480 "
12 Ounces . . . . .	=	1 Pound lb. . . . .	=	* 5760 "

\* The Avoirdupois oz. of 437½ grains and the lb. of 7000 grains are the weights named in the London Pharmacopoeia, and the drugs are purchased by Avoirdupois weight.

## FLUID MEASURE. Marked.

60 Minims ℥ . . . . .	=	1 Fluid Drachm, . . . . .	f 3
8 Drachms . . . . .	=	1 Ounce, . . . . .	f 3
20 Ounces . . . . .	=	1 Pint, . . . . .	0
8 Pints . . . . .	=	1 Gallon, . . . . .	gal.

## AVOIRDUPOIS.

27½ Grains . . . . .	=	1 Drachm = 27.34375	} Grs.
16 Drachms . . . . .	=	1 Ounce (oz.) = 437.5	
16 Ounces . . . . .	=	1 Pound (lb.) = 7000	
28 Pounds . . . . .	=	1 Quarter (qr.)	
4 Quarters . . . . .	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.), 112 lb.	
20 Cwt. . . . .	=	1 Ton, 2240 lb.	

Avoirdupois weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings, but in addition to the above there are special weights for various articles, the chief of which are:—

A Stone of Butcher's Meat . . . . .	=	8 lb.
A Stone, Horseman's weight, . . . . .	=	14 "
A Firkin of Butter . . . . .	=	56 "
A Firkin of Soft Soap . . . . .	=	64 "

A Box of Fish, about . . . . .	= 90 lb.
A Quintal or Cental . . . . .	= 100 "
A Barrel of Gunpowder . . . . .	= 100 "
A Barrel of Raisins . . . . .	= 112 "
A Seam of Glass, 24 stones, . . . . .	= 120 "
A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins, . . . . .	= 224 "
A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap . . . . .	= 256 "
A Fodder of Lead, London and Hull, . . . . .	= 194 cwt.
"    "    Derby . . . . .	= 324 "
"    "    Newcastle . . . . .	= 214 "
A Sack—Potatoes, 168 lb.; Flour, 280 lb.; Coals, 224 lb.; a ton of Coals, 10 sacks.	
A Quire of Paper, 24 sheets.	
A Ream of Paper, 20 quires.	
A Printer's Ream, 516 sheets.	

TROY WEIGHT.

8·17 Grains . . . . .	= 1 Carat.
24 Grains . . . . .	= 1 Pennyweight (dwt.)
20 Pennyweights . . . . .	= 1 Ounce, . . . 480 grs.
12 Ounces . . . . .	= 1 Pound, . . . 5760 "

Troy is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewelers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries, and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries; but the carat varies: in France it is 8·18 grs., in Holland 8·0 grs., and in the U. S. A. 3·2. The jewellery ounce is divided into 161½ carats and 600 pearl grains.

The oz. Troy and Apothecaries = 1·0971 oz. avoirdupois; but the lb. Troy and Apothecaries = only 0·8228 lb. avoirdupois, and 176 lb. Troy and Apothecaries = 144 lb. avoirdupois.

STANDARD gold consists of 22 parts pure gold alloyed with 2 parts of copper or other metal, and according to the quantity of alloy is called 9, 12, 15, or 18 carat, i.e., that quantity of pure gold out of the twenty-four. Standard silver is invariably of one fineness, viz., 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine to 18 dwt. alloy. One lb. of silver is coined into 66 shillings.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1728 Cubic inches . . . . .	= 1 Cubic foot.
27 Cubic feet . . . . .	= 1 Cubic yard.

40 Cubic feet of rough, or	} = 1 Ton or Load.
50 Do. of hewn timber . . . . .	
42 Cubic feet of timber . . . . .	
108 Cubic feet . . . . .	
128 Cubic feet . . . . .	= 1 Shipping ton.
128 Cubic feet . . . . .	= 1 Stack of wood.
40 Cubic ft. merchandise . . . . .	= 1 Cord of wood.
40 Cubic ft. merchandise . . . . .	= 1 Ton shipping.

CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS', AND BUILDERS' MEASUREMENTS.

Stock bricks, . . . . .	8½ inches × 4½ × 2½
Walsh fire bricks, . . . . .	9 " × 4½ × 2½
Dutch clinkers, . . . . .	9½ " × 8 × 1½
A rod of brickwork = 306 cubic feet or 11½ cubic yards, and contains about 4500 bricks, with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.	

SIZES OF SLATES.

	in. in.		in. in.
Princesses, . . . . .	24×14	Ladies, . . . . .	16×8
Duchesses, . . . . .	24×12	Ditto, . . . . .	15×8
Marchionesses, . . . . .	22×12	Ditto, . . . . .	14×12
Countesses, . . . . .	20×10	Ditto, . . . . .	14×8
Viscountesses, . . . . .	18×10	Plantations, . . . . .	13×11
Ditto, . . . . .	18×9	Doubles, . . . . .	13×18
Ladies, . . . . .	18×10	Ditto, . . . . .	12×20

SPANISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHT.

1 Arroba . . . . .	= 25 lb.
1 Quintal . . . . .	= 100 lb.

DRY MEASURE.

1 Almud . . . . .	= 5 qts.
1 Cargo . . . . .	= 60 "
1 Barril . . . . .	= 110 "
*1 Beneguen . . . . .	= 55 "

\* Used only for white lime.

LAND MEASURE.

1 Vara = ⅓th of a yard (nearly).
1 Mecate = { 24 varas, or
22 yds. (nearly).

LIQUID MEASURE.

The imperial measure is exclusively in use.

## PART II.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty **VICTORIA**, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India, *Kaisar-i-Hind*), born 24th May 1819; succeeded to the Throne 20th June 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned 28th June 1838; and married, 10th February 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emmanuel, PRINCE CONSORT, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was born 26th August 1819, and died 14th December 1861. Her Majesty has had issue—

1. H.R.H. **VICTORIA Adelaide Mary Louisa**, PRINCESS ROYAL, b. 21st November 1840; m. 25th January 1858, to his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany (b. 18th October 1831, d. 15th June 1888), and has had issue—**Frederick William V. A.**, b. 27th January 1859, m. 27th February 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue; **V. E. A. Charlotte**, b. 24th July 1860, m. 18th February 1878, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue; **A. W. Henry**, b. 14th August 1862; **Sigismund**, b. 15th September 1864, d. 18th June 1866; **Victoria**, b. 12th April 1866; **Waldemar**, b. 10th February 1868, d. 27th March 1879; **Sophia Dorothea**, b. 14th June 1870; and **Margaret**, b. 22d April 1872.

2. H.R.H. **ALBERT EDWARD**, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, &c., b. 9th November 1841; m. 10th March 1863, to the Princess Alexandra C. M. C. L. Julia (b. 1st December 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—**Albert Victor Christian Edward**, Lieutenant 10th Hussars, b. 8th January 1864; **George**, Lieutenant Royal Navy, b. 3d June 1865; **Louise**, b. 20th February 1867; **Victoria**, b. 6th July 1868; **Maud**, b. 26th November 1869; and **Alexander**, b. 6th April, d. 7th April 1871.

3. H.R.H. **Alice Maud Mary**, b. 25th April 1843; m. 1st July 1862, to H.R.H. **LOUIS IV.**, Grand Duke of Hesse (b. 12th September 1837), d. 14th December 1878; her issue being—**Victoria Alberta**, b. 5th April 1863; m. 30th April 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, Royal Navy; **Elizabeth**, b. 1st November 1864, m. 15th June 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; **Irene**, b. 11th July 1866; **Ernest Louis**, b. 25th November 1868; **Frederick William**, b. 7th October 1870, d. 29th June 1873; **Alix Victoria**, b. 6th June 1872; and **Mary Victoria**, b. 24th May 1874, d. 15th November 1878.

4. H.R.H. **ALFRED Ernest Albert**, Duke of Edinburgh, b. 6th August 1844; Admiral Royal Navy, 21st October 1887; m. 23d January 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (b. 17th October 1853), and has issue—**Alfred**, b. 15th October 1874; **Marie**, b. 29th October 1875; **Victoria Melita**, b. 25th Nov. 1876; **Alexandra**, b. 1st September 1878; and **Beatrice**, b. 20th April 1884.

5. H.R.H. **HELENA Augusta Victoria**, b. 25th May 1846; m. 5th July 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (b. 22d January 1831), and has had issue—**Christian Victor**, b. 14th April 1867; **Albert John**, b. 26th February 1869; **Victoria Louise**, b. 3d May 1870; **Louise Augusta**, b. 12th August 1872; and **Harold**, b. 12th May, d. 20th May 1876.

6. H.R.H. **Louise Caroline Alberta**, b. 18th March 1848, m. 21st March 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne (b. 6th August 1845).

7. H.R.H. **ARTHUR W. P. A.**, Duke of Connaught, b. 1st May 1850; Major-General, Colonel of Scots Guards, Colonel-in-Chief Rifle Brigade; m. 18th March 1879, to Princess Louise Margaret, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia (b. 25th July 1860), and has issue—**Margaret Victoria Augusta C. N.**, b. 15th January 1882; **Arthur F. P. A.**, b. 13th January 1883; **Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth**, b. 17th March 1886.

8. H.R.H. **Leopold G. D. A.**, Duke of Albany, b. 7th April 1853, m. 27th April 1882, to the Princess

**Helen**, daughter of the Prince of Waldeck (b. 17th February 1861); d. 28th March 1884, his issue being—**Alice Mary**, b. 25th February 1883; **Leopold CHARLES EDWARD George**, Duke of Albany, b. 19th July 1884.

9. H.R.H. **BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora**, b. 14th April 1857, m. 23d July 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (b. 5th October 1858), and has issue—**Alexander**, b. 23d November 1886, and **Victoria Eugénie Julia Eva**, b. 24th October 1887.

## PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

H.R.H. **ERNEST Augustus George**, third DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, son of the late King of Hanover, cousin to her Majesty; b. 21st September 1845; m. 21st December 1878, to the Princess Thyra of Denmark, and has issue—**Marie Louisa**, b. 11th October 1879; **George William**, b. 28th October 1880; **Alexandra**, b. 29th September 1882; **Olga**, b. 11th July 1884; **Christian**, b. 4th July 1885; and a son, b. 17th November 1877. His sisters—**FREDERICA**, b. 9th January 1848; m. 24th April 1880, **Freiherr von Pawel-Rammingen** (issue—**Victoria**, b. 7th March, d. 27th March 1881); and **MARY Ernestine**, b. 3d December 1849.

H.R.H. **AUGUSTA Wilhelmina Louisa**, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, b. 25th July 1797; m. 7th May 1818, the Duke of Cambridge (who d. 8th July 1850), and has issue—

1. **GEORGE William Frederick Charles**, second DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief, b. 26th March 1819.

2. **AUGUSTA Caroline**, b. 19th July 1822; m. 28th June 1843, **Frederick**, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—**Adolphus Frederick**, b. 22d July 1848; m. and has issue.

3. **MARY Adelaide**, b. 27th November 1833; m. 12th June 1866, **Francis Duke of Teck** (b. 27th August 1837), and has issue—**Victoria Mary**, b. 26th May 1867; **Adolphus**, b. 13th August 1868; **Francis**, b. 9th January 1870; and **Alexander George**, b. 14th April 1874.

## HER MAJESTY'S NEAR RELATIVES.

**Nephews and Niece**, by half-sister, daughter of her late mother the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, **Emich Charles**, Prince of Leiningen—

1. **Charles Louis**, b. 25th October 1829; m. morganatically. In the Wurtemberg army.

2. **Herman Ernest**, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, b. 31st August 1832; Lieutenant-General in the Prussian service; m. and has issue.

3. **Prince Victor Ferdinand**, of Hohenlohe, b. 11th November 1833; Admiral (retired) in the Royal Navy, Governor of Windsor Castle; m. 26th January 1861, **Laura**, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir George Seymour, and has issue.

4. **Adelaide Victoire**, b. 20th July 1835; m. 11th September 1856, **Prince Frederick** of Schleswig-Holstein (d. 14th January 1880), and has issue.

**Nephews**, by half-brother, son of the late Duchess of Kent—**Ernest Leopold**, Prince of Leiningen, Admiral Royal Navy, b. 9th November 1830; m. 11th September 1858, **Princess Maria** of Baden, and has issue; and **Edward Frederic**, b. 5th January 1833, Captain Royal Imperial Guard of Austria.

MINISTERS AND OFFICERS OF STATE.

Marquis of Salisbury, . . . . .	<i>Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.</i>
Lord Halsbury, . . . . .	<i>Lord High Chancellor.</i>
Viscount Cranbrook, . . . . .	<i>Lord President of Council.</i>
Earl Cadogan, . . . . .	<i>Lord Privy Seal.</i>
George Joachim Goschen, . . . . .	<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>
Henry Matthews, Q.C., . . . . .	<i>Secretary of State, Home Department.</i>
Lord Knutsford, . . . . .	<i>Secretary of State, Colonial Department.</i>
Hon. Edward Stanhope, . . . . .	<i>Secretary of State, War Department.</i>
Viscount Cross, . . . . .	<i>Secretary of State, Indian Department.</i>
Lord George Francis Hamilton, . . . . .	<i>First Lord of the Admiralty.</i>
William Henry Smith, . . . . .	<i>First Lord of the Treasury.</i>
Lord Ashbourne, . . . . .	<i>Lord Chancellor of Ireland.</i>
Arthur James Balfour, . . . . .	<i>Chief Secretary for Ireland.</i>
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bart., . . . . .	<i>President of Board of Trade.</i>
Duke of Rutland, . . . . .	<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.</i>
Charles Thomson Ritchie, . . . . .	<i>President of Local Government Board.</i>

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Henry Cecil Raikes, . . . . .	<i>Postmaster-General.</i>
Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart., . . . . .	<i>Vice-President, Committee of Council.</i>
Hon. David Robert Plunket, . . . . .	<i>Works and Public Buildings.</i>
Hon. Sidney Herbert, . . . . .	} <i>Junior Lords of the Treasury.</i>
Colonel William Hood Walrond, . . . . .	
Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., . . . . .	} <i>Financial Secretary to the Treasury.</i>
William Lawies Jackson, . . . . .	
Aretas Akers-Douglas, . . . . .	<i>Political Secretary to the Treasury.</i>
Earl Brownlow, . . . . .	<i>Paymaster-General.</i>
William Thackeray Marriott, . . . . .	<i>Judge-Advocate General.</i>
Admiral Sir Arthur William A. Hood, . . . . .	} <i>Lords of the Admiralty.</i>
Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins, . . . . .	
Vice-Admiral Sir William Graham, . . . . .	} <i>Secretary to the Admiralty.</i>
Rear-Admiral Charles Frederick Hotham, . . . . .	
Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, . . . . .	<i>Political Secretary, Home Office.</i>
Arthur Bower Forwood, . . . . .	<i>Political Secretary, Foreign Office.</i>
Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, . . . . .	<i>Political Secretary, Colonial Office.</i>
Sir James Fergusson, Bart., . . . . .	<i>Political Secretary, India Office.</i>
Baron Henry de Worms, . . . . .	<i>Political Secretary, War Office.</i>
Sir John Gorst, Q.C., . . . . .	<i>Political Secretary, Board of Trade.</i>
Lord Harris, . . . . .	<i>Political Secretary, Local Government Board.</i>
Earl of Onslow, . . . . .	<i>Surveyor-General of Ordnance.</i>
Walter Hume Long, . . . . .	<i>Financial Secretary, War Office.</i>
Hon. Sir (H.) Stafford Northcote, Bart., . . . . .	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
Hon. William St J. F. Brodrick, . . . . .	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>
Sir Richard Everard Webster, Q.C., . . . . .	
Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., . . . . .	

SCOTLAND.

Marquis of Lothian, . . . . .	<i>Secretary, and Keeper of Seal.</i>
John Inglis, . . . . .	<i>Lord Justice-General.</i>
John Hay Athole Macdonald, Q.C., . . . . .	<i>Lord Advocate.</i>
Marquis of Lothian, . . . . .	<i>Keeper of the Privy Seal.</i>
Lord Moncreiff, . . . . .	<i>Lord Justice-Clerk.</i>
Earl of Glasgow, . . . . .	<i>Lord Clerk Register.</i>
James Patrick B. Robertson, Q.C., . . . . .	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

IRELAND.

Marquis of Londonderry, . . . . .	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>
Arthur James Balfour, . . . . .	<i>Chief Secretary.</i>
Lieut.-Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, . . . . .	<i>Under-Secretary.</i>
Lord Ashbourne, . . . . .	<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>
Peter O'Brien, Q.C., . . . . .	<i>Attorney-General.</i>
D. H. Madden, Q.C., . . . . .	<i>Solicitor-General.</i>

## SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Right Hon. HENRY THURSTAN HOLLAND, Bart., BARON KNUTSFORD (created 1888), M.P., G.C.M.G. (1886), K.C.M.G. (1877), C.M.G. (1875).—Succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in Oct. 1873. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 16th Nov. 1849, and went the Northern Circuit; legal adviser to the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, Jan. 1867, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State, March 1870. Resigned 3d Aug. 1874, and elected member for Midhurst, 22d Sept. 1874; member of the Royal Commission on the Treatment of Fugitive Slaves, 1876; one of the Royal Commissioners on the Defence of British possessions and commerce abroad, 8th Sept. 1879; Secretary to the Treasury, June 1885; and Vice-President of the Council, Sept. 1885, and again in Aug. 1886; returned to Parliament as member for the Hampstead division of Middlesex, 1885, and again 1886 and 1887; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Jan. 1887.

## \* DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

*Secretary of State.*—Right Hon. LORD KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G., M.P.

*Private Secretaries.*—Mr W. A. Baillie Hamilton and Mr H. W. Just.

*Parliamentary Under-Secretary.*—EARL OF DUNRAVEN.

*Private Secretary.*—Mr F. Graham.

*Permanent Under-Secretary.*—SIR ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, K.C.B.

*Private Secretary.*—Mr C. P. Lucas.

Political and Constitutional Questions, General Supervision, Papers on all subjects before submission to the Secretary of State.

*Assistant Under-Secretaries:*—

The Hon. R. H. MEADE, C.B.:—Colonial Estimates, Finance, Currency, Public Works, Pensions, Military Questions, Requisitions for Supplies, and other business with Crown Agents, Accounts, miscellaneous Business of General Department, and Office Arrangements, Business connected with Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements, West Africa, and Cyprus.

Mr JOHN BRAMSTON, C.B.:—General Legal Business, Settlement of Commissions, Warrants, Charters, Orders in Council, &c., Postal and Telegraphic Business, Naturalisation, Education, and Ecclesi-

astical Questions, Business connected with North American, Australasian, and South African Colonies, Fiji, and Western Pacific High Commission.

Mr EDWARD WINGFIELD:—Colonial Laws and Ordinances, and other Legal Business, Land and Immigration, Correspondence on Merchant Shipping and Mercantile Marine Questions, Quarantine Prisons, Hospitals, and Lunatic Asylums, Circulars, Business connected with West Indian Colonies, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, St Helena, Falkland Islands, and Heligoland.

*Chief Clerk.*—Mr R. P. EDDEN (Head of General Department).

*Departments—West Indian:*—

Jamaica, Turks Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad, Windward Islands (Barbadoes, St Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, St Lucia), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St Kitts, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Dominica), Bermuda, Falklands, and Heligoland.

Mr J. Hales.

" E. H. Wedgwood.

" C. A. Harris.

" S. Olivier.

## BRITISH AMBASSADORS, ENVOYS, AND MINISTERS.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Earl Lytton, G.C.S.I.,	Paris.	Hon. Hulseby C. Vivian, C.B.,	Brussels.
Rt. Hon. Sir Augustus B. Paget, G.C.B.,	Vienna.	George Glynn Petre, Esq.,	Lisbon.
Rt. Hon. Sir William White, G.C.M.G.,	Constantinople.	Francis O. Adams, Esq., C.B.,	Berne.
Rt. Hon. Earl Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., &c.,	Rome.	Hon. Francis R. Plunkett,	Tokio.
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Baldwin Malet, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,	Berlin.	Hon. Edmund J. Monson, C.B.,	Copenhagen.
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert B. D. Morier, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,	St Petersburg.	Sir Spencer St John, K.C.M.G.,	Mexico.
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.M.G., C.B.,	Madrid.	Hon. Francis J. Pakenham,	Buenos Ayres.
Hon. Sir Lionel S. Sackville-West, K.C.M.G.,	Washington.	Hugh Gulon Macdonell, Esq.,	Rio de Janeiro.
Hon. William Stuart, C.B.,	The Hague.	Sir John Walsham, Bart.,	Pekin.
Edwin Corbett, Esq.,	Stockholm.	Major Sir E. Baring, K.C.S.I.,	Cairo.
Sir Wm. A. White, K.C.M.G., C.B.,	Bucharest.	C.B.,	Lima.
Sir Ronald F. Thomson, K.C.M.G.,	Teheran.	Col. Charles E. Mansfield,	Caracas.
Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.,	Athens.	Frederick R. St John, Esq.,	Guatemala.
Sir J. Drummond Hay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,	Tanger.	J. P. Harris Gastrell, Esq.,	Quito.
		Christian W. Lawrence, Esq.,	Stuttgart.
		Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bart., C.M.G.,	Monte Video.
		William Gifford Palgrave, Esq.,	Santiago.
		Hugh Fraser, Esq.,	Bangkok.
		Ernest Mason Satow, Esq., C.M.G.,	Belgrade.
		George Hugh Wyndham, Esq.,	Bogota.
		C.B.,	
		William John Dickson, Esq.,	

## FOREIGN CONSULS IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

Name of Country.	Consul.
Austria and Hungary, . . . . .	Herman Krug, Esq.
Denmark, . . . . .	C. A. Metzgen, Esq.
Germany, . . . . .	Carlos Melhado, Esq.
Guatemala, . . . . .	Do. (acting).
Honduras, Spanish, . . . . .	J. E. Mutrie, Esq.
Nicaragua, . . . . .	James Arthur, Esq.
Norway and Sweden, . . . . .	Hon. A. Williamson.
Spain, . . . . .	Sr. Don José M. Fronsoski (Vice-Consul).
United States of America, . . . . .	A. E. Morlan, Esq.



RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia.	Johannes II., <i>King</i> ,	..	1872
Afghanistan.	Abdur Rahman Khan, <i>Amir</i> ,	..	1880
Annam.	Metrieu Chanh-Mong (Donc Khan), <i>Emperor</i> ,	1862	1 Aug. 1884
Argentine Republic.	Dr Miguel Juarez Celman, <i>President</i> ,	..	12 Oct. 1886
Austria-Hungary.	Francis Joseph, <i>Emperor</i> ,	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848
Baluchistan.	Mir Khodādal, <i>Khan</i> ,	..	1856
Belgium.	Leopold II., <i>King</i> ,	9 April 1835	10 Dec. 1865
Bokhara.	Seid Abdul Ahad, <i>Amir</i> ,	..	12 Nov. 1885
Bolivia.	Don Gregorio Pacheco, <i>President</i> ,	..	1 Aug. 1884
Borneo.	Hasim Jalilal Alam Akamaldin, <i>Sultan</i> ,	..	May 1885
Brazil.	Dom Pedro II., <i>Emperor</i> ,	2 Dec. 1825	7 April 1831
Bulgaria.	Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, <i>Prince</i> ,	26 Feb. 1861	11 Aug. 1887
Chile.	Don José Manuel Balmaceda, <i>President</i> ,	..	18 Sept. 1886
China.	Kuang Hsi, <i>Emperor</i> ,	15 Aug. 1871	12 Jan. 1875
Colombia.	Rafael Nuñez, <i>President</i> ,	..	18 Aug. 1884
Costa Rica.	General Don Bernardo Soto, <i>President</i> ,	..	12 March 1885
Denmark.	Christian IX., <i>King</i> ,	8 April 1818	15 Nov. 1863
Dominican Republic.	General Ulises Heureaux, <i>President</i> ,	..	1 Sept. 1886
Ecuador.	José María Plácido Caamaño, <i>President</i> ,	..	1883
Egypt.	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, <i>Khedive</i> ,	19 Nov. 1852	25 June 1879
France.	Marie François Sadie Carnot, <i>President</i> ,	11 Aug. 1837	3 Dec. 1887
Germany.	William II., <i>Emperor</i> ,	27 Jan. 1859	15 June 1888
Prussia.	William II., <i>King</i> ,	..	..
Bavaria.	Otto, <i>King</i> ,	27 April 1848	13 June 1886
Saxony.	Albert, <i>King</i> ,	23 April 1828	29 Oct. 1873
Württemberg.	Charles, <i>King</i> ,	6 March 1823	25 June 1864
Baden.	Frederick I., <i>Grand Duke</i> ,	9 Sept. 1826	5 Sept. 1856
Hesse.	Louis IV., <i>Grand Duke</i> ,	12 Sept. 1837	13 June 1877
Anhalt.	Frederick, <i>Duke</i> ,	29 April 1831	22 May 1871
Brunswick.	Prince Albrecht, <i>Regent</i> ,	8 May 1837	21 Oct. 1885
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.	Frederick Francis III., <i>Grand Duke</i> ,	19 March 1851	15 April 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	Frederick William I., <i>Grand Duke</i> ,	17 Oct. 1819	6 Sept. 1860
Oldenburg.	Peter I., <i>Grand Duke</i> ,	8 July 1827	27 Feb. 1863
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	Ernest II., <i>Duke</i> ,	21 June 1818	29 Jan. 1844
Waldeck-Pyrmont.	George Victor, <i>Prince</i> ,	14 Jan. 1831	15 May 1845
Greece.	George I., <i>King</i> ,	24 Dec. 1845	31 Oct. 1863
Guatemala.	General Don Manuel L. Barillas, <i>President</i> ,	..	16 March 1886
Hawaii.	David Kalakaua, <i>King</i> ,	16 Nov. 1836	12 Feb. 1874
Hayti.	General Salomon, <i>President</i> ,	..	22 Oct. 1879
Honduras.	General Luiz Bogran, <i>President</i> ,	..	4 Dec. 1883
Italy.	Humbert, <i>King</i> ,	14 March 1844	9 Jan. 1878
Japan.	Mutsu Hito, <i>Emperor</i> ,	3 Nov. 1852	13 Feb. 1867
Liberia.	J. Hilary R. W. Johnson, <i>President</i> ,	..	..
Madagascar.	Ranavalona III., <i>Queen</i> ,	..	13 July 1888
Mexico.	General Porfirio Diaz, <i>President</i> ,	..	1 Dec. 1884
Montenegro.	Nicholas, <i>Prince</i> ,	7 Oct. 1841	14 Aug. 1860
Morocco.	Mulai Hassan, <i>Sultan</i> ,	1881	20 Sept. 1878
Nepaul.	{ Dhiraj Surandar Bikram Sah Bahadur } Shumshir Jung, <i>Maharaja</i> ,	1875	1884
Netherlands.	William III., <i>King</i> ,	19 Feb. 1817	17 March 1849
Nicaragua.	Don Evaristo Cávaza, <i>President</i> ,	..	1887
Oman.	Seyyid Turki bin Said, <i>Sultan</i> ,	..	Jan. 1871
Orange Free State.	Sir John Henry Brand, <i>President</i> ,	6 Dec. 1823	..
Paraguay.	General Escobar, <i>President</i> ,	..	25 Sept. 1886
Persia.	Nasir-ed-Din, <i>Shah</i> ,	24 April 1829	10 Sept. 1848
Pern.	General Caceres, <i>President</i> ,	..	April 1886
Portugal.	Dom Luis I., <i>King</i> ,	31 Oct. 1838	11 Nov. 1861
Roumania.	Charles, <i>King</i> ,	20 April 1839	26 March 1881
Russia.	Alexander III., <i>Emperor</i> ,	10 March 1845	1 March 1881
Salvador.	General Francisco Menendez, <i>President</i> ,	..	2 July 1885
Sarawak.	Charles Johnson Brooke, <i>Raja</i> ,	3 June 1829	1868
Servia.	Milan (Obrenovitch), <i>King</i> ,	22 Aug. 1854	6 March 1889
Siam.	Phra Bat Somdetch Phra C. Yühna, <i>King</i> ,	27 Sept. 1854	1 Oct. 1868
Spain.	Alfonso XIII. (a Minor), <i>King</i> ,	17 May 1886	17 May 1886
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II., <i>King</i> ,	21 Jan. 1829	18 Sept. 1879
Switzerland.	N. Droz, <i>President</i> ,	..	15 Dec. 1886
Transvaal.	S. J. Paul Krüger, <i>President</i> ,	..	April 1883
Tripoli.	Ahmed Rassin Pasha, <i>Governor</i> ,	..	Nov. 1881
Tunis.	Sidi Ali Pasha, <i>Bey</i> ,	1817	28 Oct. 1882
Turkey.	Abdul Hamid II., <i>Sultan</i> ,	22 Sept. 1842	31 Aug. 1876
United States (America).	Grover Cleveland, <i>President</i> ,	18 March 1837	4 March 1885
Uruguay.	Maximo Tages, <i>President</i> ,	..	19 Nov. 1886
Venezuela.	General Guzman Blanco, <i>President</i> ,	..	14 Sept. 1886
Zanzibar.	Seyyid Borgeas-bin-Said, <i>Sultan</i> ,	..	7 Oct. 1870

## COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

## AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Name.	Area in sq. miles.	Obtained by	Date.	Population.
<b>IN EUROPE :</b>				
Gibraltar, . . . . .	2	Conquest, . . . . .	1704	25,000
Malta, &c., . . . . .	122	Treaty cession, . . . . .	1814	168,000
Heligoland, . . . . .	2	Treaty cession, . . . . .	1814	2,000
<b>IN ASIA :</b>				
India (incl. Burmah), . . . . .	1,569,540	{ Conquest, . . . . . Transfer from East India Co., . . . . . }	{ Begun 1757 1858 }	260,000,000
Ceylon, . . . . .	24,702	Treaty cession, . . . . .	1801	2,760,000
Cyprus, . . . . .	3,584	Convention with Turkey, . . . . .	1878	187,000
Aden and Socotra, . . . . .	3,070	(Aden) Conquest, . . . . .	1889	40,000
Straits Settlements, . . . . .	circ. 1,500	Treaty cession, . . . . .	1785-1824	500,000
Hong Kong, . . . . .	32	Treaty cession, . . . . .	1841	160,000
Labuan, . . . . .	31	Treaty cession, . . . . .	1847	6,000
British North Borneo, . . . . .	81,000	Cession to Company, . . . . .	1877	150,000
<b>IN AFRICA :</b>				
Cape Colony, . . . . .	212,000	Treaty cession, . . . . .	(Finally) 1815	1,122,000
Natal, . . . . .	24,000	Annexation, . . . . .	1843	425,000
St Helena, . . . . .	47	Conquest, . . . . .	1673	5,000
Ascension, . . . . .	88	Annexation, . . . . .	1815	200
Sierra Leone, . . . . .	3,000	Transfer from Company, . . . . .	1807	62,000
Gold Coast, . . . . .	16,620	Conquest and cession, . . . . .	1668-1871	520,000
Mauritius, &c., . . . . .	1,063	Conquest and cession, . . . . .	1810, 1814	372,000
<b>IN AMERICA :</b>				
Canada Proper, . . . . .	370,488	{ Conquest, . . . . . Treaty cession, . . . . . }	{ 1759-60 1763 }	3,345,000
New Brunswick, . . . . .	27,174	Treaty cession, . . . . .	1763	322,000
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	20,907	{ Conquest, . . . . . Treaty cession, . . . . . }	{ 1627 (Final) 1713 }	442,000
Manitoba, . . . . .	123,200	Settlement, . . . . .	1813	circ. 135,000
British Columbia, &c., . . . . .	341,305	Transfer to Crown, . . . . .	1858	60,000
North-West Territories, . . . . .	2,582,000	Charter to Company, . . . . .	1870	58,000
Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	2,138	Conquest, . . . . .	1745, 1756-63	110,000
Newfoundland, . . . . .	40,200	{ Settlement, . . . . . Treaty cession, . . . . . }	{ circ. 1550 1713 }	162,000
British Guiana, . . . . .	76,000	Conquest and cession, . . . . .	1803-1814	260,000
British Honduras, . . . . .	7,562	Conquest, . . . . .	1798	28,000
Jamaica, . . . . .	4,193	Conquest, . . . . .	1655	581,000
Trinidad, . . . . .	1,754	Conquest, . . . . .	1797	155,000
Barbadoes, . . . . .	166	Settlement, . . . . .	1605	171,860
Grenada, &c., . . . . .	125	Treaty cession, . . . . .	1763	42,408
St Vincent, . . . . .	140	Cession, . . . . .	1763	40,548
Tobago, St Lucia, &c., . . . . .	465	Cession and conquest, . . . . .	1763-1808	94,000
St Christopher, Nevis, and Anguilla, . . . . .	153	Settlement, . . . . .	1623, '25, '59	57,000
Dominica, . . . . .	292	Cession, . . . . .	1763	30,000
Montserrat, &c., . . . . .	35	Settlement, . . . . .	1632	17,000
Bahamas, . . . . .	5,794	Settlement, . . . . .	1629	45,000
Bermuda, . . . . .	41	Settlement, . . . . .	1612	15,000
Falkland I., and St George's, . . . . .	6,870	Treaty cession, . . . . .	1770	1,543
<b>IN AUSTRALASIA :</b>				
New South Wales, . . . . .	310,938	Settlement, . . . . .	1787	980,000
Victoria, . . . . .	87,384	Settlement, . . . . .	1854	970,000
South Australia, . . . . .	903,690	Settlement, . . . . .	1856	320,000
Queensland, . . . . .	670,000	Settlement, . . . . .	1824	815,000
Western Australia, . . . . .	973,300	Settlement, . . . . .	1826	35,000
Tasmania, . . . . .	26,215	Settlement, . . . . .	1803	140,000
New Zealand, . . . . .	104,000	Purchase, . . . . .	1840	580,000
Fiji, . . . . .	7,422	Cession from the Natives, . . . . .	1874	140,000
New Guinea (British), . . . . .	88,457	Annexation, . . . . .	1884	137,500

These figures are approximate only.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Colony.	Name of officer administering government.	Place of residence.	Salary.
<b>EUROPE—</b>			
Cyprus, . . . . .	Sir H. E. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.,	Nicosia, . . . . .	£4,000
Gibraltar, . . . . .	{ General the Hon. Sir A. E. Harding, } K.C.B., C.I.E.	In fortress, . . . . .	5,000
Helligoland, . . . . .	Lieut.-Col. Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,	In the town, . . . . .	800
Malta, . . . . .	General Sir J. L. A. Simmonds, G.C.B.,	Valletta, . . . . .	4,500
<b>ASIA—</b>			
Ceylon, . . . . .	Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.,	Colombo, . . . . .	8,000
Hong-Kong, . . . . .	Sir George Des Vaux, K.C.M.G.,	Victoria, . . . . .	5,000
Straits Settlements, . . . . .	Sir Frederick A. Weld, G.C.M.G.,	Singapore, . . . . .	6,000
Labuan, . . . . .	Dr Leys (acting), . . . . .	Victoria, . . . . .	800
<b>AFRICA—</b>			
Cape of Good Hope and } British Kaffraria, . . . . .	{ Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, } G.C.M.G.	Cape Town, . . . . .	5,000
Natal, . . . . .	Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G.,	Pietermaritzburg, . . . . .	4,000
Mauritius, . . . . .	Sir J. Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.,	Port Louis, . . . . .	6,000
St Helena, . . . . .	Lieut.-Colonel Grant Blunt, R.E. (acting),	James Town . . . . .	450
Sierra Leone, . . . . .	Surgeon-Major Sir S. Rowe, K.C.M.G.,	Free Town, . . . . .	2,000
Gambia, . . . . .	J. S. Hay, Esq., . . . . .	Bathurst, St Mary's, . . . . .	1,800
Gold Coast, . . . . .	W. B. Griffith, Esq., C.M.G.,	Accra, . . . . .	5,000
Lagos, . . . . .	C. A. Moloney, Esq., C.M.G.,	Lagos, . . . . .	1,700
<b>AMERICA—</b>			
Bermuda, . . . . .	Lieut.-General T. L. J. Gallwey, R.E.,	Hamilton, . . . . .	2,946
Dominion of Canada.	{ Governor-General the Right Hon. Lord } Stanley of Preston . . . . .	Ottawa, . . . . .	10,000
	Hon. C. F. Cornwall, . . . . .	Victoria, V. I., . . . . .	1,800
	Hon. J. B. Robinson, . . . . .	Toronto, . . . . .	2,000
	Hon. L. R. Masson, . . . . .	Quebec, . . . . .	2,000
	Hon. J. C. Aikins, . . . . .	Fort Garry, . . . . .	2,000
	Sir S. L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.,	Fredrickton, . . . . .	1,800
	Hon. Matthew H. Richey, Q.C., . . . . .	Halifax, . . . . .	1,800
	Hon. A. A. MacDonald, . . . . .	Charlotte Town, . . . . .	1,400
	Hon. Edgar Dewdney, . . . . .	Regina, . . . . .	1,400
	H. A. Blake, Esq., C.M.G.,	St John's, . . . . .	2,500
	The Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston,	Georgetown, . . . . .	5,000
	Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G.,	Belize, . . . . .	1,800
	Thomas Kerr, Esq., . . . . .	Stanley, . . . . .	1,000
<b>WEST INDIES—</b>			
Jamaica, . . . . .	Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.,	St Andrews, . . . . .	6,000
Turks Island, . . . . .	H. M. Jackson, Esq., . . . . .	Grand Turk, . . . . .	500
Bahamas, . . . . .	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G., . . . . .	Nassau, . . . . .	2,000
Trinidad, . . . . .	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G., . . . . .	Port of Spain, . . . . .	4,000
Barbadoes, . . . . .	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G., . . . . .	Bridgetown, . . . . .	3,000
<b>Windward Islands—</b>			
Grenada, . . . . .	{ W. J. Sendall, Esq. (Governor of Wind- } ward Islands), . . . . .	St George, . . . . .	2,500
St Vincent, . . . . .	Augustus F. Gore, Esq., C.M.G., . . . . .	Kingstown, . . . . .	1,000
Tobago, . . . . .	R. B. Llewellyn, Esq., . . . . .	Scarborough, . . . . .	600
St Lucia, . . . . .	Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G., . . . . .	Castries, . . . . .	800
<b>Leeward Islands—</b>			
Antigua, . . . . .	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.,	St John's, . . . . .	3,000
Montserrat, . . . . .	Neale Porter, Esq., . . . . .	" . . . . .	800
St Kitts and Nevis, . . . . .	James Meade, Esq. (acting),	Plymouth, . . . . .	500
Virgin Islands, . . . . .	Charles Monroe Eldridge, Esq., . . . . .	Basseterre, . . . . .	600
Dominica, . . . . .	Vacant, . . . . .	Tortola, . . . . .	800
	Captain J. K. G. T. S. Churchill,	Roseau, . . . . .	700
<b>AUSTRALIA—</b>			
New South Wales and } Norfolk Island, . . . . .	Right Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., . . . . .	Sydney, . . . . .	7,000
Victoria, . . . . .	Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.B., . . . . .	Melbourne, . . . . .	10,000
Queensland, . . . . .	Sir A. Musgrave, G.C.M.G., . . . . .	Brisbane, . . . . .	5,000
Tasmania, . . . . .	Sir R. Hamilton, . . . . .	Hobart Town, . . . . .	5,000
South Australia, . . . . .	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.,	Adelaide, . . . . .	5,000
New Zealand, . . . . .	Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.,	Wellington, . . . . .	5,000
Western Australia, . . . . .	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.,	Perth, . . . . .	3,000
Fiji Islands, . . . . .	Sir John B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.,	Suva, . . . . .	4,000

## FORMER GOVERNORS OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

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| <p>1786 Previous to this year, by Magistrates elected annually.</p> <p>1786 Superintendent Colonel Edward Marcus Despard.</p> <p>1790 Superintendent Colonel Peter Hunter.</p> <p>1790 to 1797, by Magistrates elected annually.</p> <p>1797 Superintendent Colonel Thomas Barrow.</p> <p>1800 Superintendent General Sir Richard Basset.</p> <p>1806 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel Gordon.</p> <p>1806 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Mark Kerr Hamilton.</p> <p>1809 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel John Nugent Smyth.</p> <p>1814 Superintendent Major George Arthur.</p> <p>1822 Superintendent Major-General Allan Hampden Pye.</p> <p>1823 Superintendent Major-General Edward Codd.</p> <p>1829 Superintendent Major Alexander M'Donald (acting).</p> <p>1830 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cockburn.</p> <p>1837 Superintendent Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander M'Donald.</p> <p>1843 Superintendent Colonel Charles St John Fancourt, K.H.</p> <p>1851 Superintendent Philip Edmund Wodehouse.</p> | <p>1854 Superintendent William Stevenson.</p> <p>1857 Superintendent Frederick Seymour.</p> <p>1862 Lieutenant-Governor Frederick Seymour.</p> <p>1864 Lieutenant-Governor J. Gardiner Austin.</p> <p>1867 Lieutenant-Governor J. R. Longden.</p> <p>1870 Lieutenant-Governor W. W. Cairns.</p> <p>1871 Administrator Lieutenant-Colonel Harley, C.B. (acting).</p> <p>1872 Lieutenant-Governor W. W. Cairns.</p> <p>1874 Administrator Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).</p> <p>1874 Lieutenant-Governor Major Mundy, R.A., C.M.G.</p> <p>1876 Administrator Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).</p> <p>1877 Lieutenant-Governor Frederick Palgrave Barlee, C.M.G.</p> <p>1882 Lieutenant-Governor Colonel Sir R. W. Harley, K.C.M.G., C.B.</p> <p>1883 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).</p> <p>1884 Lieutenant-Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.</p> <p>1884 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.</p> <p>1885 Administrator Henry Fowler (acting).</p> <p>1886 Do. do.</p> <p>1887 Administrator W. J. M'Kinney (acting).</p> <p>1887 Governor R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.</p> |
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## GOVERNOR OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

GOLDSWORTHY, R. T., C.M.G. (1874).—Served during the Indian mutiny in the volunteer cavalry of Havelock's forces; present in the actions of Oonao, Busserutgunj, and recapture of Busserutgunj. For these services he received a commission in the 17th Lancers. Present at the taking of Bithoor, action of Boorbrakechowkee, and first relief of Lucknow; subsequently served as assistant field engineer in defence of the residency of Lucknow until its final relief (twice specially mentioned in despatches); was staff officer to a flying column in Central India—medal with clasp; passed the examination for the Staff College; inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, 1868; inspector of Housa police, and district magistrate, Lagos, 1870; collector of customs, Gold Coast, 1873; second in command to Sir John Glover's force on the Volta, 1873; was left by Sir John Glover in command of a large native force to finish the war with the Aboonahs, whom he engaged and defeated on three occasions; president of Nevis, May 1876; colonial secretary of Western Australia, 1877, and senior member of Legislative Council; administrator of the Government, and colonial secretary of St Lucia, 1881; governor British Honduras, 1884.

## AIDE-DE-CAMP.

KERSHAW, Lieutenant A. E., 4th B.S.I.

## PRIVATE SECRETARY.

KNOLLYS, R. F.

## THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND ADMINISTRATOR.

JERNINGHAM, HUBERT EDWARD HENRY, F.R.G.S., is a Bachelier-ès-Lettres of the French University in Paris. Was nominated an attaché January 4, 1866; passed an examination and obtained an honorary certificate April 24, 1866; was appointed attaché at Paris January 28, 1867; and was transferred to Constantinople January 21, 1870. Was promoted to be a third secretary April 25, 1870; was employed on temporary duty at Athens from July 6 till October 19, 1870; and was transferred to Carlsruhe and Darmstadt December 18, 1872; was acting chargé d'affaires from August 3 till November 13, 1873; was promoted to be a second secretary October 29, 1873; was acting chargé d'affaires from May 29 till June 26, 1874; from May 2 till July 15, 1875; from August 11, 1875, till April 30, 1877; and from August 24, 1876, till July 4, 1877. Was transferred to Vienna October 24, 1877; was acting agent and consul-general at Belgrade from May 30 till August 24, 1878; was unemployed from November 11, 1879, till August 31, 1881, when he resigned; was M.P. for Berwick from October 26, 1881, to November 18, 1885; is a J.P. for Northumberland; entered the colonial service, and was appointed colonial secretary, British Honduras, October 20, 1887.

## PART III.

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### DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

BRITISH HONDURAS, the only dependency of the British Crown in Central America, is situated on the eastern slopes of the Isthmus, and lies between the parallels of  $15^{\circ} 53' 55''$  and  $18^{\circ} 29' 5''$  north latitude, and  $88^{\circ} 10'$  and  $89^{\circ} 9' 22''$  west longitude: distant from England about 5700 miles; about 900 miles south of New Orleans, and 600 miles west of Jamaica.

It is bounded on the north by the Rio Hondo, from its source to the sea, the Mexican State of Yucatan lying beyond; on the south the river Sarstoon is the natural boundary which severs the colony from the republic of Guatemala; on the east by the Carribean Sea; and on the west by a line laid down by the convention with Guatemala in 1859, extending from the rapids of Gracias à Dios on the river Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize river, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier.

The line between Gracias à Dios and Garbutt's Falls has not yet been surveyed, a distance of about 85 miles. The survey of the western frontier of the colony was commenced in 1861 at Garbutt's Falls by Major Wray, who opened the line for  $24\frac{1}{2}$  miles due north.

In 1867 Lieutenant Abbs, R.N.,

opened the northern boundary from Blue Creek, the natural boundary, in latitude  $17^{\circ} 59' 27''$  north, due west, for a distance of 6 miles 50 chains, when it reached  $89^{\circ} 9' 22''$  west longitude, the position of the western line.

Nothing further was done on the western frontier until the latter part of 1884, when a surveyor was sent to reopen Major Wray's line and complete the survey, which is a distance of 65 miles. Several surveyors had been engaged in running this line, the last 23 miles of which were run by Mr Miller, Assistant Surveyor-General, and completed in January 1887. In consequence of this line being opened, the home Government and Mexican are at present treating about the final settlement of our western boundary.

The colony has a seaboard, extending almost due north and south, of about 180 miles. Its extreme length is 174 miles, its greatest width 68 miles, and its average depth from the coast-line to the western frontier 40 to 50 miles. It contains, together with the adjacent cays, an area of 7562 square miles. Thus the colony is about twice the size of Jamaica, and almost equal to the whole of the British West India Islands put together.

## COAST AND CAYS.

The Bay of Honduras is studded by numerous islands, and protected by a long line of coral-reef running north and south at a distance of about 10 miles from the mainland, forming a natural breakwater. Many of these islands or cays are covered with mangrove bush, whilst others are under partial cultivation. The largest of these coral islands is Turneffe (Terra Nova), lying about 30 miles from Belize, composed of numerous mangrove cays and lagoons, with here and there passages for boats. To the extreme east there are Northern Two Cays, Saddle Cay, Hat Cay, and Half Moon Cay—the first of which, about 90 miles from Belize, has a lighthouse, which gives the first intimation of the coast. Another important lighthouse is on English Cay, about half-way between the southern point at Turneffe and Belize. Between Turneffe and the mainland are numerous small cays, some of which are only just visible, rendering the navigation difficult. To the south the whole coastline is fringed by numerous islands, upon which the surf breaks with considerable force, leaving the inner waters, however, comparatively calm. The total area of the cays is estimated at 212 square miles.

Starting from the river Hondo, the coast extends in a south-westerly direction to Corosal; thence it runs due east as far as Rocky Point, turning suddenly to the southward, with a portion of Yucatan and Ambergris Cay between it and the open sea. After passing Hicks Cays and the Hen and Chickens Cays, the principal mouth of the Belize river is seen, the smaller and more southerly mouth being that on which the town of Belize stands. On the headland, near the latter, is Fort George, built in 1803 as a defence to the settlement. To the south of Belize

nearly every river-mouth or "bar" is the scene of a settlement or small village, many of which, however, consist of merely a few huts.

For a few miles inwards from the coast the country is low and swampy, abounding in profuse vegetation, and with numerous lagoons. The swamps and lagoons are thickly grown with the mangrove—of which there are three varieties, the red, white, and black—manchineel, poponax, buttonwood, &c. As the rivers are ascended, however, their banks become very lofty, consisting of alluvial deposits; and at moderate distances from the rivers are the pine ridges.

## GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

For the purposes of this description, the colony may be very appropriately divided into two distinct portions—the northern and the southern half.<sup>1</sup> The northern half, or that portion of the colony the correct southern boundary of which is the Northern river, is a dead flat, with the exception of a few small hillocks or ridges and some shallow basins with a very gentle incline from the western frontier to the sea—a plain of about 1000 square miles. There are several lagoons, but comparatively few swamps. The soil is a vegetable mould (*humus*), some 12 or 18 inches deep, the subsoil being a stony marl. Sinking wells at Corosal, the principal place in the district, madrepores have been found at a depth of 30 feet; and more recently a bed of fossil oysters was come upon at Calsonia, on the New river, 17 feet below the surface.

That portion of the colony lying between the Hondo and a line drawn from Belize to Indian Church embraces a region the formation of which consists of thin surface-soil—the decayed droppings of trees over a subsoil of

<sup>1</sup> Cockburn, 'Rough Notes.'

indurated marl. The uplands are so far interior that very little of their *débris* reaches this district, unlike the southern, in which the surface soil is alluvial from the greater contiguity of high lands. At Indian Church the limestone crops up, and beyond the Hondo the Yucatecan Hills arise. To the west, about Booth's river, the Bravo, and Blue Creek (tributaries of the Hondo), the marl has a top soil of blue clay under the surface soil. The absence of alluvium and *detritus* in the northern district is manifestly owing to the slower currents of the rivers.

The southern half of the colony presents a totally different aspect from the northern. Towards the western, and particularly the south-western boundary, the region develops table-land and plateaux. The range of mountains beginning at Sibun and running nearly parallel to the coast, are clothed with verdure to their summits; but at right angles to those are others veiled in mist, rising behind, higher and higher, in amphitheatrical form, whose conical peaks proclaim their volcanic birth. The highest peak in the Cockscomb Mountains is 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The extent of country covered by these mountains, as well as their picturesque outline, especially as seen at sunset from the sea, redeems the colony from the imputation of flatness so often brought against it. This country to the south of the Belize river, comprising full one-half of the colony, has, until lately, been marked in most maps as "*unexplored territory, query inhabited.*"<sup>1</sup>

In 1879 it was, however, traversed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls on the Belize river, at the western frontier, to the sea-coast at Deep river. The country proved to be a succession of valleys and hills, from 1200 to 3000 feet above sea-level. The westerly portion

was an open undulating grassy country, forming magnificent pasturage lands. Towards the coast it was all forest, which was full of valuable timber. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were discovered. Game abounded in some places, whilst in others no sign of any form of animal life was met with. The soil generally was rich, but a few rugged spots were encountered. Some fine gold-bearing quartz-veins were discovered, and other indications of minerals were noticed.

"The prevailing type of formation for the whole colony is tertiary. The soil is a varying depth of clayey loam, overtopped with rich black mould and a subsoil of calcareous marl, the pine ridges having a layer of sand. It does not appear that the laminated formation of limestone extends to the cays or islands, which group themselves at various distances from the main throughout the Bay; but that these are accumulations of river-silt and *detritus* covered with sand and overgrown with mangrove bush, some remaining perfectly submerged, while others are more solid. The waters around them abound in fish and crustacea, mollusca, radiata, sponges, sea-fans, pumice-stone, and fuci and algæ. Near the mainland the floor of the sea is covered with soft mud; to seaward it is fine calcareous sand."

It has been observed by the eminent botanist and geologist, Mr Morris, late Director of Public Gardens, Jamaica, "that the underlying strata, composed of quartz rocks, with here and there carbonaceous shales, sandstone rocks, and limestone, crop up in the low detached ranges which intersect the country to the west and south of Belize, as well as in the steep rugged elevations of the Cockscomb country to the south. Judging by the nature of the rocks and *detritus* brought down by the rivers, the central chains of

<sup>1</sup> Morris, 'British Honduras.'

mountains, forming the western frontier of the colony, is composed chiefly of quartz and feldspathic rocks and sandstones of great age, which have been upheaved into their present position under circumstances similar to those which have formed their vast extensions, the Rocky Mountains to the north, and the Andean system to the south. The geological floor of British Honduras, if I may use the term, appears to have been formed by the disintegration and removal of the rocks from the central chain in the west, and their distribution by the action of water or ice over the lowlands to the east."

#### RIVERS.

The river-system of this colony is a very extensive one; and it is chiefly owing to its rivers, which have afforded natural highways into the interior, that the country has been so far developed.

The two chief rivers in the north are the Hondo and the New rivers.

*The Hondo.*—This river, our natural boundary to the north, is, as its name signifies, the deepest river in the colony. Its lower bank has been occupied by us from a very early date, for nearly 50 miles up from its mouth. Large boats, not drawing too much water—like the Spanish *bungays*—navigate it for a considerable distance from its mouth. It rises in the neighbourhood of lands towards the western frontier, and empties itself into the Chetumal Bay.

*The New River.*—This river is a dull sluggish stream. It has no rapids, and never overflows. The alluvium on its banks cannot be compared with the deposits on the margins of other rivers to the south. This river also rises in the neighbourhood of the western frontier, and is chiefly fed by the waters of the New river and Crabcatcher lagoons. It flows along parallel with the Hondo in a north-easterly direction, and empties itself into the Chetumal

Bay. This river runs from Indian Church down to Rowley's Bight. It is navigable for about 70 miles for small craft.

*Northern River.*—This is a short stream by which the two lagoons, Cutters and Northern river, empty themselves into the sea. It is encompassed by rich land.

*The Old or Belize River.*—The most important as well as the richest river-valley in the colony is that of the Old river, otherwise known as the Belize river. This river takes its rise among the Blue Mountains in the Republic of Guatemala. Its course is very tortuous, first running north from its rise, and then winding east and south to the coast. The length from its mouth at the town of Belize to the fork or "branch," allowing for sinuosities, is estimated at 150 miles—75 as the crow flies. Its breadth at Orange Walk is 187 feet; at the Belize bridge, 121 feet; and at the Haulover or upper outlet to the sea, it is 600 feet; the average depth from 6 to 9 feet. The water at the flood rises in some places 20, 30, and 40 feet in the main river; and in the creeks 10 and 20. At Orange Walk (90 miles from the mouth) the height from the sea-level to the top of the bank is 60 feet; at Young Gal's (93 miles), 69 feet high; at Mount Hope (100 miles), 208 feet; between Spanish Lookout and Duck Run (106 miles), 242 feet.<sup>1</sup>

The hydrographic basin of the northern portion of the Belize river district is much lower than the river itself; consequently, in the rainy season, much of the country is under water. The creeks and lagoons, their waters being pushed back by the main-river flood, overflow and inundate the valleys between the intervening ridges or elevated lands. As the river is ascended, the banks on either side rise in a gentle acclivity. The limestone formation

<sup>1</sup> Cockburn, 'Rough Notes.'



crops out here and there, embedded in a concretion of coarse calcareous grit, mixed with iron oxide, silicates, and feldspathic breccia, covered with thick layers of marl, loam, and clay, and overtopped by silt and *detritus* of the river. The formation about the Old river may be described as a marine limestone of the tertiary period. The sand of the river indicates, under the microscope, particles of granite, basalt, and other igneous rock, mica, feldspar, and iron pyrites. These are, of course, not *in situ*, but the result of rain-washings, and transported by the river from beds of conglomerate in the interior and the disintegrated sides of mountains. The formation is undoubtedly a marine limestone of the tertiary period, but of a soft, coarse, and impure description, more of a sort of calcareous breccia; in some places not unlike the *calcaire grossier* of the Paris basin, and so recent, geologically speaking, as hardly yet to have acquired a consistency beyond indurated calcareous marl.<sup>1</sup>

Shells procured at Young Gal's Bank, 93 miles from the sea, find their analogues in existing species of *voluta* obtained in the waters of the neighbouring bay, showing how comparatively recent the formation is. The banks of the river, except at the clearings, are clothed with the dense foliage of the prickly bamboo; and some distance up, the river is obstructed by shoals and rapids.<sup>2</sup>

The river is navigable for 120 miles.

*The Sibun River.*—This river rises on the northern slopes of the Cockcomb Mountains far to the south. Its source has not yet been determined. The left branch near the source disappears for some distance in the sand. Its mouth is near Wagner village, some 10 miles to the south of Belize. In the interior it passes through a con-

siderable extent of hilly country, with limestone rocks forming sharply pointed peaks and ridges, giving a picturesque character to the scenery. At the foot of these hills the soil is remarkably deep and rich; and with a good waterway for produce, and from its proximity to Belize, this district will no doubt soon attract attention.

*The Manatee River and Lagoons or Lakes.*—The Manatee river and the lagoons mainly fed by it form a most interesting feature in the southern half of the colony.

The bar at the mouth of the deep narrow creek between the lagoons and the sea, which is about 25 miles south of Belize, has long enjoyed an unenviable notoriety as being one of the roughest, if not most dangerous, of all the many river-bars on the coast of the colony.

From the bar to the southern lagoon the creek is a narrow, but deep and rather sluggish, stream of about 3 miles in length, both sides of which are overshadowed by the dark green, sombre-looking mangrove; but the approach to the lagoon, after emerging from the creek, has a most picturesque appearance. An open, broad, and unusually placid sheet of water, many miles in length and breadth, with lofty hills rising in the background, and apparently from the very edge of the lagoon, agreeably diversified by the relief of a narrow cocoanut-covered peninsula, locally known as "Gales Point," starting from the southern side of the lagoon, and running almost due north into it not far from the mouth of the creek, presents a very pleasing and attractive view.

Across the southern lagoon on its western side, and almost under the shadow of a high hill called "Ben Lomond," is to be seen the lagoon mouth of the Manatee river, which is navigable upwards for small craft or boats for about 4 miles, when it gradu-

<sup>1</sup> Cockburn, 'Rough Notes.'

<sup>2</sup> Gibb's 'British Honduras.'

ally becomes narrower. Some miles from its lagoon mouth a very curious and remarkable stoppage occurs, the river current being apparently supplied from an underflowing body of water—in fact, a subterraneous stream passing through a narrow cave of about a mile in length. Through this cave, and on this cavernous current, the wood cut above is still floated down to the lagoon, although the operation is rather a dangerous one, especially when there is a flood in the river, as a sudden torrent of rain is apt to cause an enormous rush of water through the cave.

Tracing the upward course of this river, it is found to have its source on the northern slopes of the Cockscomb range of mountains.

*The Manatee Caves.*—One of the most remarkable and interesting features in the Manatee section of the southern division of the colony is the extent and beauty of the caves which are to be seen not only in the course of the river, but under two or three of the hills, of which Ben Lomond is apparently the highest. Under this hill is a cave, certainly of no very great extent, but of singular beauty, not only for the sparkling brilliancy of the stalactites glittering above and on every side of its principal chambers, but for the curious variety of calcareous deposits which are scattered about, and slowly but steadily undergoing the chemical changes which will ultimately result in new geological formations and combinations of matter and substance, displaying the wonders of the physical world.

*Mullins River.*—This river is navigable for some 25 miles from its mouth by *doray*; and its waters for the most part are deep and slow flowing; but during the dry season, the communication by river is impeded by shallows and rapids.

A great portion of this river-valley is under banana cultivation.

*The Sittie River.*—From the mouth of this river, for two or three miles upwards, the banks are almost level with the river, girt on either side by mangrove bush. As one ascends the river they gradually rise, and along its whole course to Regalia the banks on either side are studded by small plantations.

It rises at the foot of the northern slopes of the Cockscomb Mountains, and is navigable probably for some 20 miles from its mouth—the only barriers to communication being one or two rapids, which, however, are seldom impassable for the long *pit-pans* or shallow boats so much used for river communication.

At the rapids at “Hell Gates,” 15 miles up the river, the river-bed is so narrowed by rocks that the passage is reduced to about one-third its usual breadth, and being very steep, a rapid of considerable force is formed.

After leaving the settlements, the scenery becomes essentially tropical and luxuriant, passing between deep richly clothed banks and cliffs, which sometimes shut out the strong rays of the sun, and suddenly emerging into open and almost level country, with low rush-fringed banks, dotted here and there with tall-growing figs, then through a densely wooded forest, consisting of mahogany, cedar, &c., with the characteristic vegetation of a “Cohune ridge,” which, extending for a greater or less distance on each side of the river, would indicate the richest land of the colony.

The higher reaches of the river are bordered by tall perpendicular banks, composed for the most part of marl and clay. These are afterwards succeeded by bold overhanging cliffs of indurated shale approaching almost the texture of slate, with here and there a bold conglomerate or millstone-grit. The indurated shale mentioned above sometimes occurs in vertical beds,

which, running across the river, forms either jutting masses or rugged shallow bottoms, giving rise to rapids and falls. When horizontal, these rocks form huge ledges, reaching far out into the river, with caves underneath.<sup>1</sup>

From Sittee river to Monkey river, a distance of about 30 miles, the coast is intersected by the *Southern Stream Creek*, the *Silver Creek*, and the river *Sennis*. Unfortunately, no proper survey of these rivers has been made; and although possessing many features of striking interest as they are ascended, disclosing some of the most beautiful scenery that can be found anywhere in the colony, they all present the same appearance on the coast of low land and mangrove bush.

*Monkey River*.—This river is still and deep at its mouth; there is about 4 feet of water on the bar. About 2 miles up the river the shoals and currents begin; there is here a "boom" of logs chained together across it. About 12 miles up there are plantations and houses on both banks, and the pine ridge here comes within half a mile of the river on the right bank. The river now becomes narrow and very tortuous. The formation of the bed of this river for about 20 miles or so from the coast is all sand; then the shingle sets in, getting gradually coarser. A reef of brown sandstone, dipping west, commences at about 25 miles from its mouth. About 33 miles up is the first fall, known as "Sapote Fall." It is about 4 feet in height, and is caused by a ledge of contorted metamorphic schists, which is the commencement of the coast range which here crosses the river. A little below the fall is a reef of gravel, cemented by iron to a secondary conglomerate, which appears in several places higher up—sometimes, as at the fall itself, manganese being present also. About a mile or more above this is the mouth

of the Sapote branch, which rises in one of the spurs of the Cockscomb, about 14 miles higher up.

*Deep River*.—The mouth of this river, as its name indicates, is deep; in width it is about 200 yards. There is a Carib landing to the south of the mouth. Like all the other rivers in the colony, the banks of the river-mouth are covered with mangrove bush.

There are four creeks of equal size which unite and form Deep river; they rise among the first range of hills, and do not penetrate beyond. It is therefore probable that the sediment found in their beds would give no clue as to the geological character of the country that lies beyond these hills, and has a different river valley. Two of these creeks, Damp and Blue, unite a short distance above, and form a beautiful waterfall of about 12 feet. The general formation is limestone superstratum, alluvial sandy loam, interstratified with ironstone, with a top-dressing of vegetable soil. As the creeks are ascended the ironstone dies out, leaving the vegetable soil and loam much thinner directly on the limestone. Boulders of limestone become of frequent occurrence, some very large. On ascending the hills and examining the rocks, they are found to be metamorphosed limestone. Those hills are about 500 feet above the level of the sea.

Twenty-three miles from the mouth of this river, and on the left bank, is a place called "Boiling Spring," where, as its name indicates, bubbles up a hot sulphur spring, slightly charged with iron, laxative in effect. The temperature is 84°.

The river-bed just below an old mahogany work (Williamson's) presents a peculiar stairlike appearance—the stratum, which is thin and composed of marl and sandstone, gradually receding one bed from another. There appear to be no indications of mineral

<sup>1</sup> Morris, 'British Honduras.'

wealth in this river; but owing to the composition of these hills, which is crystalline limestone, bearing no fossils, the age of the stratum is unable to be determined, and there is no reliable basis to speculate as to the character of the underlying strata. Should, however, a thorough and systematic investigation be made, it is highly probable that gold-bearing quartz will be discovered.

Lying between Deep river and the Sarstoon, our southern boundary, a distance of about 20 miles, there are five rivers—viz., Golden Stream, Middle river, Rio Grande, Rio Moho, and Rio Tomash,—all possessing many features of interest. They all flow eastward from the interior, and rising in the first range of hills, have short runs to the sea. They are all navigable for smaller vessels some distance from their mouths. Of these, the Rio Grande is

navigable for *dorays* some 20 or 30 miles, and it passes through magnificent country, as yet little known. There is no doubt that if this southern district were thoroughly opened, the lands on such rivers as these would soon attract attention, and become the seats of thriving industries.

*The Sarstoon River.*—This river—our last and natural boundary to the south—could very properly have been included under the general description given of the above five rivers, were it not for the fact that it deserves some further and particular notice. The mouth of this river is about 100 miles from Belize. The depth of water at the bar is sufficient to enable boats of considerable draught to lie at anchor. The rapids of Gracias à Dios, on this river, are the commencement or starting-point of the line which forms the western boundary.

## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The early history and settlement of this interesting, and in some respects important, colonial dependency of Great Britain is involved in so much mystery and uncertainty, consequent upon the loss and destruction or defacement by fire, hurricane, negligence, and the incursions of foreign invaders, and their attendant acts of plunder, of many if not the most of the more valuable *riendo* pertaining to the settlement, as to make it extremely difficult to render anything like a full or thoroughly accurate and satisfactory account of the occupancy and early struggles of the first settlers, or any account whatsoever of the various incidents of romance and reality which marked their career. But that they were men of undaunted courage and determined resolution, whom no obstacles could deter, no difficulties appal when bent upon establishing for themselves a home in a strange

and inhospitable shore, where accident, rather than inclination, had cast them as waifs of the stormy Bay, can hardly be questioned, even if tradition had not stepped in to make up the void of lost, destroyed, or obliterated records.

The first mention made in any historical or statistical document extant of British inhabitants on the coast-line of Central America, is of a few persons who were wrecked on the coast in 1638; and it is certain that thirty-three years subsequently Belize was a thriving and prosperous settlement, as in 1671, Sir Thomas Lynch, Governor of Jamaica, in his report to the King, stated it “increased his Majesty’s customs and the national commerce more than any of his Majesty’s colonies,” and that as far back as two hundred years ago it was a flourishing and wealthy settlement. Nor is this early access of wealth and prosperity to be wondered

at when we consider that logwood, its staple product, was sold for seventeen times its present value, and that at a time when money was two or three times as valuable as it is at present.

It is universally admitted by the best authorities that the Bay of Honduras was first visited, if not actually explored, by Columbus in or about the year 1502, when that great pioneer of American discoverers was engaged in his search across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. And it is an undoubted fact that Hernando Cortez's famous march of conquest and discovery from Mexico through Central America in 1524, so graphically described by Bernal Dias, Juárez, and other historians, was made through a part, at least, of the interior of this country.

The settlement was originally called "Belize," the name now applied to the capital only, and it is by some supposed that it was originally settled by buccaneers, who were attracted to the coast by the shelter and safety afforded to them by the extreme difficulty of navigation among the surrounding cays, and who, after the ratification of the Treaty of Madrid, which provided for the prevention of privateering in the Bay of Honduras, were induced to remain in the hope of gaining wealth in a more legitimate manner by cutting the woods of the country.

There is the same uncertainty about the derivation of the name Belize as about the facts of the early history of the colony. It is said by some to have been called after a celebrated buccaneer of the name of Wallace, whose name, as pronounced by the Spaniards, is not unlike that of Belize. "By others again, the word is derived from the French *balise*, a beacon."

The first appearance of the English on the coast of Honduras, according to reliable authority, as already stated, was in 1638, when a few shipwrecked mariners or other adventurers were cast

away and found refuge upon the mainland of the continent, and made for themselves a habitation and a home, which ultimately became the nucleus of a British woodcutting and trading community, able to hold its own against all the onslaughts and efforts of the most powerful kingdom then known on earth.

In or about the year 1662, the first regular establishment of English logwood cutters was made by adventurers from Jamaica, incited, no doubt, by the increasing demand for logwood.

The operations of these resolute adventurers were at length the subject of negotiations between the respective Governments of England and Spain, and in 1667, by the Treaty of Madrid, it was stipulated that in case of war, the subjects of the two countries settled in those regions should give each other six months' notice before commencing hostilities. This stipulation, however, appears to have been regarded very little in the Bay, and private encounters, quite irrespective of the fact of peace or war existing between Great Britain and Spain, frequently took place without any previous warning.

Three years after this date, Spain, by the Godolphin Treaty of 1670, ceded to Great Britain *in perpetuity* the right of sovereignty over all lands in America and the West Indies held by her at that time.

It is difficult, as a recent writer (S. R. Gills) has put it, "to reconcile this absolute concession with subsequent treaties granting to the British settlers only the privilege of cutting, loading, and carrying away the wood of the country." Be that, however, as it may, the fact is unquestionable, that shortly after this treaty had been entered into, the logwood establishments of the settlement rapidly increased in number, and the population rose to 700 white persons.

Up to that period no negroes had been introduced, but the woodcutting operations had extended, and were expanding so rapidly that the settlers were reduced to the necessity of introducing, in the absence of native or other available labour, African slaves, to cut and prepare for market the logwood and mahogany, the cutting of which had developed into such a remunerative occupation. The peculiar condition under which the settlers possessed the country rescued slavery in British Honduras from most, if not from all, of the odious features of that institution. The masters being too few in number for the purposes of defence against the frequent attacks of the surrounding Spanish colonists, the slaves had to be armed, and as soon as that step was taken, the latter had in their own hands the best possible guarantee of good treatment—the gun and *machete*.

In the year 1717, the Board of Trade, in a memorial to King George I., asserted the English right by treaty to cut logwood in Honduras. In the following year great alarm was created by the Spaniards fitting out an expedition at Peten, an Indian town on a lake in the interior, at the head of the Belize river, and attempting a descent upon the settlement; and although the threatened invasion was commenced, and partly carried out, the invaders contented themselves with the erection of a fort, and shortly after abandoned their adventure. But notwithstanding occasional inroads on its peace and quiet, the colony established itself, and increased in importance and in population.

Previous to the year 1738, the Government of the settlement was carried on by annually elected magistrates, who discharged all the executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings, and they formed the laws binding on the community. But it was not until 1765 that these customs were formally re-

cognised by the Home Government, after the visit of Admiral Sir William Burnaby to the settlement in that year. The customs of the settlers were then codified and published, and became known as Burnaby's Laws.

In 1738, however, the inhabitants appointed one Henry Sharpe to be their Chief or Superintendent, and in addition to the magistrates, George II., in 1741, appointed Robert Hodgson and William Pitt to be commissioners and judges of this colony, Ruatan, and Bonacca. These commissioners continued to reside in Ruatan, then, as it seems, the most important of the three settlements, until the first treaty with Spain. They made no alterations in the mode of government, and the elective magistracy was continued without interruption to the year 1765.

In 1744 it was recommended to his Majesty the King that a legislative body should be formed for the purpose of drawing up a constitution for the settlement of Honduras, founded on the laws of England. It was not, however, followed by any immediate action.

The Spaniards, exasperated by the continued prosperity of the settlers, attempted, in 1754, by means of another large force, collected at Peten, to drive the persistent intruders from their territory; but although the invaders advanced to a considerable distance into the interior of the settlement, they were utterly defeated at Labouring Creek, principally by the slaves, who followed the courageous example of their masters.

The Treaty of Paris, in 1763, concluded between Great Britain and Spain after the close of the war between these Powers, obtained a recognition of the right of British subjects to "cut, load, and carry away" logwood unmolested, to occupy their houses and magazines, but stipulated the demolition of all fortifications, and reserved Spanish sovereignty in the soil. This stipul-

ation was made a pretext for periodical visits by the Spanish colonial authorities, to see that the treaty obligations were carried out; and their interference was pushed to such a degree, that when, in 1764, the settlers on the Hondo had been ordered to withdraw by the Governor of Yucatan, a memorial was addressed by the settlers to the Government of Jamaica. This memorial being promptly attended to, and steps being taken by the English authorities, drew from the Spanish Government a disavowal of the action of the Governor of Yucatan.

This memorial is probably the first act by which the settlers incurred a protective relation, on the part of the Jamaican Government, towards the settlement.

On our side, to see that the provisions of this treaty were duly executed by Spain, the Lords of the Admiralty appointed, in 1765, Vice-Admiral Sir William Burnaby, to proceed from Jamaica to Honduras.

The Admiral spent nearly a whole year in the settlement, arranging and settling boundaries, and placing the settlers in full possession of their location and rights. He also drew up a code of laws for the settlement, and in doing so was assisted by the celebrated navigator Cook. In the King's name he gave the people a "constitution," founded on their ancient forms and usages—a consolidation, in fact, of their own simple rules of self-government.

On Sir William Burnaby's departure, the colony was again governed by the magistrates.

When the war broke out in 1779 between England and Spain, the Spanish colonists in Central America, only waiting for a favourable opportunity to recommence their attacks on the settlers in Honduras, disregarding the treaties of 1667, 1670, and 1763, and without either any provocation having been offered on their part, or any notice

having been given on the part of Spain of a war existing between the two countries, attacked the settlers at St George's Cay, their principal rendezvous, and not only robbed them of all their property and effects, but seized their persons, and treated them in the most ignominious manner. Some were blindfolded, others put in irons, and all of those who were captured were marched up the country to Muida, and afterwards countermarched and shipped off to the Havana, in Cuba, and there detained as prisoners till the month of July 1782, when the survivors were permitted to return. Such of the settlers as escaped and were received on board his Majesty's ships, that fortunately appeared in the evening, were taken to Jamaica, but the greatest number found their way to and settled in Ruatan.

The effect of this attack was to drive a large number of settlers from other parts of the settlement to the Mosquito shore; and British Honduras, as such, was hardly in existence for five years after. In consequence of the violation of the treaty, and in revenge for the outrages committed on so many settlers, who were carried prisoners from here to Havana, England attacked and took the town of Amra in 1782, this settlement being guarded for some time by Captain Horatio Nelson, afterwards the celebrated Lord Nelson, then in command of the *Badger* sloop of war.

In 1783, by the treaty of peace at Versailles, additional articles were made to the treaty of 1763, allowing the English the right of cutting logwood between the Belize and the Rio Hondo. The result of this treaty was to re-establish the colony by the return of most of the inhabitants that had been driven away in 1779.

The liberation of the captives at the Havana was at length effected by the representations of our Government in this year. Some are said to have re-

turned to Belize, but the majority went further south to the settlement on the Mosquito shore.

Not long after the treaty of 1783 was executed, the settlement began to resume its former appearance, and the woodcutting operations were carried on with renewed vigour.

In 1784, commissioners were appointed on either side to regulate boundaries, and on the 27th May formalities were exchanged at the mouth of the New river, the representatives of Spain making a formal delivery of the lands to the British commissioner.

By the convention that was held at London in 1786, additional articles were added to the treaty of 1783, by which the British agreed to relinquish the Mosquito shore in exchange for the extension of the limits of the colony from the mouth of the Belize river to the mouth of the river Shirloon, about nine miles extent of sea-coast; to occupy St George's Cay; to cut mahogany as well as logwood; and also promised to abstain from erecting fortifications or other offensive or defensive works, thereby admitting that the colony was, in name at least, under Spanish protection. This last condition of the treaty was the cause of serious danger to the settlement, as the Spaniards soon began to make it an excuse for demonstrations of hostility.

In 1787, Colonel Despard, English Commissioner, and Colonel Grimarest, Spanish Commissioner, went up the rivers Belize and Shirloon to mark the limits, and endeavoured to discover the sources of these rivers.

On his return to Belize, Colonel Despard published permission to settlers to enter upon the new district, agreeable to the late treaty of 1786.

The increased warlike attitude of the Spaniards induced the inhabitants of the colony to make further representations, which resulted in their wishes

being acceded to towards the close of 1796.

Colonel Barrow was sent down with a civil and military commission, and assumed the direction of the Government, as Superintendent, in January 1797. In consequence of the hostile attitude of their neighbours beyond their limits, the prohibition to erect any defensive works of a permanent character, and the disinclination of the home Government to afford them continuous military protection, led, early in 1797, to the assembly of a meeting to deliberate whether or not the colony should be evacuated, and which was only prevented by fourteen votes.

But the day that will be ever memorable in the annals of this colony is the 10th September 1798, when the crowning victory of *St George's Cay* freed the hardy Baymen from Spanish attacks for ever, and on that day its limits were then and there determined, no longer resting on treaty boundaries with Spain, nor its existence for the future a mere tolerated occupation for special purposes, but by the right of undoubted conquest.

The following brief but graphic account of the action which occurred on that memorable occasion is taken from the *Honduras Almanac* of 1829:—"A powerful force was in the neighbourhood, and about the 8th they began slowly to approach our part of the coast. Their heaviest gunboats and armed vessels came from Campeachy with a considerable number of troops, and when the forces of Yucatan were ready, they formed a junction under Captain-General O'Neil, and the whole approached so near as Key Chapel. As St George's Cay would have been a good hold for the enemy, the Baymen destroyed their houses and property there for the general good, and left that beautiful little island a barren waste. Schooners, sloops, and flats were now collected with astonishing



rapidity, and with his Majesty's ship *Merlin* took their station not far from the Cay. On the 10th September the Spaniards came down on our little flotilla. They were received in gallant style, and a steady and well-directed fire from the flats on the shoals, each mounting a heavy gun and manned with from 15 to 20 men, did dreadful execution on their crowded vessels. The Spanish fleet, though with 2000 men on board and 3000 more coming up, were put to flight by a few settlers and their faithful slaves, and the colony firmly secured, as it has since been held, by Great Britain."

It is worthy of mention that on this occasion the slaves of Honduras rejected the offer of freedom made by General O'Neil, and most nobly fought for their masters above every other consideration. Since that period we have occupied a line of sea-coast of about 200 miles, from the Rio Hondo to the Sarstoon, which has remained the most southern boundary, and by the convention of 1859 with Guatemala, confirmed.

From the date of the Battle of St George's Cay in 1798 to about the year 1830, the colony enjoyed an immunity from external attack and internal dissensions. The logwood and mahogany trade steadily increased, to the benefit of the settlers.

In 1849 the Indian population of Yucatan, which had become exasperated by the cruelties and misgovernment of the authorities of that Mexican province, rose in rebellion and massacred with ruthless barbarity nearly the whole of the Spanish inhabitants of Bacalar and the adjoining district; but some few managed to effect their escape from the enraged Indians, and contrived to find their way across the Hondo, which was then and still is the northern boundary between Yucatan and British Honduras, and found refuge upon the lands now lying between the

Hondo and New river, more particularly at Corosal.

The result of this influx of refugees was to populate what had hitherto been an uninhabited wilderness, where cultivation had been entirely unknown, and where the axe of the mahogany cutter alone disturbed the calm of the almost primeval forest: the northern district of this colony had been in fact until that period simply a logwood and mahogany cutting district.

Another serious result of this revolt, placing the Indians, as it has done, in possession of territory to a considerable distance northward from the Hondo, has been in the first place the frequent occurrence of border troubles; and, subsequently, the involving of the colony in the quarrels of the Indians of Ycaiche and St Cruz. It may here be necessary to give a brief account of the various invasions of these tribes.

In 1857 the Chichina Indians invaded our territory, thus breaking the long spell of freedom from external attack which since 1798 had been enjoyed by the settlement. They appear to have been instigated by the Yucatecan Spaniards, whom they had joined against the St Cruz tribe, and who bore us enmity on the grounds of our trading with their inveterate enemies, these same Santa Cruz, in arms and ammunition.

In the following year Bacalar was recaptured by the Indians, and the war of caste broke out once more with great fury.

The Chichinas now became very troublesome to the colony's northern inhabitants, demanding rent, which was irregularly paid them by the Belize firms who were cutting on the territory between the Rio Bravo and another branch of the Hondo, claimed both by us and the Mexicans. The source of the Hondo formed the basis of the dispute. In 1865 they attacked Quam

on the Bravo, under a chief called Marcus Canul. In 1867 a second expedition (the first one in 1865 proving an entire failure) started by a different route to Orange Walk, Old river, and the district of the recent disaster of the first expedition (as subsequently was the Hondo district) was scoured by the flying column without the foe being encountered or greater military achievements accomplished than the burning of San Pedro de Suis, and other Indian villages.

In 1870 two chiefs of the Ycaiches marched through the country to Corosal and took possession of it, asking for an interview with the magistrate, from whom they demanded \$3000 as a penalty for the inhabitants having supplied their enemies with arms. But some of the Santa Cruz Indians happening to appear upon the scene, and Canul, the Ycaiche chief, fearing they would bring their tribe upon him, withdrew his force, said to number 400. The then governor, Mr Longden, took prompt measures for defence; but in 1872 the same Canul again appeared, and attacked Orange Walk on the New river. This attack was repulsed by the detachment of troops under Lieut. Smith, 1st West India Regiment, and Canul himself killed. After the death of Canul the colony was, and has been since, freed from Indian incursions, though the war of races still continues in Yucatan. These events produced a diplomatic correspondence between the British and Mexican Governments, which in its progress entered upon the question of territorial rights.

The Indian troubles having been brought down to 1872, there remains little of historical interest to add to the account of the colony.

In 1861 it was finally determined to place the settlement in every respect on the footing of a colony, though subordinate to the Government of Jamaica,

from which it is distant about 660 miles.

This was done in response to a memorial from the inhabitants, and as a matter of internal regulation only. It was felt that the designation hitherto borne by it had in course of time become inappropriate; that, in fact, for many years past it had been a misnomer; the repulse, by a ship of the Royal Navy and the settlers, of the attempt in 1798, on the part of Spain, to take possession of Honduras, followed by the revolt of the Spanish dependencies in South America, the acknowledgment of their independence by Spain herself, and the relinquishment by her of all exercise and even assertion of dominion in that part of the world, having *de jure* as well as *de facto* entitled what had originally, indeed, been a "settlement" by British subjects within Spanish territory, but what was properly so no longer, to a recognition of its name and *status* as a part of her Majesty's dominions, wherein, for an unbroken series of years, the territorial and imperial authority of Great Britain had been openly and unrestrictedly exercised.

A commission was accordingly issued to the officer then administering the Government of Jamaica (Mr Darling), appointing him to be Governor, and to Mr Seymour, the then Superintendent, appointing him to be Lieut.-Governor, of the Colony of British Honduras: these arrangements took effect from the 12th of May 1862.

By letters patent, bearing date the 2d October 1884, and read and proclaimed at the Council Chamber, Belize, on the 31st of the same month, the officer administering the Government was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Honduras, thus severing the relationship which had formerly existed with Jamaica.

## POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

The early political and constitutional history of the colony is involved in uncertainty; but whatever may have been its political history previous to Sir Thomas Lynch's famous report to King Charles II. in 1671, concerning the customs of the colony, it is certain that Belize was governed politically and socially by magistrates elected annually from amongst the inhabitants, who enacted "Rules and Regulations" by which the settlement was governed up to the arrival of Sir William Burnaby in 1765, when that distinguished man was sent from Jamaica by his Majesty "to see that the Crown of Spain had fulfilled the conditions of the treaty of 1763, and that the inhabitants were put in full possession of their lands and rights." After having accomplished this most important mission, "he gave in the king's name a constitution to the people, founded on their ancient forms, which had been in force from time immemorial — viz., legislating by public assemblies, and the election of magistrates by the free suffrage of the people. On the departure of Sir William Burnaby, the colony was again governed by the magistrates."

Again, we have it on record that in the year 1738, just 100 years after the first settlement on the coast of a few British castaways in 1638, the magistrates appointed a governor, one Henry Sharpe, Esq., but there is no record to show the powers with which he was invested.

It is obvious that the settlement was, however, loyal to the parent state, from the harmony which prevailed, and the universal acclamation with which the Burnaby Laws were received and accepted by the people of the settlement.

In 1786 a Superintendent, Colonel Despard, was first appointed by the Crown to superintend and direct the political and financial affairs of the settlement, who remained in office for a period of four years. Very shortly after his arrival in the settlement, he became involved in a series of disputes and difficulties with the magistrates, by endeavouring to introduce certain material changes in the system of government so long established and so dear to the people; and in 1790 he was succeeded by Colonel Hunter. On Colonel Hunter's arrival, a proclamation was issued restoring the ancient laws to the settlement, as fixed by Burnaby's code. After the departure of Colonel Hunter at the end of 1790, the settlement was again governed by the elected magistrates, and continued to be so until 1797, when Colonel Barrow arrived and assumed the Superintendency. For many years after that date but slight alterations were made in the constitution.

In 1830 the Superintendent began to legislate by proclamation.

From the old records it would appear that the public meeting assembled of its own accord once every four months. To this body a £400 currency qualification was necessary, but limited to British-born subjects; a candidate for election had to be proposed by a member, and returned by twenty-six votes, and was elected for life; the voters' qualification to vote being the same as the candidates' to sit as members, except that the property qualification was only £100 currency and two years' residence. The body had no limit to its numbers, but in 1835 it consisted of sixty-five members. It was not called to-

gether by the Superintendent, and there was no authority for its existence from the Crown, but it originated in the early customs of the settlers themselves.

Until 1825 it could confer upon the discussion of any question that a member thought fit to propose; but a check was then put to the exercise of the privilege by a regulation of the Superintendent requiring all notices of motion to be submitted to him for approval, and to be advertised for a certain period previous to being brought forward at the meeting.

In 1832 the magisterial body, which had until now been appointed annually by vote of the inhabitants, was appointed by the Superintendent for the same period.

In 1840 the ancient usages and customs were finally abrogated as far as the administration of justice was concerned, and it was proclaimed that the law of England is and shall be the law of this settlement or colony of British Honduras.

In this year also an Executive Council was created.

In the following year the Assembly petitioned the Secretary of State, protesting against the legislating by proclamation, the appointment of the magistrates and control of finance by the Superintendent, and determined, until a reply was received, to transact no public business.

In the meantime, it would appear the Superintendent continued to carry on the government by proclamation, with the aid of the newly created Executive Council.

In 1842 a reply was received, in which it was stated "that the public meeting is authorised by her Majesty's Government to continue to exercise its legislative powers, harmoniously if it can, with the executive, each taking usage as the rule by which their respective powers are to be defined."

Further, it is intimated that her Majesty's Government has not yet determined on what principles the future constitution of the settlement shall be based.

In 1851 a general meeting of the inhabitants was called to consider propositions for a new constitution, which were agreed to, and forwarded with a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1853, by local enactment, 16 Vict. cap. 4, the system of government was amended. It was provided that the legislature should consist of a Superintendent and a Legislative Assembly of *eighteen* elected and *three* nominated members.

The qualification for a candidate was £400 sterling. The voters' qualification was fixed at the ownership of real estate of the annual value of £7 sterling, the occupation of land or houses at the annual rental of £7 sterling, or the receipt of an annual salary of £100 per annum, both for a period of six months prior to registration.

The duration of the Assembly continued for four years from date of election, and the Superintendent had the power to prorogue or dissolve.

An Executive Council, composed of the officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and three others chosen by the Superintendent, was to assist him.

It was finally settled that the judicial establishment should consist of a chief justice and five assistant judges, a police magistrate, a coroner, and justice of the peace, with various subordinate officials.

British Honduras was a settlement until, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 12th February 1862, it was declared that thereafter it should be designated the "Colony of British Honduras," and

that the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica, or the officer for the time being administering the government of the said island, should be Governor and Commander-in-Chief over the said colony, or in his absence a Lieutenant-Governor or other person as may be appointed.

In 1869 the Legislative Assembly committed political suicide by petitioning that British Honduras, like Jamaica, whose constitution was altered after the disastrous events of 1865, should be made a Crown colony, and in 1870 their petition was granted, and British Honduras became a Crown colony, after having enjoyed free representative institutions in one form or another for 200 years from its origin.

The following extract, taken from a despatch from Sir William Wellington Cairns, former Governor of this colony, to Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, dated 8th August 1872, is given, as it deals with the history of the change of constitution:—

“The history of the change of constitution may be summarised as follows:—

“The Assembly had become weary of the possession of so much power, had come to see how frequently that power was wasted, and how apt it was to be misapplied. There was the landed interest, owning, or claiming to own, vast tracts of land, and conducting large operations in mahogany and logwood; and there, again, was the commercial interest, buying and selling on the spot, or with the neighbouring states, and broken up into contending interests of merchant *versus* publican, and storekeeper *versus* petty trader. Now all these interests had their so-called representatives, their political henchmen, in the House, and, accordingly, as this or that interest was numerically strongest in the Legislature at any given time, so surely did the contemporary legislation arrange and adjust, *ad hoc*, the burden of taxation.

“Occasionally at some nicely balanced juncture, or when some temporary understanding between the contending interests had been brought about, any legislation whatever was rendered impossible by a resort to the simplest of all expedients—namely, that of leaving a certain number of seats unoccupied from day to day, when, of course, no House could be made.

“And there were other times, and of late they had been frequently recurring, when it seemed as though the public and general interest was regarded in the light of an unreal thing, that it was deemed to be wholly outside of, and different from, the interest of the individual; that public policy was, in fact, a study, or per-

haps a distraction for the man of leisure, but it had little practical relation to, at any rate that it could never be allowed to interfere with, the everyday concerns of A and B behind the counter, or of C and D upon the mahogany or logwood ‘work.’

“The state of things I have attempted to describe had come, I know, to be generally felt, and confessed and deplored; although it is probable enough that the distribution of parts I have made would not be accepted by some of the actors who were directly concerned in the deadlock, politically speaking, which ensued.

“At length, in 1870, the decisive step was taken by the Assembly, through its elected members, not only of abrogating the then constitution, but, as it ultimately resolved to do, of substituting for that constitution the present form of government, which, in all essential respects, is assimilated to the form prevailing in what are termed the Crown Colonies, and which consists of a Legislative Council of members nominated by the Crown.

“I believe that the former Legislature was well advised in taking the course it did, and that at least for some years to come, until there shall be a further development of the agriculture of the colony, more material and moral progress made, and a larger settled population in the country districts with homogeneous sympathies and feelings, any reversion to the principle of self-government would prove to be a backward step, politically considered, in the history of Honduras.”

The constitution of the colony is defined by the local Act 34 Viet. (session 3) cap. 1, “to alter and amend the political constitution of the Colony,” passed on the 13th December 1870. This Act was specially confirmed by the Queen, by Order in Council, dated 8th February 1871, which confirmation was proclaimed in the colony on the 10th April 1871.

By this enactment, a legislative council is established, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial members, to be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to her Majesty’s approval. The official members are the Chief-Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Senior Military Officer (if of, or above, the rank of Major), the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General. The Governor is President of the Council.

There is also an Executive or Privy Council, constituted under the Queen’s instructions, given at the Court at Windsor, 14th February 1871, con-

sisting of the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General. (If below the rank of Major, the Senior Military Officer ranks last.) And such other persons as may be appointed by her Majesty.

The form of government is that of a Crown colony in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government. Laws may be made by the Governor, with the concurrence of a council nominated by the Crown.

By letters patent, bearing date the 2d October 1884, and read and proclaimed at the Council Chamber, Belize, on the 31st of the same month, the officer administering the government was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of

British Honduras, thus severing the relationship which had formerly existed with Jamaica.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

*President.*—His Excellency R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.  
*Officer Commanding Troops.*—The Hon. Major Caulfield.  
*Colonial Secretary.*—The Hon. H. E. H. Jer-  
 ningham.  
*Colonial Treasurer.*—The Hon. W. J. M'Kinney.  
*Attorney-General.*—The Hon. C. R. Hoffmeister.  
*Clerk of the Council.*—Reginald F. Knollys.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

*President.*—His Excellency R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G.  
*Chief-Justice.*—His Honour W. M. Goodman.  
*Colonial Secretary.*—The Hon. H. E. H. Jer-  
 ningham.  
*Officer Commanding Troops.*—The Hon. Major Caulfield.  
*Colonial Treasurer.*—The Hon. W. J. M'Kinney.  
*Attorney-General.*—The Hon. C. R. Hoffmeister.  
*Unofficial.*—

{	The Hon. J. H. Phillips.
	The Hon. A. Williamson.
	The Hon. B. Fairweather.
	The Hon. J. P. Robertson.
	The Hon. W. S. Marshall.

  
*Clerk of the Council.*—Reginald F. Knollys.

## THE COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.

The following is a table of the various Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council in 1887, with their numbers and titles, and the dates of the Governor's assent to, and the Queen's confirmation of, each Ordinance:—

Number and Title of Ordinance.	Date of Governor's Assent.	Date of Queen's Confirmation.
No. 1 of 1887.—An Ordinance to authorise the raising of a loan not exceeding £9000,	January 19, 1887.	March 9, 1887.
No. 2 of 1887.—An Ordinance to amend "The Belize Improvement Loan Ordinance, 1887,"	April 27, 1887.	August 26, 1887.
No. 3 of 1887.—An Ordinance to confirm the expenditure for the services of the year 1886, beyond the grants for that year,	" "	September 7, 1887.
No. 4 of 1887.—An Ordinance for the appropriation of a further sum of \$24,977.36 out of the General Revenue of the Colony for the service of the year 1887,	" "	June 23, 1887.
No. 5 of 1887.—An Ordinance to provide for the better Collection of the Excise Duty on Rum manufactured in this Colony,	October 14, 1887.	December 20, 1887.
No. 6 of 1887.—An Ordinance to amend "The Constabulary Ordinance, 1885,"	" "	December 30, 1887.
No. 7 of 1887.—An Ordinance to appropriate the sum of \$282,819.19 out of the General Revenue of the Colony, for the service of the year 1888,	October 17, 1887.	{ Disallowed and repealed by No. 11 of 1887.
No. 8 of 1887.—An Ordinance to repeal certain Acts relating to the currency, and to regulate the keeping of public accounts in British Honduras,	November 24, 1887.	December 20, 1887.
No. 9 of 1887.—An Ordinance to amend "The Labour Ordinances, 1883 and 1884,"	December 9, 1887.	January 31, 1888.
No. 10 of 1887.—An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 11 of 1886,	December 20, 1887.	February 22, 1888.
No. 11 of 1887.—An Ordinance to appropriate certain sums of money for the use of the public service of the Colony for the year 1888,	" "	" "

Under the standing rules and orders of the Legislative Council, which were revised and approved of by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the doors of the council chamber may, if necessary, be closed to the public, and the President may at any time order strangers to withdraw; and on the request of a member of Council, the President may order all strangers, or any particular one, to withdraw.

All petitions to the Legislative Council must be either addressed to the clerk or presented by a member to the clerk; and all petitions must be properly and respectfully worded, and must relate to matters of legislation, or they will not be received.

Petitions to the Governor in Executive Council should be enclosed in a letter to the Colonial Secretary, for presentation by him to the Council.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNCIL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Clerk, Executive and Legislative Councils, Messenger, . . . . .	Reginald F. Knollys, J. Gentle, . . . . .	\$500 Unpaid.	1887

## PART IV.

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### BELIZE.

THE town of Belize presents a most pleasing aspect from the harbour, notwithstanding the flatness of the land. The houses, nearly all of which are built of wood, especially those in the front street, which face the sea, stand apart from each other, many of them having verandahs in front, and being at once well ventilated and shaded; and they have an air of elegance and adaptation to the climate which is at once striking and picturesque.

The chief buildings which attract the spectator are—the Court-House, standing as it does almost in the centre of the town; the Government House, at the south end; and the recently erected Roman Catholic Convent to the north. Churches and spires rising here and there; the bridge which spans the river; and the various signal-staffs of the consulates, interspersed with tropical fruit-trees, above which the cocoanut and cabbage palm raise their stately stems: the mountains to the south in the hazy distance; the distant capes looming out to sea, those nearest looking highly green in the noonday sun; and the harbour enlivened by the shipping of various rigs and sizes,—fill up the prospect that would charm others besides the wearied voyager and the stranger approaching the place.

Mr D. Morris, late Director of Public Gardens, Jamaica, speaking of Belize, says, “The town is one of the brightest and cleanest of the West Indies.”

The town is built on the banks of the river for about half a mile or more up, and extends along the shore for over two miles, till lost to sight among the mangrove bushes. A light and well-constructed wooden bridge, slightly arched, spans the river's mouth, which was completed and opened in 1859. The northern half of the town is built on an island or delta, formed by the two mouths of the river.

The town possesses several public buildings, the chief and most striking of which is the Court-House, which occupies a central position as already mentioned, built in 1880. The Governor's residence, built in 1814, occupies a commanding position at the southern extremity of the town, surrounded by grounds tastefully laid out and planted with cocoanut, bamboo, mango, and other trees. Opposite is the Episcopal Church, “St John's,” a brick building with a wooden spire, occupying the centre of a square, built in 1812, on the other side of which is a large building recently erected for the Episcopal Church school.

Two large cemeteries, the New and



Old, occupy the space between the church and Yarbrough bridge.

The Wesleyan Chapel, built of brick, is one of the largest and handsomest buildings in the town, and is certainly a great ornament to it. The Scotch Kirk is a neat little brick building which stands next to the Court-House, and occupies a position near the mouth of the river, and facing the sea. The public market, which adjoins the bridge, is a very fair-sized building, and is well ventilated.

Another fine building is that recently erected by the Roman Catholics for a convent, and which was consecrated by the Archbishop of New Orleans in 1886. It presents a very striking appearance from the harbour.

The chief institutions of the town are the Public Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, and Poorhouse. These buildings occupy one of the coolest positions in the town, and the beneficial influences of the sea-breezes may here be always felt.

The prison at Belize, also, is a spacious and substantial building of brick, standing within large grounds, and facing the sea. It is enclosed by high walls of concrete. Many of the houses in Belize are surrounded by patches of garden, with a fair array of fruit and shade trees; the oleander thrives luxuriantly everywhere, and various plants, frequently covered with sweet-scented blossoms, give the air a fragrant sweetness at night. The chief feature, however, in the landscape, is the cocoanut palm, with its wide-spreading fronds rattling in the sea-breeze.

From its position and surroundings, Belize might naturally be looked upon as a very unhealthy town. Surrounded for the most part by mangrove swamps,

with perfectly level country extending for miles to the interior, and without any system of drainage except what the sandy soil and the harbour afford, it would appear to possess all the elements of unhealthiness. From actual experience and very careful returns, however, the health of Belize is proved to be exceptionally good.

Speaking of the sanitary condition of the town recently, it was remarked by one of our local papers:—

"Indeed, to a stranger, Belize—surrounded as it is on three sides by swamps—must naturally appear far less sanitary than it really is; for the causes which render it not unhealthy do not appear on the surface. In the first place, the swamps which surround it are affected by the ebb and flow of the tide, so that—save at a very long distance from Belize—nearly the whole of the marsh is covered with water at high tide, and its surface is, therefore, only laid bare for a few hours each day. The malarial emanations which arise from these temporarily denuded surfaces are, however, to a great extent counteracted by the strong sea-breezes which prevail all through the dry summer season, and which blow back such emanations from the town.

"The land on which the town is built, too, exercises a not unimportant influence on the sanitary condition of the place. For the soil of Belize is principally composed of sand dredged from the river—the animal substance of which has been allowed to become decomposed by exposure before being used—and clean gravel and sand ballast from ships arriving at the port. Some places, it is true, have been filled up with mahogany chips and bark-logs in the first instance; but in most of these cases these first fillings have been buried under from 15 to 20 inches of sand and gravel. The result is, that water never stays long on the surface of the ground, as any one can see who has resided here during one rainy season. Mr Siccama says: 'The ground is, notwithstanding the mixed and peculiar formation, very loose and open; so that water in these pools never stands long at the same height, but soon sinks away to the level of the subsoil water, of which the gradient is very slight, owing to the porosity of the substratum.' Further on in the same report, he says: 'The healthiness of the town is due in a great measure to the prevailing sea-breeze and the cutting down of mangroves, which has been carried on latterly; but there is no doubt that the sandy nature of the subsoil, which does not favour the growth of fungi or the development of primary cell-forms, is one of the principal reasons for the absence or but rare occurrence of epidemic diseases.'"

## ST GEORGE'S CAY.

St George's Cay, a small crescent-shaped sandy island lying about 8 miles north-east of Belize, is about one mile in length, and varies from 20 to 100 yards in width.

This Cay, which is the chief summer and health resort of the colony, and is now only occupied during the hottest months by the more wealthy inhabitants of Belize, was, in former days, a place of considerable importance, having been the seat of Government, where the Superintendent of settlement resided.

Towards the south end of the Cay is the cemetery, where may be still seen, though in a sadly dilapidated condition, several tombstones and brick-vaults, showing the resting-places of some of the oldest Baymen, who used to make the place a harbour of refuge

from the pursuits of the Spanish *guarda costas*, whose occupation was the capture of those British adventurers and freebooters who at one time threatened the very existence of Spanish possession in Central America.

St George's Cay was no doubt at one time not only the chief depot where the woodcutters of the colony used to store and prepare for shipment the timber felled in the interior, but also the centre of the commerce of British Honduras, and was to all intents and purposes the capital of the settlement. A hotel has recently been started here, the want of which had long been felt by pleasure-seekers and other visitors to this delightful little health-resort; and it is hoped that the establishment will be a success to the spirited proprietor.

## PART V.

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### THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S, AUDITOR'S, AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

#### THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

THIS department was not so styled until 1842, being called before that date the "Office of the Government Secretary," and the officer holding this post discharged the duties of private secretary and magistrate, as well as those of the Colonial Secretary. In 1842, however, it was found impossible for one officer to perform the different duties which thus devolved on his office, and the offices were accordingly divided and a colonial secretariat founded, consisting then of a Colonial Secretary and one clerk, at a salary of \$2500 and \$1200 respectively. In 1847 the Colonial Secretary's salary was increased to \$3000, and his status was raised by his being appointed to administer the government in the absence of the Superintendent. The Queen's letters patent of the 2d October 1884 confers the same dormant commission upon the Colonial Secretary. In 1886 the salary was again increased to \$3500, the additional \$500 being paid to the Colonial Secretary in consideration of the increased duties consequent on his appointment as Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. In 1885, the

year in which the Registration Ordinance came into operation, the Registrar was not on the fixed establishment, and the salary of \$500 was paid out of the vote for "expenditure exclusive of salaries."

During 1886 the Secretary of State for the Colonies, owing to the representations of Governor Goldsworthy, took into consideration the salaries of those officers who had been appointed in England and whose salaries had there been stated to them in sterling, and decided that these officers alone were entitled to have their salaries adjusted, owing to the loss they had suffered through being paid in currency; but that on the occurrence of a vacancy in any of these offices, the salaries attached to them would, on a new appointment being made, be again adjusted. The dollar was, after consideration, accordingly valued at three shillings and one penny: this valuation is, however, subject to change, according as the value of the standard dollar—the dollar of Guatemala—either increases or decreases, and is fixed by the Imperial Treasury for each year.

By this decision the salary of the then Colonial Secretary, Mr Fowler, was increased to \$4392, he having

been appointed in England at a salary of £600, the \$500 salary as Registrar not being affected, as it was an appointment made in the colony.

On the appointment of Mr Jerningham to be Colonial Secretary, consequent upon the promotion of Mr Fowler to Trinidad, the salary was readjusted, and fixed at \$4000 per annum.

The Colonial Secretary is the official mouthpiece of the Governor, conveying all his Excellency's directions to the different departments, and communicating with any of the public who may have addressed him or the Governor and the Executive Council on any subject, the decisions of his Excellency or the Executive Council, as the case may be. All letters, therefore, which emanate from this office are by the direction of the Governor.

#### THE AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

It was not until 1877 that the duties of Auditor were conferred upon the Colonial Secretary, these duties having been previously performed by two merchants in the town of Belize, appointed annually by the Governor, and the audit-books being then kept by the Treasurer. In this year, however, it was considered that a more perfect system of auditing and checking the monthly accounts of the different departments was requisite, and the duties and books of the Auditor were consequently transferred to the Colonial Secretary, he being appointed Auditor; and at the same time a second clerk was added to his department at a salary of \$1000 per annum, in order the better to assist in the audit work.<sup>1</sup>

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Colonial Secretary and Auditor, . . .	Hubert E. H. Jerningham,	\$ 4000	1887
Chief Clerk, . . . . .	Philip B. Wright,	1100 to 1250	1885
Second and Audit Clerk, . . . . .	W. R. Hunt,	850 to 1000	1887
Messenger, . . . . .	A. Card,	300	1877

#### THE REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

Previous to the 1st October 1885, when "the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Ordinance, 1884," came into operation, by a proclamation dated the 22d September 1885, no provision had been made in this colony for the registration of births and deaths. Baptisms, marriages, and burials administered and solemnised by ministers of the various denominations had, however, for many years been recorded in their respective churches; and under Ordinances No. 10 of 1880 and No. 24 of 1881 all marriages celebrated throughout the colony were required to be registered in the Colonial

Secretary's office. Reference can still be made to the various church registers for any baptism, marriage, or burial certificate that may be needed in cases which occurred before the inauguration of the present system.

From the 1st October 1885 all births, marriages, and deaths which have occurred have therefore been registered throughout the colony.

Under the provisions of the above-mentioned Ordinance the Colonial Secretary was appointed Registrar, and receives a salary at the rate of \$500 per annum for this office, paid him out

<sup>1</sup> The present sliding-scale of the salaries of the clerks in this department was commenced in 1888.

of his salary as Colonial Secretary and Auditor. The district magistrates were appointed district registrars of their respective districts; and at various places in each district deputy registrars were placed. The district and deputy registrars receive no salary except the fees to which they are entitled under the Ordinance. The Colonial Secretary's Department is the central recording office of all births, marriages, and deaths, information being transmitted from the deputy to the district registrar, who in turn transmits a quarterly statement of all returns received by him to the Registrar, to be by him recorded.

#### *Births.*

Section 5 of the Registration Ordinance requires that the birth of every child must be notified within six weeks after the birth to the nearest district or deputy registrar, from whom forms can be obtained for this purpose.

#### *Marriages.*

(Regulated by Ordinances No. 10 of 1880 and No. 24 of 1881.)

Marriages may be celebrated between the hours of 8 A.M. and 7 P.M. at any church, and between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. at a magistrate's office. No licence is required for celebrating a marriage at either of these places without publication of banns, the only licence being "The Governor's Special Licence," which authorises the celebration of a marriage in any place other than a recognised place of public worship or a magistrate's office, and at any hour of the day. Application for this licence must be made to the Colonial Secretary, with the reasons for such application. The fee for this licence is \$10, which must be paid into the Colonial Secretary's Department on the licence being granted.

No marriage shall be celebrated until after a declaration upon oath, or a

solemn affirmation shall have been made before the minister or magistrate celebrating the marriage, by each of the parties to be married.

Every marriage shall be celebrated in the presence of two witnesses at least, who shall sign a certificate, which shall be also signed by the minister or magistrate celebrating the marriage, and by the parties themselves, and such minister or magistrate shall deliver a copy of such certificate immediately after the marriage, signed by himself, to one of the parties to the marriage.

The marriage of minors, not being widowers or widows, cannot take place without the consent in writing of the father, or of the guardian appointed by him if the father is not within the colony, or if there is no guardian appointed by the father, of the mother if within the colony; or if there is no such parent or guardian, or if it is proved to the satisfaction of a justice of the peace that such parent or guardian is incapable, from any cause, of giving such consent, then of such justice of the peace, who, previous to giving such consent, must make due inquiry into the facts and circumstances of the case, and satisfy himself that there are no valid objections to such marriage.

If a marriage of minors, where consent is necessary, has taken place without such consent being first obtained, the marriage is not invalidated, but the minister or magistrate celebrating such marriage is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2500, either alone or with imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding two years. The consent thus required must be produced to the minister or magistrate about to celebrate a marriage before it can take place.

When any marriage is celebrated upon production of a written consent, a statement of the fact of such consent must be indorsed on the marriage

certificate, and on the copy, by the minister or magistrate celebrating the marriage.

Forms of marriage certificates and consent can be obtained on application to the registrar.

Under the provisions of the Ordinance, the magistrate solemnising a marriage is entitled to a fee of \$5.

### *Deaths.*

Information of any death must be given or transmitted to the nearest district or deputy registrar within four days after the death, or as soon thereafter as can reasonably be done.

### *Deaths in Belize.*

No person may be buried in Belize without a certificate from a medical practitioner, district magistrate, inspector of police, or justice of the peace. This certificate must be lodged with the district or a deputy registrar within four days after the death.

### *Penalties.*

Any person burying a body in the town of Belize without a certificate is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

Any person refusing to give informa-

tion of any death, as required by the Ordinance, is liable to a penalty of \$20.

Any person making any false statement is liable to a penalty of \$50, and on conviction in the Supreme Court to a fine, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding seven years.

These two latter penalties apply also in the case of any birth of a child.

The following rules, regulations, and table of fees payable have been framed under section 19 of the Ordinance :—

"1. The district registrars are to keep copies of the Ordinance, No. 15 of 1884, in English and Spanish, posted up on the usual notice boards within their districts.

"2. It shall be the duty of the district registrar or one of the deputy registrars appointed under section 4 of the Ordinance to visit periodically such settlements and Indian villages in a district as are so remote from the residence of any registrar that it is impracticable for parties to transmit the notices required by the Ordinance. Such registrars, in addition to any fees, will be entitled to receive the actual cost of their travelling expenses.

"3. Medical practitioners in Belize will be supplied with a counterfoil-book containing forms of Schedule A (certificate of deaths). The counterfoils are to be duly filled in and sent to the Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths quarterly for inspection, and to be lodged with that officer when all the forms have been issued from the book.

"4. The following table of fees is hereby authorised :—

### FEES PAYABLE UNDER SECTION 19 OF THE ORDINANCE.

Service.	By whom payable.	To whom payable.	Amount of fee.
For every entry in a Register, . . . . .	The Treasurer, . . . . .	The District Registrar making the entry, . . . . .	\$0.50
For receiving and transmitting information respecting any Birth or Death, . . . . .	Do. do. . . . .	The Deputy Registrar, . . . . .	0.50
For every certificate of Death, according to Schedule B, . . . . .	The person required to obtain the same, . . . . .	The party granting the certificate, for payment into the Treasury, . . . . .	1.00

### FEE PAYABLE UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE ORDINANCE.

Service.	By whom payable.	To whom payable.	Amount of fee.
Certificate of Death, . . . . .	The person required to obtain the same, . . . . .	The medical practitioner, . . . . .	\$0.25

## FEES PAYABLE UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE ORDINANCE.

Service.	By whom payable.	To whom payable	Amount of fee.
For a certified true extract from the Register of any Birth, Marriage, or Death, . . . . .	The person requiring the same, . . . . .	The Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for payment into the Treasury, . . . . .	\$0.50
For every search in the Register, . . . . .	Do. do. . . . .	Do. do. . . . .	0.25

## RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT IN 1887.

District.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Belize, . . . . .	416	88	330
Northern, . . . . .	399	94	479
The Cayo, . . . . .	147	47	211
Stann Creek, . . . . .	115	13	70
Punta Gorda, . . . . .	192	22	142
Total, . . . . .	1269	264	1232

## RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES SOLEMNISED IN THE COLONY BY EACH DENOMINATION.

Denomination.	Number.
Roman Catholic, . . . . .	164
Protestant, other than those under mentioned, . . . . .	37
Presbyterian, . . . . .	5
Wesleyan, . . . . .	56
Baptist, . . . . .	2
Total, . . . . .	264

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, {	Hubert E. H. Jerningham, Colonial Secretary and Auditor, . . . . . }	\$500, paid out of salary as Colonial Secretary, }	1887

*District Registrars.*

The district magistrates in each district, *ex officio*.

*Deputy Registrars.*

District.	Place.	Name.
Belize, . . . .	The Boom, . . . . .	J. Tucker.
Do. . . . .	San Pedro, . . . . .	G. J. Parham.
Do. . . . .	Northern River, . . . . .	— Rosado.
Do. . . . .	Sibun, . . . . .	E. Thurton.
Northern (Corosal),	Sarteneja, . . . . .	P. Aragon.
Do. do. . . . .	Progreso, &c., . . . . .	T. Carillo.
Do. do. . . . .	Pembroke Hall, &c., . . . . .	N. Burke.
Do. (Orange Walk),	New River Lagoon, . . . . .	R. Dewgard.
Do. do. . . . .	Backland, &c., . . . . .	F. Waddy.
Do. do. . . . .	San Estevan, . . . . .	H. J. Marchand.
Do. do. . . . .	San Antonio, . . . . .	S. Castillo.
Do. do. . . . .	August Pine Ridge, . . . . .	R. Romero.
Toledo, . . . . .	Monkey River, . . . . .	...
Stann Creek, . . . .	Seine Bight, . . . . .	H. Worrell.

**THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.**

This office is a branch, and is under the control of the Colonial Secretary's Department, the salaries of the establishment being paid out of the vote for that department. The 'Government Gazette,' published by authority, and first issued on the 1st July 1826, is printed at this office. All notices intended for insertion in the 'Gazette' must be sent through the Colonial Secretary, and not later than 3 P.M. on Thursdays, otherwise they will be held over till the following week.

The prices for advertisements in the 'Gazette' are :—

1st insertion of 10 lines and under, . . . .	\$1.00
2d do. do. do., . . . . .	0.75
3d, and every other insertion, . . . . .	0.50
For every additional line after 10 lines, . . . .	0.06½

The 'Gazette' can be obtained at either the Colonial Secretary's or the printing-office, at 12½ cents a copy. The 'Gazette' will be supplied to subscribers at the rate of \$1 the quarter, or

\$3.50 for one year, payable in advance at either the Colonial Secretary's Department or printing-office. In the cases of subscribers abroad, postage will be charged.

Besides the work of the 'Gazette,' all printed matter, such as forms for the use of the various departments, Ordinances, the blue-books, &c., are printed at this office.

When the printers are engaged upon Government work beyond 6 P.M., they receive extra pay at the following rates :—

Printer, . . . . .	75 cents per hour.
Assistants, . . . . .	50 " "
Pressman, . . . . .	37½ " "

The head printer is entitled to half the receipts obtained from job printing performed in this office, the other moiety being paid into the Treasury.

The following table gives the cost to the Government and the value of work done in the printing establishment for the last three years :—

Cost.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Salaries and pay of staff, . . . . .	\$1,872.62	\$1,450.00	\$2,750.00
Cost of paper and materials, . . . . .	278.12	170.25	106.29
Cost of type, . . . . .	61.29	103.40	...
Total, . . . . .	\$2,212.03	\$1,723.65	\$2,856.29
Value of work, . . . . .	\$3,549.00	\$3,594.50	\$3,769.00



From the above it can be seen that the printing-office is quite capable of paying its way should the value of the work performed be paid; but as the work is for the Government, it is not paid for.

The receipts for printing done in

this office for the public, including unofficial notices in the 'Gazettes,' sales of forms and hire-sheets, amounted in

1885 to . . . . .	\$245.38
1886 to . . . . .	181.06
1887 to . . . . .	275.98

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Printer, . . . . .	L. W. Laing,	\$720	...
1st Assistant printer, . . . . .	B. Cusher,	420	...
2d " " . . . . .	W. R. Hope,	360	...
Pressman, . . . . .	P. Sebastian,	180	...

#### THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, AND POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

##### THE TREASURY.

Prior to the year 1829, the annually elected magistrates had the unlimited control of the expenditure of public money, they being accountable to the public meeting alone, that legislative body voting all sums for expenditure. In 1829, however, Colonel M'Donald, the then Superintendent of the settlement, asked the meeting to curtail these powers, alleging against the magistrates as his reason for so doing the charge of extravagant dealings with the public money intrusted to their care. In consequence, the control of the public funds was transferred to the Government; and a public Treasurer paid by fees, and not until 1842 by a fixed salary, was appointed.

As the work in the Treasury increased yearly, it was found necessary to appoint clerks to assist the Treasurer in the performance of his duties. There are at present three clerks for the whole establishment of the Treasury, Customs, and Post-Office Department, whose offices were created during the following years—

The chief clerk in 1865.

The second clerk in 1879.

„ third „ 1886.

The second clerkship was originally created in consequence of the appointment in 1879 of Mr M'Kinney, the then postmaster, to the offices of Treasurer, Collector of Customs, and Postmaster combined, in order that by this amalgamation the duties of the various offices might not be neglected. It was found necessary, for the same cause, to appoint another clerk in 1886, as the duties of these three offices entailed more work than could be efficiently performed by two clerks without detriment to the public service.

The Treasurer, chief and second clerks, have to enter into bonds for the due performance of their duties in the following amounts:—

The Treasurer, . . . . .	\$5000
The Chief Clerk, . . . . .	3000
The Second Clerk, . . . . .	1000

The district magistrates are sub-accountants of the Treasury in their respective districts, and send in monthly accounts of the revenue and expenditure of each district. These accounts must be supported by vouchers, and no expenditure may be incurred with-

out previous sanction being first obtained.

When the balance of money in a sub-accountant's hands becomes unusually high, it must be transmitted to the Treasury.

The sub-accountants draw bills on the Treasury to meet the expenditure in their districts, should the revenue received by them be insufficient to meet the expenditure incurred.

#### SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

The Government Savings Bank is under the control of the Treasury Department—the Treasurer being the manager, and the chief clerk the book-keeper and cashier. No extra salary, however, is attached to these offices.

The Savings Bank in Belize was established in 1846, and in 1881 branches were established at Corosal and Orange Walk.

The Treasurer receives deposits of not less than \$1, and not exceeding \$250. By Ordinance No. 3 of 1885,

however, trust moneys not exceeding \$1000 may be paid into the Savings Bank.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum is payable on all deposits, including undrawn interest, not exceeding \$250. Interest is computed yearly, and payable on or after the 1st day of January in each year.

Deposits will be received from and drafts paid to depositors at the Treasury every week-day, except Saturdays and public holidays, between 12 noon and 3 P.M.

The amount due depositors on the 31st December 1887 was \$37,405.16, including interest, and of this amount \$30,000 is now invested in England in the following Government securities:—

New South Wales, ..	£2900
South Australian, ..	3000
Cape of Good Hope, ..	100

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank for the last four years:—

Year.	On Deposit.	No. of Depositors.	Accounts Opened.	Accounts Closed.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.	Amount Invested.
1884,	\$34,128.69	290	93	52	\$14,022.83	\$9,200.56	\$30,000.00
1885,	38,950.96	331	60	63	11,147.11	12,686.88	30,000.00
1886,	37,411.69	328	106	58	17,092.78	17,099.31	30,000.00
1887,	37,405.16	349	50	71	7,795.39	9,966.77	30,000.00

The foregoing statement of transactions gives the following results for the last four years:—

The average amount of money on deposit, ..	\$36,974.12
The average amount of deposits, ..	12,514.53
The average amount of withdrawals, ..	12,238.25
The average number of depositors, ..	324
The average number of accounts opened, ..	77
The average amount of accounts closed, ..	61

The depositors in the Savings Bank include "all sorts and conditions of men," and thus proves that the insti-

tution is slowly but surely doing away with the old custom, so prevalent among the natives, of burying money in the ground.

The total amount of interest credited to depositors for the last five years amounted to \$5,138.21, as under:—

1883, ..	\$890.70
1884, ..	1070.78
1885, ..	1149.98
1886, ..	1033.02
1887, ..	993.78

The unappropriated profits, if any, are placed at the end of each year to the credit of the general revenue of the colony.

The law relating to the Savings Bank was consolidated and amended by Ordinance No. 4 of 1880, and under this Ordinance the following regulations have been made by the Governor in Council:—

"1. Deposits may be made and withdrawn at the Public Treasury every week-day, except Saturday, between the hours of 12 and 3.

"2. On making his first deposit every person must give his Christian and surname and state his occupation and residence.

"3. Every deposit in the Savings Bank must at the time of deposit be entered by the person receiving it in the depositor's book.

"4. Besides ordinary persons, deposits may be made by—

(a) A trustee on behalf of another person, in the joint names of such trustee and the person on whose account such money shall be so deposited. A person may act as trustee in any number of accounts, and at the same time have an account in his own name.

(b) Two persons jointly on their own behalf, provided neither of them is already a depositor.

(c) Children, or for their benefit.

"5. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, shall be repaid to any such women unless her husband shall give notice in writing of such marriage and furnish proof thereof, and shall require payment to be made to him. 'Deposits' include the interest on any deposit.

"6. On or after the first day of January in each year every depositor shall forward his deposit-book to the Public Treasury in order that it may be compared with the books of the department, and in order that the interest due may be inserted in it.

"7. No charge will be made for the books at first supplied to depositors, or for any books issued to them in continuation thereof; but if any depositor shall lose his book and shall desire a new one, application must be made by him in writing stating the circumstances and inclosing the sum of fifty cents in postage-stamps to pay for the new book should the application be granted.

"8. When a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole or any part of the sum due to him he must present his deposit-book, in which shall be entered the amount repaid; and the depositor must give a receipt for the amount repaid to him.

"9. In case any depositor shall die leaving any sum of money deposited in the Savings Bank, and probate of his will, or letters of administration be not produced, or if notice in writing of the existence of a will and intention to prove the same or to take out letters of administration be not given to the Public Treasurer within one month from the death of the depositor, or if such notice be given, but such will be not proved, or letters of administration be not taken out, and the probate or letters of administration (as the case may be) produced to the Public Treasurer within two months from the

death of the depositor, it shall be lawful for the Public Treasurer, after such period of one or two months, as the case may be, to pay and divide such funds to or amongst the widow or relatives of the deceased depositor or any one or more of them, according to the statute of distributions, as the Governor shall direct.

"10. If any depositor being illegitimate shall die intestate leaving any person or persons who, but for the illegitimacy of such depositor, and of such person or persons, would be entitled to the money due to such deceased depositor, it shall be lawful for the Public Treasurer, with the authority of the Governor, to pay the money of such deceased depositor to any one or more of the persons who in the opinion of the Governor would have been entitled to the same according to the statute of distributions if the said depositor had been legitimate.

"11. If any depositor shall become insane, or otherwise incapacitated to act, the Governor, if he shall be satisfied of the urgency of the case, may authorise payment from time to time out of the funds of such depositor, to any person whom he shall judge proper to receive it.

"12. If any dispute shall arise between the Public Treasurer and any depositor, or any executor, administrator, next of kin, or creditor, or any person claiming to be entitled to any money deposited in the Savings Bank, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Chief-Justice, and whatever award shall be made by him shall be binding and final.

"13. The books of the Savings Bank and pass-book now in use shall continue to be used until otherwise directed by the Governor.

"14. The books and accounts of the Savings Bank shall be audited by the Auditor-General as all other public accounts are.

"15. A summary of account, made up to the 31st of December in each year, is to be placed on the table of the Legislative Council, at the opening of the next ensuing session.

"16. The officers engaged in the receipt or payment of deposits are not to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, except when lawfully required so to do.

*"Additional Regulations made by the Governor in Council, under 'The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1880.'*

"1. There shall be branches of the Savings Bank at Corozal and Orange Walk, and the magistrates of the districts shall be authorised to receive and pay deposits under the provisions of 'The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1880,' and the regulations made thereunder, in the same manner as deposits are received and paid at the Treasury in Belize.

"2. No person who is directly or indirectly entitled to any deposit in one Savings Bank shall be permitted to become a depositor in any other.

"3. Each of the magistrates shall keep a ledger in which shall be entered the Christian and surname of each depositor, his occupation and residence, and the amount of his deposit. A cash-book shall also be kept in which shall be entered all receipts and payments.

"4. Each of the magistrates shall send to the Treasury at Belize quarterly statements of the names, occupation, and residence of all persons

appearing in their books as depositors, and the amount of each deposit.

"5. Whenever the amount of deposits in the hands of the magistrates shall exceed \$100, the surplus shall be remitted to the Treasury."

#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

It is rather a hard matter to determine when customs duties were first imposed in the colony, but in 1826, and probably some years previous to this date, there was a tariff of duties and taxes levied under the authority of Acts passed by the settlers assembled in public meeting. The mode of collection was, however, very imperfect, and various Acts have from time to time been passed "for the better collection of the revenue derived from customs."

By the local Act of 1869, entitled, "An Act to provide for the better collection of the revenue derived from the customs and excise," and which repealed 28 Vict. cap. 8, and 29 Vict. cap. 16, relating to customs and excise, the Treasurer was appointed the Collector, and the Colonial Secretary the Controller, of Customs. These two appointments had in fact been originally created by the local Act, 19 Vict. cap. 2, but the law of 1869 in reality creates the whole of the establishment of a Customs and Excise Department, providing not only for the appointment and salary of a clerk to the Treasury, but also for that of a head-searcher and searchers, who are now called revenue officers, excise officers, and sub-collectors of customs. The district magistrates in their respective districts are now *ex officio* sub-collectors of customs at the different ports of entry in the colony.

The Customs Act of 1869 also provides for the maintenance of a boat and crew for this department.

It was not until 1878 that the customs laws were consolidated and amended by Ordinance No. 7 of 1878.

This comprehensive law contains 130 sections, and under these are comprised all that concerns the appointment of officers, regulations inwards, outwards, and coastwise, general rules, the warehousing of goods, smuggling, &c. Some of the sections have at various times been repealed or amended by Ordinances Nos. 12 of 1879, 7 of 1882, and 1 of 1885.

From the above remarks it may be seen that the law only deals with the revenue business of the customs; but other important duties have from time to time been imposed upon this department, as in the case of the registration of shipping, the enforcing of the ports and harbours laws, the regulations with regard to pilots and pilotage, and the gunpowder magazine. The Government has thus been saved from the expense of separate establishments, as there is no salary attached to any of the offices connected with the above.

In 1879 Mr Richard Gillard, collector of customs at Kingston, Jamaica, being then on a visit to this colony, made, by request of the late Sir F. P. Barlee, then Lieutenant-Governor here, an inspection and a report on the working of the Customs Department, including the bonded warehouses. Mr Gillard, in his report, entered most fully into all particulars relating to the working of the Customs Department, and especially into those which concerned the prevention of fraud on the revenue and smuggling. Though many of his suggestions, such as those of an increase of the staff of the revenue officers, and the appointment of tide-waiters, could not be effected on account of the state of the finances, many valuable hints were adopted, and rules were accordingly drawn up, which much improved the condition of the Customs Department.

The following are the customs regulations made by the Collector of Customs, with the approval of the Governor in

Council, under "the Customs Consolidation Ordinance, 1878 :—"

"1. No person, without the permission of the collector, shall leave any vessel arriving in the port of Belize from without the limits of the colony, nor shall any person go on board any such vessel before she has been boarded by a customs officer.

"2. No goods shall be delivered from any vessel before the hour of six in the morning, nor after four in the afternoon, without the like permission.

"3. When revenue officers are required to attend after the regular hours for the convenience of parties, they shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents per hour by the party requiring their services.

"4. Upon a written application from the agent or consignee to allow the cargo of a vessel requiring quick despatch to be discharged under a general permit, the collector may allow the same subject to the following rules :—

(1.) The whole of the cargo must be discharged at one wharf, or into some other vessel approved by the collector for that purpose.

(2.) The wharf or vessel so approved must be either perfectly clear of all other goods or any goods therein must be placed separate and apart to the satisfaction of the collector, before the cargo of any vessel will be allowed to be deposited thereon.

(3.) Whenever it shall be necessary for a vessel in distress to land cargo at night, the agents thereof must provide sufficient and proper lights, so as to afford full and complete protection to the revenue.

(4.) Vessels discharging cargoes by virtue of these regulations may be permitted to land before entry is made, but such entry must, under any circumstances, be made within twenty-four hours after arrival (Sundays and holidays excepted).

(5.) All weighing, gauging, examinations, &c., required by the customs shall be done at the special wharf before the delivery of the goods therefrom.

(6.) Goods shall not be delivered after 5 P.M.

(7.) The agents of vessels discharging under these regulations shall be allowed to amend reports, and will be held responsible for the correctness of the cargoes reported by the masters.

(8.) The agents shall pay to the collector the authorised scale of pay for the attendance of officers during extra hours, and also of such extra officers as the collector may consider necessary for watching the goods or otherwise."

The notes given below have been taken from the above-mentioned Ordinance, and are given here as they may prove useful to importers.

#### CUSTOMS NOTES.

"A report of the arrival of every ship and manifest thereof (in duplicate) must be made within twenty-four hours.

"Every vessel leaving port (except coasters) must have a clearance.

"Where the duty on goods amounts to \$500 and upwards, thirty days will be allowed for payment, provided approved security be given.

"Bills of entry must be made in duplicate by all importers, and no bill of entry will be valid unless the marks on the cases tally with it.

"An abatement of duty will be allowed on all goods damaged on the voyage in proportion to the extent of damage.

"Goods must be landed between the hours of 6 A.M. and 4 P.M.

"No goods may be landed on Sundays or holidays except live stock and perishable articles. For these, the collector in certain cases issues permits *before the arrival of the vessel*.

"Every coasting vessel, having on board goods liable to import or excise duty, shall at once report her arrival at any port.

"Two years is the limit (unless special extension be given) for goods to remain in the Queen's warehouse.

"Entire parcels only can be cleared from the Queen's warehouse, and nothing of less duty than \$5.

"Goods for the Governor, when purchased locally, are entitled to a refund of the original duty paid.

"A 'coasting vessel' may trade only within the limits of the colony.

"A *home trade ship* may trade as far north and west as Campeche, and south and east as San Juan de Nicaragua, including the Bay Islands. Any vessel going beyond these limits is liable to the full dues payable by a *foreign ship*.

"Masters of vessels should procure a certificate from the Colonial Surgeon before applying at the custom-house for a clearance.

"No ship carrying bonded goods may carry any other goods to be landed in the colony.

"No ship carrying bonded goods may leave port after 5 P.M., nor before 8 A.M., without special permission from the Collector of Customs."

The following rule relating to logwood and certain other products of the colony was passed under Ordinance No. 24 of 1885 :—

"Masters of *bungays, dorays, &c.*, arriving in Belize with logwood or certain other products, if requested by any person, are compelled to declare where such logwood or produce was cut or obtained, where shipped, and to state the shipper's and consignee's names, under a penalty of \$50.

The following code of signals is used on the Government flagstaff at the Court-House :—

FLAGS.	INTERPRETATIONS.
White flag with red St George's Cross, .	} Vessel in sight.
White pennant below do.,	
Red pennant below do.,	
White pennant above do.,	
Red pennant above do.,	Do. brig.
	Do. barque.
	Do. ship.

Blue pennant, . . . .	Eastern coaster.
Red pennant, . . . .	Southern do.
Blue flag with white St	} Steamer in sight.
George's Cross, . . . .	
Union Jack on white	} British ship of war.
ground above, . . . .	
Do. do. below, . . . .	Foreign do.
Blue and white vertically	} British merchant
striped pennant above, .	
Do. below do., . . . .	Foreign do. do.
Red pennant above St	} British steamer
George's Cross, . . . .	
Red pennant below do., .	Foreign do. do.
White flag with blue St	} Foreign schooner
George's Cross, . . . .	
White pennant below do.,	(other than Amer-
Red pennant below do., .	Foreign brig.
White pennant above do.,	Do. barque.
Red pennant above do., .	Do. ship.
White pennant above red	} American schooner.
pennant, . . . .	
Red pennant above do., .	American brig.
Two white pennants above	} Do. barque.
red do., . . . .	
Two red pennants above	} Do. ship.
white do., . . . .	
Flag N, signal code, . .	Mail steamer.

### THE REGISTRATION OF SHIPPING.

Though the duties connected with the registration of shipping may seem to add but little work to the Customs Department, it is not quite so simple a matter as is generally thought.

Economy has compelled the placing of this duty upon this department. At present there is no expense to the Government, the only emoluments that the registrar, shipping-master, and surveyor of shipping receive being fees; and a separate department has been saved.

The provisions of the Registration Act give rise to many questions of a legal nature, which have nothing in common with the duties of a customs officer; but it may be safely stated that the origin and history of any British vessel registered here can be traced through her different stages of ownership, notwithstanding either the number of times she may have been the subject of a transfer or the number of shares in her property, from the first to the last stage of her existence.

The local Act, 19 Vict. cap. 16, regulates the fees payable in this

colony to each of the three officers of the department.

The following is the rule under the Registration Act relating to the marking of a ship's name:—

"Every British registered ship is required to have her name marked on each of her bows, and her name and the name of her port of registry marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters, of a length not less than four inches, and of a proportionate breadth. Vessels registered prior to 1872 require only that the name of the vessel, together with that of her port of registry, be painted on her stern.

Any owner or master of a ship who neglects to keep his ship so marked, incurs a penalty not exceeding \$500 for each offence."

The following fees are payable under Act 19 Vict. cap. 16:—

#### REGISTRAR'S FEES.

For every declaration made before the registrar, with a view to the registry, transfers, and transmission of ships, interest in ships, or mortgages on ships, . . . .	\$1.25
For indorsing a memorandum of change of masters upon a certificate of registry, . . . .	1.00
For every certificate of registry, exclusive of fees on declarations, . . . .	2.50
Recording same in register, . . . .	1.25
For every provisional certificate of registry, granted by the Governor (exclusive of fees on declarations), . . . .	2.50
Recording same in register, . . . .	1.25
For recording a mortgage of a ship or shares in a ship, made under a certificate of mortgage, . . . .	2.50
For recording the transfer of a mortgage of a ship, or shares in a ship, made under a certificate of mortgage, . . . .	1.75
For recording the discharge of a mortgage of a ship, or shares in a ship, made under a certificate of mortgage, . . . .	1.87
For recording any transaction not specified, . . . .	1.75
For every sale of a ship, or shares of a ship, made before the registrar, under a certificate of sale, . . . .	2.50
For every search, or inspection of entries in registers, . . . .	0.25
For certified copies of entries in register, each, . . . .	0.25

#### SURVEYOR'S FEES.

Surveyor's certificate of admeasurement, . . . .	1.25
Surveyor's fee, per section, . . . .	1.87

#### SHIPPING-MASTER'S FEES.

For every seaman engaged, . . . .	0.50
For alteration in agreement with seamen, . . . .	0.50
For any desertion certified, . . . .	0.50
For attesting a seaman's will, . . . .	0.50
For every seaman discharged or left behind with sanction, . . . .	0.50

For every examination of provisions or water, to be paid by the party in default, . . . . .	\$5.00
For administering oath or declaration . . . . .	0.50
For disbursements in respect of distressed seamen, a commission of 2½ per cent. . . . .	
For execution of any indenture of apprenticeship or assignment, attesting each signature . . . . .	0.25

For preparing the indenture or assignment, in duplicate, per folio of seventy-two words, . . . . .	\$0.25
If printed, the cost of the forms. . . . .	
For attesting mutual release, or giving copy, . . . . .	0.25
For copy of certificate of seaman's character, . . . . .	0.25
Collection of deceased seaman's effects and remitting same, a commission of 5 per cent. . . . .	

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	How paid.
Registrar of Shipping and Shipping- Master, Belize, . . . . . } Surveyor of Shipping, Belize, . . . . . }	W. J. M'Kinney, S. G. Woods,	Fees "

## LIST OF ALL VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE COLONY.

Rtg.	Name of Vessel	Tonnage.	Name of Owner.	Date of Registration.
Schooner,	Juanita, . . . . .	31.48	D. Gentle, . . . . .	1856
"	Veloz, . . . . .	13.39	J. Alexander, . . . . .	"
"	Atrevido, . . . . .	23.40	E. C. Reyes, . . . . .	"
Brigantine,	Eliza, . . . . .	109.93	B. E. & P. Co. (Ltd.), . . . . .	"
Schooner,	Isabel, . . . . .	7.28	J. B. Florentine, . . . . .	"
"	Manuela, . . . . .	29.01	A. Ayuso, . . . . .	"
"	Rita, . . . . .	28.08	J. M. Rosado, . . . . .	1859
"	Surprise, . . . . .	6.17	J. Wright, . . . . .	"
"	El Deseo, . . . . .	33.33	P. M. Reyes, . . . . .	"
"	Palma, . . . . .	18.78	B. E. & P. Co. (Ltd.), . . . . .	"
"	Relief, . . . . .	11.60	A. Watler, . . . . .	1861
"	Alma, . . . . .	50.53	J. M. Currie, . . . . .	"
"	Real, . . . . .	4.55	J. Harley, . . . . .	1862
"	Ranger, . . . . .	3.96	J. Beeks, . . . . .	"
"	Ada, . . . . .	123.31	C. Bagnall, . . . . .	"
Sloop,	Green Bird, . . . . .	7.71	F. B. Sladden, . . . . .	"
Schooner,	Hope, . . . . .	49.22	G. Canby, . . . . .	1863
"	Four Friends, . . . . .	50.39	W. K. Johnson, . . . . .	"
"	Demetria, . . . . .	3.81	F. Gongora, . . . . .	"
"	Golden Fleece, . . . . .	52.65	H. J. Grant, . . . . .	"
"	Rob Roy, . . . . .	37.92	W. Watson, . . . . .	"
"	Josefita, . . . . .	14.42	J. M. Martinez, . . . . .	"
"	J. P. Burroughs, . . . . .	56.53	A. H. Gibbes, . . . . .	"
Sloop,	Ellen, . . . . .	11.13	R. Carrallo, . . . . .	"
Schooner,	Auxillio, . . . . .	21.33	F. Vega, . . . . .	"
"	Amalia, . . . . .	27.32	N. Gomez, . . . . .	"
"	Cora, . . . . .	47.50	G. W. Ardill, . . . . .	"
"	John Douglas, . . . . .	40.60	John Douglas, . . . . .	"
"	Agnes, . . . . .	53.15	G. P. Bell, . . . . .	"
"	Jane Maria, . . . . .	9.35	N. A. Gliddon, . . . . .	"
"	Fenix, . . . . .	21.47	J. Jex, . . . . .	"
"	Mary Elizabeth, . . . . .	23.62	G. P. Bell, . . . . .	"
"	Lily, . . . . .	43.85	R. B. Sawyer, . . . . .	1864
"	Robert Anderson, . . . . .	59.51	R. Anderson, . . . . .	"
"	The Allison, . . . . .	39.59	R. Kelly, . . . . .	"
"	V. M. Antoinetta, . . . . .	44.07	J. Crammens, . . . . .	"
"	Victoria, . . . . .	46.09	G. W. Couves, . . . . .	"
"	Minerva, . . . . .	29.72	A. Bado, . . . . .	"
"	Greyhound, . . . . .	62.90	J. Macheca, . . . . .	"
"	Billy Butts, . . . . .	112.59	J. Baker, . . . . .	"
"	Dart, . . . . .	41.75	R. Jump, . . . . .	1865
"	Ebenezer, . . . . .	18.23	J. M. Coe, . . . . .	"

LIST OF ALL VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE COLONY—*Continued.*

Rig.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Owner.	Date of Registration.
Sloop,	Agnes, . . . .	4.14	G. Alexander, . . . .	1865
Schooner,	Maltida, . . . .	19.69	R. Coral, . . . .	1866
"	Barbarita, . . . .	8.19	M. S. de Alcoser, . . . .	"
"	Gipsy, . . . .	33.32	W. Rainey, . . . .	"
"	Fancy, . . . .	34.36	J. Hawthorne, . . . .	1867
"	Juanita, . . . .	10.17	J. E. Mutrie, . . . .	"
"	Gertrude, . . . .	198.90	T. B. Manley, . . . .	"
"	Dora, . . . .	6.01	J. M. Levy, . . . .	"
"	Felicidad, . . . .	14.02	E. Cervantes, . . . .	"
"	Aguila, . . . .	12.39	V. H. M'Donald, . . . .	"
"	Freddy, . . . .	20.19	J. Rivers, . . . .	1869
Sloop,	Susannah, . . . .	11.32	C. Hacquendorrens, . . . .	1870
Schooner,	Atlantic, . . . .	4.60	J. Jex, . . . .	"
"	Enterprise, . . . .	43.55	S. H. Menzies, . . . .	1871
"	Dreadnaught, . . . .	20.00	P. Leckie and J. Arthur, . . . .	1872
"	Robert and Alice, . . . .	5.22	T. B. Tatum, . . . .	"
"	Amy, . . . .	12.34	W. J. Jones, . . . .	1873
"	Ella James, . . . .	3.04	E. Rivers, . . . .	"
"	Concepcion, . . . .	4.22	J. J. Muñoz, . . . .	"
"	Mariposa, . . . .	20.23	R. A. Gegg, . . . .	"
"	Morning Star, . . . .	4.52	R. Jones, . . . .	1874
"	General Garibaldi, . . . .	7.68	W. A. Whitefield, . . . .	"
"	Gertrudis, . . . .	4.34	H. S. Wardlaw, . . . .	1875
"	Annie, . . . .	6.91	T. & R. Jones, . . . .	"
"	Luisa, . . . .	2.89	J. E. Mutrie, . . . .	"
"	Inclita, . . . .	5.49	J. M. Rosado, . . . .	1876
"	Regina Apostole, . . . .	2.71	J. M. Currie, . . . .	"
"	Mary, . . . .	6.43	J. Rivers, . . . .	"
"	Astro, . . . .	31.63	B. Cramer, . . . .	"
"	Lone Star, . . . .	19.70	S. Ferguson, . . . .	"
"	Experience, . . . .	64.70	B. Cramer, . . . .	"
"	Juanita y Evarista, . . . .	65.01	P. Castillo, . . . .	"
"	Eagle, . . . .	9.39	C. T. Hunter, . . . .	"
"	Constancia, . . . .	24.16	J. P. Meneses, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Nila, . . . .	5.22	R. H. Stonehewer, . . . .	1877
Schooner,	Isabella, . . . .	4.89	D. J. Bodden, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Willie Evans, . . . .	10.18	S. Wood, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Cruiser, . . . .	12.66	B. E. & P. Co. (Ltd.), . . . .	"
"	Kesiah, . . . .	3.94	H. J. Bennett, . . . .	1879
"	Colibri, . . . .	38.12	J. F. de Brot, . . . .	"
"	J. R. Thompson, . . . .	13.27	J. A. Clairmont, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Willie, . . . .	2.44	W. M. Coe, . . . .	"
Schooner,	James Wightman, . . . .	9.06	E. J. Rubio, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Mai, . . . .	6.72	W. C. and R. C. Jones, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Adelina, . . . .	11.50	J. M. Currie, . . . .	1880
"	Juanita, . . . .	3.55	P. Perez, . . . .	"
Steamer,	Atrevido, . . . .	3.62	J. E. Mutrie, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Storm King, . . . .	67.88	R. Woodville, . . . .	"
"	Blucher, . . . .	7.27	M. D. Sosa, . . . .	"
"	Express, . . . .	37.66	F. Escalante, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Josephine, . . . .	10.33	J. E. Coleman, . . . .	"
"	Adela, . . . .	3.51	G. Arnold, . . . .	1881
Schooner,	Explorer, . . . .	17.93	W. Beeks, . . . .	"
"	Ethel, . . . .	8.65	R. Bodden, . . . .	"
"	Ringdove, . . . .	46.42	C. Melhado, . . . .	"
"	Dauntless, . . . .	8.20	D. H. Haylock, . . . .	"
"	Lizzie Susan, . . . .	22.56	R. Leslie, . . . .	"
"	Telegraph, . . . .	21.02	C. Melhado, . . . .	"
"	Clara L. Dyer, . . . .	72.95	D. Warren, . . . .	"
"	Uncle Joe, . . . .	4.47	M. Stephen, . . . .	"
Sloop,	M. B. Warren, . . . .	4.04	E. Warren, . . . .	"
"	Minnie, . . . .	3.57	H. N. Cooper, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Effie Ann, . . . .	7.06	T. Greenwood, . . . .	"
Sloop,	J. D. Cooper, . . . .	6.08	J. D. Cooper, . . . .	"
"	Hero, . . . .	2.47	J. D. Cooper, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Virginia, . . . .	5.78	J. E. G. Bodden, . . . .	"



LIST OF ALL VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE COLONY—*Continued.*

Rig.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Owner.	Date of Registration.
Schooner,	Triumph, . . . .	15.71	W. F. Anderson, . . . .	1881
"	Carrie Jane, . . . .	4.74	W. K. Hoy, . . . .	1882
Doray,	Surprise, . . . .	2.73	R. Haylock, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Liberato, . . . .	50.21	B. E. & P. Co. ( Ltd.), . . . .	"
Sloop,	Annie E. Carey, . . . .	7.54	R. H. Rose, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Caroline, . . . .	13.85	D. Contreras, . . . .	"
Doray,	M. and R., . . . .	1.97	J. A. Parchment, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Quickstep, . . . .	14.01	D. A. and W. T. Smith, . . . .	"
"	Royalist, . . . .	110.92	J. Arthur, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Mary L. Thompson, . . . .	8.95	D. Thompson, . . . .	"
Canoe,	Flit, . . . .	3.42	D. K. Bennett, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Morgan, . . . .	11.10	R. Morgan, . . . .	"
"	America, . . . .	8.85	J. M. Warren, . . . .	"
"	Watchman, . . . .	5.91	L. Cooper, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Chase, . . . .	23.82	T. Swana, . . . .	1883
"	Ocean Child, . . . .	34.09	F. Balderamos, . . . .	"
"	Mercedes and Matilda, . . . .	13.80	H. S. Wardlaw, . . . .	"
"	Adela, . . . .	11.34	J. E. Mutrie, . . . .	"
Sloop,	May Queen, . . . .	9.00	J. Bodden, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Ossabaw, . . . .	16.74	S. A. Holmes, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Whisper, . . . .	5.55	J. Arthur, . . . .	"
"	Charles L. Clark, . . . .	11.44	A. Morgan, . . . .	"
Schooner,	La Aurora, . . . .	8.76	A. Herrera, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Frank Lewis, . . . .	7.14	A. Howell, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Josephina, . . . .	5.92	C. Melhado, . . . .	1884
"	Isaac Rich, . . . .	88.04	R. O. M'Nab, . . . .	"
"	Violin, . . . .	11.53	T. Greenwood, . . . .	"
"	Ella Lee, . . . .	11.81	T. A. Watrous, . . . .	"
Sloop,	S.S.S., . . . .	4.64	J. A. Collins, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Tres Amigos, . . . .	149.79	M. A. P. Collman, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Wooloomooloo, . . . .	10.80	D. Warren, . . . .	1885
"	Anglo-American, . . . .	11.06	J. Warren, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Saint Luis, . . . .	5.05	C. Melhado, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Bertha, . . . .	10.69	N. Howell, . . . .	"
"	Ella, . . . .	11.06	R. H. Rose, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Petronila, . . . .	7.34	L. Vela, . . . .	"
"	Underwriter, . . . .	14.89	L. Cooper, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Helper, . . . .	7.20	J. Braddick, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Lord Lindo, . . . .	5.07	F. Ignacio, . . . .	"
"	Wilhelmina, . . . .	13.58	S. Kirkconnell, . . . .	"
"	Actress, . . . .	9.09	R. Kirkconnell, . . . .	"
Sloop,	New Home, . . . .	16.45	O. G. Haylock, . . . .	"
"	W. A. Trace, . . . .	6.18	J. C. Webster, . . . .	"
Schooner,	City Belle, . . . .	14.06	C. H. Cremin, . . . .	"
"	Juanita, . . . .	13.45	C. Melhado, . . . .	"
"	Snowdrop, . . . .	51.37	J. Harley, . . . .	1886
Sloop,	John A. Woodville, . . . .	11.32	J. V. B. Bodden, . . . .	"
"	Princess, . . . .	7.11	C. Thompson, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Guild, . . . .	98.91	W. Melhado, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Genesta, . . . .	4.12	H. S. Wardlaw, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Jane, . . . .	10.62	J. F. de Brot, . . . .	"
"	Manuelita, . . . .	6.00	F. Lopez, . . . .	1887
"	Faith, . . . .	11.22	J. Turner, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Village Gem, . . . .	2.84	G. J. Morey, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Maggie, . . . .	6.89	A. Batty, . . . .	"
Steamer,	Parole, . . . .	373.60	W. W. Phipps, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Cetro, . . . .	16.83	A. Williamson, . . . .	"
"	Mary, . . . .	17.36	T. Willoughby, . . . .	"
Steamer,	Experiment, . . . .	46.93	C. Melhado, . . . .	"
Schooner,	M. A. C. . . . .	47.11	J. M. Currie, . . . .	"
Sloop,	Margarita, . . . .	22.07	G. J. Parham, . . . .	"
Schooner,	Hidalgo, . . . .	35.01	J. N. Muñoz, . . . .	1888
"	Honduras, . . . .	18.11	W. G. Aikman, . . . .	"
Sloop,	E. H. Flynn, . . . .	8.27	S. Morais, . . . .	"

## PORTS AND HARBOURS.

Ordinance No. 26 of 1885 regulates the management of ports and harbours, providing for the preservation of ports, harbours, roadsteads, and public wharves, for the appointment of harbourmasters, for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours, and for the preservation of buoys, &c.

The Collector of Customs in Belize, and the sub-collectors in their respective districts, are *ex officio* harbourmasters of the various ports in their districts.

The following are the regulations under "The Ports and Harbours Ordinance":—

- "1. 'Collector' means in Belize the Collector of Customs; elsewhere the district magistrate.
- "2. No ballast or ashes shall be thrown overboard from any ship in any port, except at some place appointed for that purpose by the collector.
- "3. All goods, packages, and merchandise placed on any public wharf shall be removed by the owner or person having the charge of the same within twenty-four hours, or within such shorter time as the collector may direct.
- "4. Ballast, bricks, lumber, and suchlike articles shall be removed at once.
- "5. The collector may prohibit the placing of any goods or other articles on any public wharf, or on any part of any such wharf, as he may deem expedient.
- "6. The master or person in charge of any vessel or boat lying at any public wharf shall, on being required by any revenue officer so to do, forthwith remove such vessel or boat from any such wharf.
- "7. It shall be lawful for the collector to order any goods or other articles, or any vessel or boat which may be on or at any public wharf contrary to these regulations, to be removed, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or person having the charge of such goods or articles or such vessel or boat, and in default shall be recoverable before a district magistrate.
- "8. There shall be paid for the use of any landing-shed on any public wharf, by the owner, master, agent, or consignee of every ship or vessel using such wharf or shed for the purpose of landing goods, a sum not exceeding \$10 a-day or part of a day.
- "9. Any package or article permitted and not removed therefrom, within twenty-four hours after having been landed, may be charged for every subsequent twenty-four hours or part thereof the package or article remains unremoved, 25 cents for each package or article, to be paid by the importer or his agent.

"10. No person shall land or place, or cause to be landed or placed, in any such shed any goods or other articles without the permission of the collector.

"Section IV. of the above-named Ordinance provides that any person offending against these regulations will be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100."

The undermentioned places are the ports of entry and clearance in the colony:—

Belize, . . . Stann Creek.  
Corosal, . . . Punta Gorda.

The harbour of Belize is defined by 26 Vict. (sess. 2), cap. 1, to be as follows:—

From Belize Bridge to Moho Cay, thence to the southern point of Rider's Bluff or Cay, thence to Water Cay, thence to Spanish Cay and Long Cay, and thence to Grennell's Cay, thence to Robinson's Point, thence due west to the mainland, and thence to Belize Bridge.

The harbour is distant about a mile from the wharves, and beyond Fort George, a small Cay on which the harbour-light is placed: it is well sheltered, and has a secure anchorage.

As the bar is shallow, vessels cannot cross, and lighters must be obtained in order to land cargo.

For the list of persons from whom lighters can be hired, see the Commercial Directory.

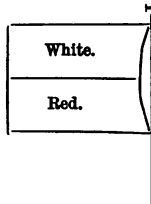
## PILOTS AND PILOTAGE.

The law relating to pilots and pilotage is regulated by Ordinance No. 14 of 1878, and the by-laws made since the passing of this Ordinance.

Under this Ordinance it is enacted amongst other things that—

"1. Every qualified pilot shall, upon receiving a licence, pay a fee of \$16, and be furnished with a copy of this Ordinance, and the rates, by-laws, and regulations.

"2. Every pilot, when afloat, must fly a flag of large size, viz:—



"3. Every master is compelled to fly the signal for a pilot until one has come on board, and any master who refuses a pilot who has offered to take charge of his ship, or signalled for that purpose, is liable to penalty of twice the rates of pilotage, home trade and coasting vessels excepted.

"4. Masters are bound to declare what water their ship draws. Penalty for fraudulent declaration, not exceeding \$1000."

The following are the by-laws made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of "The Pilots and Pilotage Ordinance, No. 14, 1878":—

"1. Any of the following persons may, upon giving due notice to the collector of customs, and depositing the necessary fees, apply to be examined as to his capacity to be licensed as a pilot, viz:—

(a) Any person who has undergone an apprenticeship or continuous service under one or more licensed pilot or pilots, for a term of, or periods amounting in the whole to five years.

(b) Any person who has served as master of a home trade or coasting ship for a continuous period of not less than six years.

(c) The master of any ship trading regularly between this colony and any other place out of the colony, for the ship of which he is master.

"2. Candidates must be examined before a board to consist of such qualified persons as the Governor may appoint, assisted by two licensed pilots, which shall, before recommending any candidate for a licence, satisfy itself that he has attained the age of twenty-one years, can read and write, is of good character, and thoroughly competent to act in the capacity of pilot.

"3. Pilots assisting on such board shall receive \$5 per diem each; and in the event of any pilot neglecting to attend such board when required, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25, or to the suspension of his licence for any period not exceeding six months.

"4. Every pilot, except masters of ships, shall reside at such one of the stations as the Governor shall from time to time direct, and non-compliance with such direction shall be punishable by suspension, or withdrawal of the offender's licence.

"5. No pilot shall leave the station at which he has been so directed to reside, except in the discharge of his duties as a pilot, or for some reasonable and sufficient cause, unless he shall have first obtained leave in writing so to do from the Collector of Customs; and every pilot who shall leave any such station and come to Belize, or into the harbour of Belize, shall without delay report himself at the Custom House, and shall return to his station either immediately or at such time as shall be directed by the Collector of Customs.

"6. If any pilot shall leave any such station contrary to the preceding rule, he shall be liable for any such offence to have his licence withdrawn or suspended for any period not exceeding six months, as the Governor shall determine.

"7. Every pilot shall, whenever required, attend and produce his licence at the collector's office.

"8. Every pilot (except masters under (c) of By-law 1) bringing a vessel into the harbour of Belize, and every pilot who is required to reside at any station out of Belize, or is not resident in Belize, and who shall come to Belize or into the harbour thereof, shall report himself without delay at the Custom House, and shall answer all such questions, with reference to his duties as a pilot, as shall be there put to him.

"9. No pilot, except in the discharge of his duties, shall remain in Belize at one time more than forty-eight hours, without leave in writing from the Collector of Customs.

"10. No pilot shall move a vessel from its anchorage, to proceed on an outward voyage, without the master previously exhibiting to him the clearance of the vessel from the Custom House.

"11. Whenever the pilot signal shall be hoisted on the flag-staff at the Court-House, every pilot (except as aforesaid) then in Belize shall at once attend at the Custom House, and report himself.

"12. Habitual drunkenness on the part of any pilot whilst on shore is hereby declared an offence punishable by withdrawal or suspension of his licence for any period not exceeding six months.

"13. Any violation of the tenth by-law, any refusal or neglect of a pilot to obey any lawful order of the Governor, or Collector of Customs, and any contumacious or contemptuous conduct or behaviour on the part of any pilot, shall be deemed an offence, and subject the offender, on summary conviction thereof before a district magistrate, to a fine not exceeding \$50.

"14. Every offence on the part of any pilot for which no other penalty is declared, is hereby made punishable by withdrawal or suspension of his licence for any period not exceeding six months.

"15. Every pilot on his appointment (except masters under (c) of By-law 1) shall, before such licence be granted to him, enter into a bond with one or more sureties to her Majesty the Queen in the sum of \$500, conditioned for the due observance on his part of the regulations and by-laws—Ordinance 14, 1878, sect. 27.

"16. There shall be two classes or branches of licences for pilots. The one for the pilotage of ships and vessels between Manger and Half Moon Cays and Belize. The other, for the pilotage of ships and vessels between any other places within the limits of the colony, other than between Manger and Half Moon Cays and Belize.

"17. In the event of a pilot's certificate being lost or destroyed by accident, a duplicate—to be so marked and dated of the same day as the lost certificate—will be granted, on the Governor being satisfied with the account rendered of the circumstances occasioning such loss or destruction, declared to before a Justice of the Peace.

"18. The following uniform shall be worn by all pilots when on duty:—

Blue serge or cloth jacket or coat, with gilt buttons, with an anchor thereon, on the breast and cuffs.

Blue cloth cap, with a badge according to the sealed pattern at the Custom House.

"After the 1st January 1888, licences granted to pilots will be conditional, and subject to any reorganisation of the branch of the Customs Department.

## PILOT STATIONS.

"19. Half Moon Cay, Manger Cay, Cay Bokel, and English Cay, shall be the stations at which licensed eastern pilots shall reside and serve.

"20. The pilot first arriving at any of the pilot stations shall be first in turn for piloting any ship arriving off the station inwards bound.

"21. The eastern pilot bringing in a ship shall also have the piloting of such ship outwards; and no other pilot shall be permitted to pilot any such ship outwards unless the pilot who brought her in is unavoidably prevented from piloting her outwards.

## RATES OF PILOTAGE.

"22. The rate of eastern pilotage shall be as follows:—

For any ship, whether inwards or outwards, on draught, per foot, . . . . \$2.

(By-Law of 9th January 1882.)

Between Belize and the Bogue or Sibun, \$6.00

*Southern.*

(Ordinance No. 14 of 1878.)

Between the Bogue and Sibun, 9.00

Between English Cay and the Southern Triangles, on draught, per foot, 0.75

Between Belize and Manatee, Mullin's river, or Stann Creek, on draught, per foot, 1.00

Between Belize and the Sittie, or Point Placentia, on draught, per foot, 1.50

Between Belize and any place between Point Placentia and river Grande, on draught, per foot, 2.50

Between Belize and Sarstoon, on draught, per foot, 3.00

With a daily allowance to the pilot for every day he is detained on board beyond the time necessary to bring in or take out the vessel, of 1.25

*Seaward from Southern Ports.*

From any place between Monkey and Sarstoon rivers (both inclusive) if the pilot is dismissed at outer line of Cays, on draught, per foot, 2.50

If the pilot be carried beyond this line, on draught, per foot, 3.00

*Harbour.*

(By-Law of 20th January 1881.)

Between Belize Harbour and the Ballast Ground, 4.00

From any part of Belize Harbour to any other part thereof, 2.00

When any vessel which arrives in the colony is placed in quarantine, the pilot, if there should be one on board, is for the time being made the quarantine officer in charge of the vessel, and is paid for his services at the rate of \$1 per day.

The following sections of "The Quar-

ally to the duties of pilots bringing vessels, which may have arrived from infected places, into the ports of the colony, are given here, as the information contained in them may be useful, and does not appear to be generally known:—

"9. If, and as soon as it shall appear from any such answers, or otherwise, that any vessel arriving off the coast of this colony or at any of the ports thereof has come from or touched at, or had intercourse or communication during her voyage with any infected place, or has on board any person who has come from any such infected place or who is ill of any contagious or infectious disease, or that any person has died from any disease on board of such vessel during the passage thereof to this colony, then the pilot and searcher of customs who shall first approach or come alongside of such vessel shall respectively act as hereinafter directed:—

(1.) The pilot shall order the master to hoist a yellow flag, shall bring up such vessel at the quarantine ground, and shall prohibit all intercourse between such vessel and the shore and any other vessel.

(2.) The searcher of customs shall order the master to hoist a yellow flag, and prohibit all intercourse between such vessel and the shore and any other vessel; and shall forthwith report the same to the visiting officer.

"The term 'infected place' means any port, place, or vessel where yellow fever, the plague, cholera, or any epidemic disease of a contagious or infectious character, in fact prevails, or any port, place, or vessel which the Governor in Council may declare to be an infected port or place.

"11. Any master or other person who shall conceal from any such visiting officer the true state of the health of the crew or other persons on board of such vessel, or shall refuse to answer, or shall untruly answer any inquiry made under the authority of this Ordinance, whether by the visiting officer or any searcher of customs or pilot, shall be liable to a penalty not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$500.

"12. No master or other person belonging to or on board of any such vessel, and no pilot or pilot's assistant who shall have proceeded on board such vessel shall quit the same, for the purpose of landing or communicating with the shore or any other vessel, before such vessel shall have been visited by the visiting officer, unless permission to do so be granted in writing by the visiting officer.

"13. No person, the pilot or his assistant excepted, shall proceed on board such vessel before she shall have been visited by the visiting officer, unless permission to do so be granted to him in writing by the visiting officer.

"14. Any person offending against the provisions of the ninth section or of either of the two preceding sections, shall be liable to a penalty not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$250.

"15. If any vessel shall have arrived from or touched at any infected place, or have on board any person who has come from such place, or on

disease during the passage to this colony, or may be ill of any contagious or infectious disease, or if the visiting officer shall have good grounds to suspect that such vessel or some person on board thereof has arrived from or touched at any such place, the said visiting officer is required to cause the said vessel to fly the yellow flag at the fore-topgallant masthead or at some other conspicuous place, and to anchor at the quarantine ground until further directions from the Quarantine Board.

"17. Every person who shall wilfully obstruct or molest any pilot, searcher of customs, or visiting officer whilst acting in the performance of his duty under this Ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50.

"20. Any master of a vessel liable to the performance of quarantine who shall not, after notice, cause such vessel to proceed to the quarantine ground shall be liable to a penalty not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$250; and it shall be lawful for the visiting officer, or any person called to his assistance, to enforce the removal of any such vessel to the quarantine ground, and to use all necessary means for that purpose.

"21. The master of every vessel subject to quarantine shall, during the day, keep flying a yellow flag, and shall, during the night, hoist and keep alight a signal lantern, both or either of which, when necessary, shall be provided by the Quarantine Board; and every master offending herein shall be liable to a penalty not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$250.

"22. Until any vessel, as aforesaid, shall have performed and been duly discharged from quarantine, no person on board of or belonging to such vessel, nor any part of the cargo, stores, or lading of the same, nor any articles or things whatsoever belonging to the passengers, master, officers, or crew thereof, shall be permitted to leave or be removed or taken from such vessel, either to go or be put on shore, or on board of any other vessel in any port of this colony, unless by the direction of the Quarantine Board;

and every such vessel, and all persons, goods, and merchandise thereon, and all vessels and persons having communication with the same, shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council.

"23. Until any vessel, as aforesaid, shall have performed and been duly discharged from quarantine, no person except the visiting officer, or such other person as may be authorised by the Quarantine Board, shall go on board such vessel; and no article or thing shall be taken or received on board such vessel except by the direction of the said Quarantine Board, or of the said visiting officer.

"24. Any person offending against the provisions of section 22 and 23 shall be liable to a penalty not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$250.

"25. If, during the time that any vessel is in quarantine, the master thereof shall, without the permission of the Quarantine Board or of the visiting officer, quit or knowingly suffer any passenger, seaman, or other person on board to quit such vessel, or any goods, articles, or things whatsoever to be taken from such vessel, he shall be liable to a penalty not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$500.

"26. Any person who, during the continuance of quarantine, leaves the vessel without proper permission in that behalf, may, in addition to the penalty hereinbefore mentioned, be apprehended by any constable or other person and compelled to return to the said vessel, or be taken before a justice, who may order either that such person be returned to the said vessel or be confined in some lazaretto or other suitable place of confinement for such period, not less than two days nor exceeding fourteen, as he may think fit.

"27. Any person who goes on board a vessel in the performance of quarantine without permission, as aforesaid, may be compelled to remain on board the said vessel, and be subject to the rules and regulations thereof, during the continuance of the quarantine or until such time as to the Quarantine Board shall seem fit."

## LIST OF LICENSED PILOTS.

Name of Pilot.	Name of Boat.	In what Waters licensed to Practise.
D. Gill, . . . . .	Snake, . . . . .	Southern and Eastern.
W. N. Gill, . . . . .	Morning Light, . . . . .	" "
J. Longworth, . . . . .	Exceed, . . . . .	" "
G. Arnold, . . . . .	Eeta, . . . . .	Eastern. "
H. Arnold, . . . . .	... ..	"
R. Arnold, jr., . . . . .	... ..	"
W. Arnold, . . . . .	Souvenir, . . . . .	"
R. Gill, . . . . .	Velocity, . . . . .	"
H. Gill, . . . . .	... ..	"
J. Gill, . . . . .	... ..	"
J. Mignel, . . . . .	Alice, . . . . .	"
J. A. Raboteau, . . . . .	Victoria, . . . . .	"

## GUNPOWDER MAGAZINES.

A magazine is stationed up the Old river, Belize, for the use of importers of powder, ammunition, &c.

The following are the rules and regulations framed by the Governor in Council, under the authority of the sixth section of the Ordinance of 1877, relating to the establishment of magazines:—

"1. In these rules and regulations the expression 'powder' shall mean gunpowder, and the expression 'magazine' shall mean gunpowder magazine, and the expression 'lucifer matches' shall include all manner of matches and flint and steel and other means of striking or making a light.

"2. No person shall enter into any magazine except accompanied by the keeper thereof.

"3. The keeper of any magazine shall every morning, at seven o'clock, unlock the door of the magazine, open the shutters, and, weather permitting, open the windows and air-holes for the purpose of ventilation.

"4. The keeper shall carefully close all doors, windows, shutters, and air-holes at five o'clock P.M. each day, and properly secure the magazine.

"5. Magazine slippers will be provided for the use of the keeper and all persons who may require to enter the magazine.

"6. On the least appearance of storm or thunder all the doors, windows, shutters, and air-holes of the magazine are to be at once closed and secured.

"7. The floor of the magazine shall be swept in the morning, and also the last thing before closing at 5 P.M., and as often during the day as any removal or shifting of powder takes place.

"8. Barrels or cases containing powder or ammunition shall not be allowed to lie open in the magazine.

"9. All tools, instruments, or other articles to be used in the magazine shall be made of wood or copper, and iron, or anything liable to cause ignition, shall not be admitted therein.

"10. Smoking will not be permitted in or near any magazine, or in boats or carts conveying, taking in, or discharging powder; nor will fire, lucifer matches, or any article liable to cause ignition be allowed.

"11. On every boat employed in conveyance of powder to or from vessels or magazines, a red flag shall be shown and kept flying until the cargo is discharged.

"12. Every such boat shall be swept clean prior to receiving powder; no grit or dirt shall be allowed to accumulate. All iron bolts, nails, fittings, and fastenings shall be covered with tanned hides or wadmantils, or, in their absence, with canvas sails which, prior to being used for such purpose, shall be carefully swept free of all dirt.

"13. All powder barrels or cases conveyed in boats shall be covered with hides or wadmantils, or, in their absence, with canvas sails carefully swept free of all dirt.

"14. A cushion (stuffed with white oakum) will be provided and shall be used for landing all powder barrels or cases upon.

#### "GENERAL.

"15. For any offence against any of these rules and regulations, the person committing the same, and the keeper of the magazine, or the person in charge of any boat employed in the conveyance of powder or ammunition allowing the same, shall be liable severally to a fine not exceeding \$50, recoverable before any district magistrate.

#### EXCISE.

Previous to the passing of Ordinance No. 5 of 1881, an excise duty was levied not only on the rum but also on the sugar manufactured in the colony. This latter duty was, however, a great drawback to the manufacture of sugar, and the Government thought that if the duty on sugar was withdrawn, the sugar-making industry would be increased, and that the revenue would not suffer, as the consequence of the step would be an increase in the rum manufactured: accordingly, the above-quoted Ordinance was passed. Their expectations were more than realised, and the wisdom of the step plainly shown by the enormous increase of receipts from the duty paid on rum; for whereas formerly the largest receipts from the excise duties on both rum and sugar in the Northern District had, in any one year, been only \$2500, they immediately rose to \$13,000. And yet this need hardly be wondered at when it is considered that the withdrawal of the duty on sugar not only increased the number of sugar estates in the Northern District, the centre of the manufacture of rum, but also induced planters to commence sugar plantations in the other districts of the colony, on all of which estates rum is manufactured, and thus the revenue derived from the excise duty on rum was increased.

Another cause of the extraordinary increase in the receipts from excise was also that this Ordinance provided for a better collection of the duty, which formerly was very imperfect.

In 1883 Ordinance No. 5 of 1881 was amended by No. 3 of 1883, and in 1887 these two were repealed by Ordinance No. 5 of that year, called "The Excise Ordinance, 1887." The following notes have been taken from the last-mentioned Ordinance, and give briefly the most important sections:—

EXCISE NOTES.

"The Governor in Council may make regulations for the prevention of fraud in the manufacture of rum.

"Rum' includes all wines, spirits, and liquors; and 'estate,' any place used for the manufacture or production of rum.

"The Governor may appoint revenue officers.

"A return of all stills must be sent to the district magistrate before the 14th January. A licence will then be issued. Unregistered and unlicensed stills are liable to forfeiture. The licence expires on the 31st December in each year.

"All stills not actually in use to be secured.

"Imported or transferred stills to be notified to Collector of Customs or magistrates within seven days.

"Still-house book, supplied by the district magistrate, to be kept on every estate.

"Daily entries to be made and certified.

"The chief revenue officer of the district to be notified, at least twenty-four hours beforehand, of distillation.

"Distillation allowed between 4 A.M. and 7 P.M., Sundays excepted.

"All rum to be gauged and strength determined before removal.

"Any revenue officer may at any time enter and inspect distillery.

"Incorrect entries in still-house book not to be erased, but correct entry to be entered above and initialled.

"Duty to be paid on deficiency of rum.

"Unmarketable rum may be re-distilled with approval of district magistrate.

"An imperial gallon measure, duly stamped, to be kept in every distillery.

"Capacity of vats to be ascertained and marked thereon.

"Returns of rum on hand to be made quarterly, and declared to before a justice of the peace.

"Returns to be accompanied by duty-paid permits.

"Rum destroyed by fire not dutiable.

"No rum to be allowed to distillers free of duty.

"Five gallons for consumption on estate may be obtained on duty-paid permit.

"Removal of rum illegal except under provisions on the ordinance.

"Certificates to be supplied by the collector to estates.

"Certificate on removal of rum from estate to bonded warehouse required.

"Casks to be filled up to within one gallon of their capacity. Duty payable on all deficit.

"Casks may be filled up on wharf in presence of a revenue officer.

"Masters of vessels carrying rum are liable for duty on deficit.

"All rum, unless duty paid, to be sent to bonded warehouse.

"Permit required, and duty to be paid on all rum sold from an estate for consumption.

"Rum illegally delivered is liable to seizure.

"*Onus probandi* of above rests with accused.

"Rum warehoused to be at risk of warehouse.

"Persons in charge to give all facilities for inspection to revenue officers, and shall provide them with lodging and board on payment.

"No person shall sell rum for less than the amount of duty, unless he can prove duty has been paid. Penalty \$250.

"Perjury, counterfeiting duty-paid permits, falsifying entries, bribing officers, hindering officers in execution of duty, are offences under the Ordinance.

*Contraventions.*

Keeping unregistered still, . . .	\$250
Using unlicensed still, . . .	250
Not having an imperial standard measure, . . .	100
Omitting to mark capacity of vat, . . .	50
Not keeping still-house book daily, . . .	100
Obtaining larger quantities of rum than permit calls for, . . .	100
Not assisting revenue officers in taking account of rum, . . .	100
Refusing to provide lodgings, . . .	50
Neglecting to make returns, . . .	500
Any other contravention if no penalty provided, . . .	250 "

TAXES, LICENCES, DUTIES, &C.

The following comprise all the taxes, licences, duties, &c., levied in the colony:—

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

*Land and Property Tax.*

(Ordinances Nos. 2 of 1871, 10 of 1883, and 12 of 1886.)

On all lands situate in Belize, Corosal, and Orange Walk, yielding an annual rent of \$35 and upwards, a rate not exceeding 6 per cent.

Present rate, . . . 3 per cent.

On mahogany or logwood works, per mile base, . . . \$12

On plantations less than 10 acres, . . . 1

On all lands on Cays, per square mile, . . . 1

On all houses or buildings on Cays, 3 per cent.

On all other lands, per square mile, . . . \$2

The above taxes are due for each year, commencing on the 17th April and ending on the 16th of the following April. Returns to be sent in before the 17th May.

If one moiety of the tax due is paid before the 1st June, the other moiety can be paid before the 1st December, otherwise the whole is recoverable immediately after the 1st June.

*Tax on Horses, Dogs, Wheels, and Drays.*

(Ordinance No. 6 of 1883.)

On every horse and mule kept in the towns of Belize, Corosal, and Orange Walk (except such as are used by the Governor and by officers of her Majesty's army who are on actual duty and draw forage allowance), yearly, . . . \$5

On every dog in Belize, Corosal, and Orange Walk, yearly, . . . 2

On every wheel of carts, carriages, and drays, kept and used in Belize, and drawn by horse or mule, with the exception of carts, carriages, or drays belonging to her Majesty, or to the Governor, each wheel, yearly . . . 3

On every dray or cart employed for hire in Belize, yearly, . . . \$1  
 These taxes are payable on or before the 1st day of August in each year, or before any day on which any such horse, mule, ass, dog, cart, carriage, or dray shall be kept or used.

*Fire Rate for the Town of Belize.*

(Ordinance No. 23 of 1885.)

On the annual value of all property in the town of Belize, a rate not exceeding 2 per cent.  
 Present rate, . . . 1 per cent.

**LICENCES.**

*Liquor.*

(Ordinance No. 18 of 1885.)

For a publican's general licence—	
Belize, 1st class, . . . . .	\$500
„ 2d class, . . . . .	300
Corosal, Orange Walk, Northern Stann Creek, Allpines, Mullin's River, and Punta Gorda, and within three miles of the police courts thereof, yearly, . . .	300
Elsewhere, yearly, . . . . .	150
Hotel licence, yearly, . . . . .	200
For a spirit merchant's licence, yearly, . . .	100
For a vessel licence, yearly, . . . . .	100
For a malt and cider licence, yearly, . . .	100
For a shop liquor licence, Belize, yearly, . .	150
Any other town, . . . . .	100
For a temporary licence, per day, . . . . .	5

*Still.*

(Ordinance No. 5 of 1887.)

For every still not exceeding 100 gallons capacity, . . . . .	\$50
For every still exceeding 100 gallons capacity, and not exceeding 200 gallons, . . .	60
And so on, for every additional 100 gallons capacity, . . . . .	10
If a still licence be granted after the 30th June, the charge is one-half the above.	

*Auctioneers.*

(Ordinance No. 6, 1885.)

For a general licence throughout the colony, yearly, . . . . .	\$100
For a licence for Belize district, yearly, . .	75
For a licence for Northern District, including Corosal and Orange Walk, yearly, . .	50
For a licence for any other district, yearly, . .	25
For a temporary licence to sell by deputy, per day, . . . . .	5

*Marriage.*

(Ordinance No. 10, 1880.)

Governor's special licence, . . . . .	\$10
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*Carriage.*

(Ordinance No. 21, 1885.)

For every carriage licensed to let for hire, . .	\$3
For licence as driver thereof, . . . . .	1

*Surveyors.*

(Ordinance No. 4 of 1886.)

For every examination, . . . . .	\$25
On recording certificate as certified land surveyor, with Keeper of Records, . . . .	25

The examination fee must be paid before the examination takes place, and the recording fee before a certified surveyor may practise as such.

*Pilots.*

(Ordinance No. 14 of 1878.)

For every licence to practise as a pilot, . . .	\$16
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*Measurers of Woods.*

(Ordinance No. 3 of 1873.)

For every certificate of licence, . . . . .	5
On recording certificate of licence as a measurer of woods, with the Keeper of Records, . . . . .	16

*Doctors.*

(28 Vict., cap. 9.)

For every certificate of licence to practise as a physician or surgeon, . . . . .	5
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**TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

(Ordinance No. 16 of 1885.)

*Import Duties.*

Bacon and hams, per lb., . . . . .	\$0.02
Beef and pork, per barrel of 200 lb., . . .	1.00
Beer, porter, cider, and perry, per gallon, .	0.25
Bread, navy and pilot, per 100 lb., . . .	0.40
Butter, per lb., . . . . .	0.03
Candles, tallow, per lb., . . . . .	0.01
„ all other, . . . . .	0.02
Cheese, per lb., . . . . .	0.02
Cigars, per 1000, . . . . .	6.00
Coffee, per lb., . . . . .	0.02
Cocoa, „ . . . . .	0.02
Fish, salted, dry or wet, per 100 lb., . . .	0.30
Flour, per barrel of 196 lb., . . . . .	0.50
Gunpowder, per lb., . . . . .	0.05
Hay and oats, per 100 lb., . . . . .	0.10
Lard, per lb., . . . . .	0.01
Lumber, rough, except palings, per 1000 feet, . . . . .	1.00
Lumber, dressed, except palings, per 1000 feet, . . . . .	1.50
Oils, mineral, per gallon, . . . . .	0.03
„ other kinds not in bottles, per gallon, .	0.06
Opium, per lb., . . . . .	2.00
Rice, per 100 lb., . . . . .	0.30
Salt, „ . . . . .	0.05
Shingles, per 1000, . . . . .	0.50
Soap, per 100 lb., . . . . .	0.50
Spirits, cordials, and liqueurs not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and in proportion for any greater strength than strength of proof, per gallon, . . . . .	2.00
Spirits, methylated, per gallon, . . . . .	1.00
Sugar, per lb., . . . . .	0.03
Tea, „ . . . . .	0.12½
Tobacco, „ . . . . .	0.10
Turpentine, per gallon, . . . . .	0.08
Vinegar, in bulk, per gallon, . . . . .	0.05
Wines, sparkling, „ „ . . . . .	1.00
„ still, „ „ . . . . .	0.50
Confectionery, jewellery, plate, and perfumery, according to the invoice value, including the packages, . . . . .	15 %
All other goods, not free of duty, and not otherwise charged with any duty, according to the invoice value, including the cost of the packages, . . . . .	10 %



*Goods Free of Duty.*

Agricultural implements.  
 Animals, living.  
 Books printed, not being account.  
 Bricks, roofing-slates, and tiles.  
 Bullion and coin.  
 Cane bills, cane knives, and hoes.  
 Cement and lime.  
 Coal and coke.  
 Cocconuts.  
 Drain-pipes.  
 Ice.  
 Indian corn.  
 Iron roofing.  
 " fencing.  
 Machinery, agricultural, marine, and manufacturing.  
 Maps and charts.  
 Palings for fences.  
 Pitch and tar.  
 Plants, seeds, and bulbs.  
 Plant or materials for railways, tramways, electric telegraphs, or telephones.  
 Pumps, and other apparatus for raising water.  
 Shooks, staves, heads and hoops, for casks, and rum casks.  
 Tanks or vats.  
 Timber, logwood and other dye-woods, being indigenous to the colony.  
 Tortoise-shell, unmanufactured.  
 Uniforms and appointments imported by civil officers.  
 Vegetables, fresh.  
 Vessels.

**RULE OF 6TH DECEMBER 1887.**

The value of imports declared in sterling, or in the terms of the currency of the United States of America, or of other countries whose standard of value bears an ascertainable relation to the pound sterling, are assessed for duty at the rate of three shillings and one penny for each dollar currency of the colony.

**EXCISE DUTIES.**

(Ordinance No. 11 of 1886.)

Spirits and strong waters manufactured in the colony, per proof gallon, . . . \$1.00  
 The strength of the spirit must be tested by Sykes's hydrometer.

*Storage of Gunpowder.*

(Ordinance No. 16 of 1885.)

On each barrel of 100 lb. per month, or for a fractional part thereof, . . . \$0.25  
 Smaller packages in proportion.

*Warehouse Rates.*

(Ordinance No. 12 of 1879.)

	Per Month.
For every puncheon, pipe, butt, or tierce, . . .	\$0.50
" hogshead or half tierce, . . .	0.25
" quarter-cask, . . .	0.18½
" octave, . . .	0.12½
" barrel, . . .	0.12½
" half-barrel, . . .	0.06½
For all packages measuring less than one and a half cubic feet, . . .	0.02
For all packages measuring one and a-half, and less than two and a-half, . . .	0.03½

For all packages measuring two and a-half, and less than five, . . .	0.06½
For all packages measuring five, and less than ten, . . .	0.12½
For all packages measuring ten, and less than twenty, . . .	0.25
For all packages measuring over 20 feet, . . .	1.00

*Central American Produce in Transit, irrespective of time.*

For each package, . . .	\$0.25
" ox hide, . . .	0.01

*Light Dues.*

(Ordinance No. 26 of 1885.)

On all vessels of five tons and upwards, entering from seaward, per registered ton, . . . \$0.12½  
 Ships of war, ships used as transports or store-ships in her Majesty's service, ships arriving in distress and neither landing cargo for sale or consumption, nor taking on board any additional cargo, and ships carrying mails under contract with the Government of this colony, shall be exempt from light dues.

NOTE.—Vessels which have entered and paid light dues, and in continuation of the same voyage have gone beyond the limits of the colony, shall not be required, on return for final clearance, to pay light dues a second time.

(Ordinance No. 4 of 1882.)

For the use of a public wharf on which a shed has been erected, per day or part of a day, . . . \$10.00  
 For every package left at the shed twenty-four hours after being landed, for every subsequent twenty-four hours or part thereof, by the importer or his agent, . . . 0.25

**THE POST-OFFICE.**

The Post-Office was until 1860 under the control of the Imperial Government, when by the local Act 23 Vict. cap. 4 its control and direction was placed in the hands of the Superintendent and Council. The preamble of the Act gives the cause of this step, and reads as follows:—

"Whereas the difficulty of exercising in a satisfactory manner the necessary control over Post-Offices in the Colonies has induced her Majesty's Postmaster-General to surrender that control to the respective Colonial Governments (Malta and Gibraltar excepted) on and after the 1st day of April next; and whereas the acceptance of such control by the Government of this settlement renders it necessary as well to make provision for the expenses attending the management of the Post-Office, as to invest the Superintendent and Council with power to direct and control the same."

A Postmaster was appointed at a salary of \$900 per annum, and the Post-

Office Department was then a separate establishment. On Mr Graham's retirement from the offices of Treasurer and Collector of Customs in 1879, Mr M'Kinney, who was then the Postmaster, was promoted to the vacant offices; and in pursuance of Ordinance No. 10 of 1871, the Treasury, Customs, and Post-Office were amalgamated, and Mr M'Kinney appointed to the three offices at a salary of \$2750 per annum, and a residence.

The second clerk in the Treasury, Customs, and Post-Office Department is in charge of the Post-Office.

Since the management of the British Honduras Post-Office was assumed by the colony in 1860, the following improvements have been effected.

In October 1864 the Money Order system between the United Kingdom and the Colonies was extended to British Honduras.

On the 1st January 1879 British Honduras was admitted to the Postal Union, under which the postage rates from the colony to all countries in the Union was reduced to a uniform rate of 6d. for each letter of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; post-cards, 3d. each; newspapers, 1d. each, if not exceeding 4 oz.; other printed papers and patterns, 2d. per 2 oz.

Under the new Postal Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 1st June 1878, the rates of postage were reduced to what they now are; but these rates were not introduced to the colony until the 1st July 1879.

At the end of 1886 a Parcel Post Exchange was effected between the colony and the United Kingdom, and certain other places *via* the United Kingdom,—the first Parcel Post being despatched from England in March 1887.

In 1888 a Parcel Post Exchange was also concluded with the United States of America.

The Inland Mail-Service was introduced in 1862, between Belize and

Corosol only. This service was discontinued in a short time, but was reintroduced on a larger scale in 1879, when district post-offices were established at Corosol, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, and Punta Gorda. A district post-office was established at Mullin's river in 1887.

Previous to 1865 there were no stamps, and letters were prepaid in cash, the postmaster impressing the envelope with the word "paid."

The following are the dates of the issues of stamps by the British Honduras Post-Office:—

In 1865, three stamps bearing the values of 1d., 6d., and 1s.

In 1872, a new stamp of the value of 3d.

In 1879, consequent upon the reduction of the postage rates, a stamp of the value of 4d., and a post-card of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

From this date up till the end of 1887 the values of the stamps issued were therefore 1d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.; and the post-card  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., sold, however, at 2d. On the 1st January 1888, these values were changed from sterling to currency, on account of Ordinance No. 8 of 1887, which enacted that all accounts should be henceforth kept in dollars and cents. The stamps were accordingly surcharged with the values of 2 cents, 3 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, and 50 cents, and the post-card 5 cents. The 1 cent stamp is made by cutting the 2 cents stamp diagonally across.

#### FOREIGN MAIL-SERVICE.

Prior to the year 1845 there was no regular mail-service between Great Britain and the colony, the mails being made up and despatched by the first available opportunity.

In 1845 the mails were conveyed to and from Great Britain once a month *via* Havana in sailing-vessels belonging to the Royal Mail Company,

under a contract with the Imperial Government.

In 1850 the route was changed to Jamaica, and the steamers of the Royal Mail S.S. Company were employed under contract. This contract remained in force till 1863, when the Imperial Government renewed it on behalf of the colony: it was not, however, accepted by the colony, and the Colonial Government entered into a contract with the West Indian Pacific S.S. Co. to continue the service.

In 1865 the West Indian Pacific S.S. Co. threw up the contract, and the owners of the s.s. Trade Wind agreed to carry on the contract *vid* New Orleans. The Trade Wind was wrecked in 1867, and the contractors put on the s.s. Grange to carry out the contract until the year 1871, when it was again taken up by the Royal Mail S.S. Co. *vid* Jamaica, and held by them until 1879. In that year Captain Leitch of New Orleans obtained the contract to carry on a service once every three weeks between Belize and New Orleans. In 1881 it was altered

to a fortnightly service, and again altered in 1882, the steamers then sailing every ninth and twelfth day alternately.

This contract expired in 1884, and on the 1st October of that year a new contract was entered into with Captain Leitch. The contract is for a period of five years, and renewable after that period, and can be terminated after six months' notice by either party. The contractor undertakes to provide a mail-service between Belize and New Orleans every ninth and twelfth day alternately for a yearly subsidy of \$20,000.

It is now under consideration to change this contract to a weekly mail-service.

The following time-table shows the arrival and departure of the mails to and from the United Kingdom *vid* New Orleans up to the end of June 1889 under the existing contract. Should it be revised before the date of its expiration (1st October 1889), some of the dates given may require alteration.

[TIME TABLE OF MAILS.]

## TIME TABLE OF MAILS BETWEEN BELIZE, NEW ORLEANS, &amp; LONDON, 1888-89.

Leave Belize.			Due at New Orleans.			Due in London.		
Tuesday,	July	3	Saturday,	July	7	Saturday,	July	21
Thursday,	"	12	Monday,	"	16	Monday,	"	30
Tuesday,	"	24	Saturday,	"	28	Saturday,	August	11
Thursday,	August	2	Monday,	August	6	Monday,	"	20
Tuesday,	"	14	Saturday,	"	18	Saturday,	September	1
Thursday,	"	23	Monday,	"	27	Monday,	"	10
Tuesday,	September	4	Saturday,	September	8	Saturday,	"	22
Thursday,	"	13	Monday,	"	17	Monday,	October	1
Tuesday,	"	25	Saturday,	"	29	Saturday,	"	13
Thursday,	October	4	Monday,	October	8	Monday,	"	22
Tuesday,	"	16	Saturday,	"	20	Saturday,	November	3
Thursday,	"	25	Monday,	"	29	Monday,	"	12
Tuesday,	November	6	Saturday,	November	10	Saturday,	"	24
Thursday,	"	15	Monday,	"	19	Monday,	December	3
Tuesday,	"	27	Saturday,	December	1	Saturday,	"	15
Thursday,	December	6	Monday,	"	10	Monday,	"	24
Tuesday,	"	18	Saturday,	"	20	Saturday,	Jan. (1889)	5
Thursday,	"	27	Monday,	"	31	Monday,	"	14
Tuesday,	Jan. (1889)	8	Saturday,	Jan. (1889)	12	Saturday,	"	26
Thursday,	"	17	Monday,	"	21	Monday,	February	4
Tuesday,	"	29	Saturday,	February	2	Saturday,	"	16
Thursday,	February	7	Monday,	"	11	Monday,	"	25
Tuesday,	"	19	Saturday,	"	23	Saturday,	March	9
Thursday,	"	28	Monday,	March	4	Monday,	"	18
Tuesday,	March	12	Saturday,	"	16	Saturday,	"	30
Thursday,	"	21	Monday,	"	25	Monday,	April	8
Tuesday,	April	2	Saturday,	April	6	Saturday,	"	20
Thursday,	"	11	Monday,	"	15	Monday,	"	29
Tuesday,	"	23	Saturday,	"	27	Saturday,	May	11
Thursday,	May	2	Monday,	May	6	Monday,	"	20
Tuesday,	"	14	Saturday,	"	18	Saturday,	June	1
Thursday,	"	23	Monday,	"	27	Monday,	"	10
Tuesday,	June	4	Saturday,	June	8	Saturday,	"	22
Thursday,	"	13	Monday,	"	17	Monday,	July	1
Tuesday,	"	25	Saturday,	"	29	Saturday,	"	13

## TIME TABLE OF MAILS BETWEEN BELIZE, NEW ORLEANS, &amp; LONDON, 1888-89.

Leave London.	Leave New Orleans.	Due at Belize.
Saturday, . July 28	Saturday, . August 11	Thursday, . August 16
Wednesday, . August 8 }	Thursday, . " 23	Tuesday, . " 28
Saturday (supplementary), 11 }		
Saturday, . August 18	Saturday, . September 1	Thursday, . September 6
Wednesday, . " 29 }	Thursday, . " 13	Tuesday, . " 18
Saturday (sup.), September 1 }		
Saturday, . " 8	Saturday, . " 22	Thursday, . " 27
Wednesday, . " 19 }	Thursday, . October 4	Tuesday, . October 9
Saturday (supplementary), 22 }		
Saturday, . September 29	Saturday, . " 13	Thursday, . " 18
Wednesday, . October 10 }	Thursday, . " 25	Tuesday, . " 30
Saturday (supplementary), 13 }		
Saturday, . October 20	Saturday, . November 3	Thursday, . November 8
Wednesday, . " 31 }	Thursday, . " 15	Tuesday, . " 20
Saturday (sup.), November 3 }		
Saturday, . " 10	Saturday, . " 24	Thursday, . " 29
Wednesday, . " 21 }	Thursday, . December 6	Tuesday, . December 11
Saturday (supplementary), 24 }		
Saturday, . December 1	Saturday, . " 15	Thursday, . " 20
Wednesday, . " 12 }	Thursday, . " 27	Tuesday, . Jan. (1889) 1
Saturday (supplementary), 15 }		
Saturday, . December 22	Saturday, . Jan. (1889) 5	Thursday, . " 10
Wednesday, . Jan. (1889) 2 }	Thursday, . " 17	Tuesday, . " 22
Saturday (supplementary), 5 }		
Saturday, . January 12	Saturday, . " 26	Thursday, . " 31
Wednesday, . " 23 }	Thursday, . February 7	Tuesday, . February 12
Saturday (supplementary), 26 }		
Saturday, . February 2	Saturday, . " 16	Thursday, . " 21
Wednesday, . " 13 }	Thursday, . " 28	Tuesday, . March 5
Saturday (supplementary), 16 }		
Saturday, . February 23	Saturday, . March 9	Thursday, . " 14
Wednesday, . March 6 }	Thursday, . " 21	Tuesday, . " 26
Saturday (supplementary), 9 }		
Saturday, . March 16	Saturday, . " 30	Thursday, . April 4
Wednesday, . " 27 }	Thursday, . April 11	Tuesday, . " 16
Saturday (supplementary), 30 }		
Saturday, . April 6	Saturday, . " 20	Thursday, . " 25
Wednesday, . " 17 }	Thursday, . May 2	Tuesday, . May 7
Saturday (supplementary), 20 }		
Saturday, . April 27	Saturday, . " 11	Thursday, . " 16
Wednesday, . May 8 }	Thursday, . " 23	Tuesday, . " 28
Saturday (supplementary), 11 }		
Saturday, . May 18	Saturday, . June 1	Thursday, . June 6
Wednesday, . " 29 }	Thursday, . " 13	Tuesday, . " 18
Saturday (sup.), June 1 }		
Saturday, . " 8	Saturday, . " 22	Thursday, . " 27
Wednesday, . " 19 }	Thursday, . July 4	Tuesday, . July 9
Saturday (supplementary), 22 }		
Saturday, . June 29	Saturday, . " 13	Thursday, . " 18
Wednesday, . July 10 }	Thursday, . " 25	Tuesday, . " 30
Saturday (supplementary), 13 }		
Saturday, . July 20	Saturday, . August 3	Thursday, . August 8

The mails for abroad are made up at the General Post-Office, Belize, at 1 P.M. on the day the steamer leaves for New Orleans, should she arrive from the South in time to depart at the contract time. Notice of the hour of the closing of the mail, should the steamer be late, can always be obtained by applying at the General Post-Office.

Letters may be registered up till 1 P.M. on the day of the sailing of the regular packet. Late letters may be posted up to one hour after the closing of the mail for a fee of ten cents, in addition to the postage.

Mails are also made up and despatched whenever an opportunity occurs.

#### MAILS FOR THE SOUTH.

The mails for Guatemala and Spanish Honduras are made up at the General Post-Office, Belize, at 3 P.M. on the day after the mail from London and New Orleans is due in Belize.

#### INLAND MAIL-SERVICE.

Under a contract entered into, in 1887, with Captain Leitch, a regular mail-service with both the Northern and Southern Districts of the colony has been provided for.

The steamer Freddie M., which performs the contract, leaves Belize for the North on the second day after the arrival of the mail from New Orleans, and returns in time to catch the outgoing mail, and for the South once a-month.

Mails are also despatched to and from the General Post-Office, Belize, and the district post-offices on every available opportunity.

#### LOCAL DELIVERY.

##### *Belize.*

Letters are delivered in Belize by postman twice a-day—at 8 A.M. and 3 P.M.

##### *Districts.*

Letters must be applied for at the

district post-offices, there being no delivery.

#### LIST OF COUNTRIES, &c., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Argentine Republic, viz.:—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corientes, Cordova, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujiry, San Luis, Mendoza, and San Juan.

Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

Belgium.

Bolivia.

Brazil.

Bulgaria, Principality of.

Canada, Dominion of—viz.: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton Island.

Chili.

Congo.

Costa Rica.

Cyprus.

Denmark, including Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

Danish Colonies of Greenland—St Croix, St John, and St Thomas.

Dominican Republic (San Domingo).

Ecuador.

Egypt.

France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco, and the French Post-Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia, and Tonquin.

French Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Gaboon, also Grand Bassam and Assinee, Reunion Mayotte and Dependencies, St Mary, Tamatave (Madagascar), \*New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of Low Archipelago and the French Establishments in \*India and in \*Cochin China.

Germany (including Heligoland).

Gibraltar.

Great Britain and Ireland.

British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, \*Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines, \*Hong Kong, Jamaica, \*Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, St Kitts, St Lucia, St Vincent, Sierra Leone, \*Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore, and Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, and Turks Island.

\*British India, Hindostan, and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur, and Mandalay.

Greece, including Ionian Islands.

Grey Town.

Guatemala.

Hayti.

Hawaii.

Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).

Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli

in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt, and \*Assab, Abyssinia.  
 Japan and Japanese Post-Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo, Foo-chow, Newyang, Kiukiang, and Tientsin (China), and at Fusampo (Corea).  
 Liberia.  
 Luxemburg.  
 Malta.  
 Mexico.  
 Montenegro.  
 Netherlands.  
 Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa and Dependencies (viz., Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St Martin, St Eustache, and Saba). \*Java, \*Madura, \*Sumatra, \*Celebes, \*Borneo (except North-west part), \*Billiton, \*Archipelagos of Banca; \*Riouw, \*Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris, and the South-west part of Timor), \*the Archipelago of the Moluccas, and the \*North-west part of New Guiana (Papua).  
 Nicaragua.  
 Norway.  
 Paraguay.  
 Patagonia.  
 \*Persia, *vid* Persian Gulf.  
 Peru.  
 Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.  
 Portuguese Colonies of \*Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape de Verd and Dependencies (Bissao and Casheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajuda, \*Mozambique, and Angola.  
 Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).  
 Russia, including Finland.  
 Salvador.  
 Servia.  
 \*Siam.  
 Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.  
 Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies. \*Philippine Islands and \*Marian Islands.  
 Sweden.  
 Switzerland.  
 Tahiti.  
 Turkey, European and Asiatic.  
 United States of Colombia—Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla.  
 United States of America.  
 Uruguay.  
 Venezuela.

*"Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of stamps affixed to the letter or packet."*

"Letters not specially directed by a particular route will be sent by the first mail despatched."

"No packet of printed matter or commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in length or 1 foot in width or depth, and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of weight is 4 lb. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union."

"Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, 2 inches in depth, or 8 ounces in weight, except those for Belgium, France, Greece, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland *vid* France, the Argentine Republic, and the United States, the limits for which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in weight."

*"Any number of newspapers may be sent as a book packet, but if sent as newspapers the specified rate must be paid for each paper, whether one or several be inclosed in the same cover."*

"The postage must be prepaid in newspapers and book packets for transmission abroad."

"It is forbidden to send through the post to a country of the Postal Union—

"1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery, or precious articles."

"2d. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty."

"3d. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence."

"In addition to all kinds of printed, engraved, or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents, and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence, and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript, and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market may have the prices added in writing."

"Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection; but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover."

"The term 'printed papers' has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed; and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, and cardboard, by means of printing, lithographing, or any other mechanical process easy to be recognised, *except* the copying press."

"Stamps for prepayment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value, are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to 'printed papers.'"

"Patterns of merchandise can only be forwarded under the following conditions:—

"They must be placed in bags, boxes, or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection."

"They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number, and prices."

Unpaid letters to or from Postal Union countries are charged double the

prepaid rate. Partially prepaid letters are charged with double the deficiency.

No letter for a colony or foreign country may exceed 2 feet in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

The pattern and sample post to foreign countries and the colonies generally is restricted to *bonâ fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Packets containing goods for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity), or any articles from one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, can only be forwarded as letters.

No article liable to customs duties can be sent as a sample or pattern.

Samples of saleable value must not be sent to any foreign country, or to any of the British possessions which are comprised in the Postal Union. Samples of eider down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal-tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford a complete protection to the officers of the post-office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to places abroad. Liquids, glass, anything of a greasy nature, explosives, indigo, and powders of all kinds are absolutely prohibited.

The size of a packet for a non-union country or colony is limited to 2 feet in length, and 1 foot in width or depth.

#### *Registration.*

Letters transmitted by the post may be registered upon payment of the registration fee in addition to the postage; but such registration shall not render the Postmaster of the colony, or any officer of the post-office or the public revenue, in any manner liable

for the loss of any such registered letter or its contents.

The sender of a registered article addressed to any foreign country or British colony in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its due receipt by the addressee on paying a fee of 6 cents as well as the registration fee, in advance, at the time of registration.

No article addressed to initials, or to a fictitious name, can be registered.

The prohibition, however, does not extend to articles addressed to the care of a person or firm.

Every article presented for registration must be enclosed in a strong envelope, securely fastened.

It is prohibited to send to a country of the Postal Union any registered article marked on the outside with the declared value of the contents, and postmasters must therefore refuse to receive articles which are so marked.

Registered articles must be prepaid as regards both postage and registration fee.

Articles to be registered must be given to an agent of the post-office, and a receipt obtained for them, and should on no account be dropped into a letter-box.

As it is prohibited to send coin, jewellery, or precious articles through the post to countries of the Postal Union, no letters or packets addressed to those countries, and containing any such articles, can be accepted for registration.

This regulation, however, does not apply to Malta or Gibraltar.

Letters or packets containing coin for any of the British colonies not in the Postal Union can be registered, and if they are posted without being registered, they are treated in the same manner as inland letters under similar circumstances.

The several postal administrations of the countries belonging to the Postal



Union undertake to pay an indemnity of fifty francs (ten dollars) in the event of its being proved to their satisfaction that a registered letter itself has been lost whilst in their custody; but no question of compensation is entertained by them, or in respect of the loss of the enclosure of any such letter.

#### *Re-direction.*

Letters, &c., sent to, or received from, any country of the Postal Union, and afterwards re-directed to any place in the United Kingdom, or to another country within the Union, are not liable to any additional charge, nor, if registered, to an additional fee for registration: such, however, as have been in the first instance addressed to a place in the country where they were posted, are chargeable on re-direction with the same postage, less the sum prepaid, which would have been charged had they been addressed in the first instance to the place of their ultimate delivery, but, if registered, without additional fee.

Letters, &c., received from any country of the Postal Union, and re-directed to a country not in the Postal Union, are liable to an additional foreign or colonial rate, and if registered, to an additional fee.

#### *Miscellaneous Regulations.*

The post-office is not by law responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the damage, non-delivery, missending, or misdelivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if registered).

Postal packets which are likely to suffer from great pressure should be placed in strong covers.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a post-office, except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A postmaster may, however, give an

address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand it; and when money is paid at a post-office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

Extracts taken from the Ordinance and regulations made thereunder, providing for the conveyance and postage of letters:—

“The Postmaster of the colony, by himself or by the other officers and servants of the Post-Office, shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying from one place to another, between which postal communication is or may hereafter be established, and of receiving, collecting, sending, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases:—

1. Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey, or travel, so as such letters be delivered by such friend to the party to whom they shall be directed.
2. Letters sent by a messenger on purpose concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof.
3. Letters sent out of the colony by a private vessel (not being a packet-boat).
4. Letters of merchants, owners of vessels of merchandise, or the cargo or loading therein sent by such vessels of merchandise, or by any person employed by such owners for the carriage of such letter, according to their respective directions, and delivered to the respective persons to whom they shall be directed, without paying or receiving hire or reward, advantage or profit, for the same, in anywise.
5. Letters concerning goods or merchandise sent by common known carriers to be delivered with the goods which such letters concern, without hire or reward, or other profit or advantage for receiving or delivering such letters.

“But nothing herein contained shall authorise any person to make a collection of such exempted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorised.

“The following persons are expressly forbidden to carry a letter, or to receive or collect or deliver a letter, although they shall not receive hire or reward for the same (that is to say):—

1. Drivers of mail-carts, or persons in charge of mails.
2. Common known carriers, their servants or

agents, except a letter concerning goods being conveyed by them.

3. Owners or masters of vessels sailing or passing coastwise or otherwise between, to, or from places in the colony, or their servants or agents, except in respect of letters of merchants, owners of ships, or goods on board.

4. Passengers or other persons on board any such vessels.

"If the master of any vessel or boat about to depart from any place in the colony, either for any other place in or without the colony, shall refuse to receive a post letter-bag tendered to him by an officer of the Post-Office for conveyance by any such vessel, or shall wilfully neglect to duly convey any such bag received by him for conveyance, or to take due care of any such bag in his charge, he shall for every such offence forfeit \$200.

"The following persons shall be entitled to have their letters free from postage: The owners, charterers, or consignees of inward bound vessels, and the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board any such vessel; but the letters brought by any one vessel to any one such person shall not collectively exceed six ounces in weight, and the owner, charterer, or consignee shall be described as such on the address or superscription. In the case of owners, shippers, or consignees of goods, it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods on board the vessel. Provided that if the master of the vessel shall deliver any such letter into the Post-Office, the same shall cease to be privileged, and shall be liable to the full rate of postage.

"Every master of a vessel, such vessel not being a Post-Office packet, arriving in this colony shall, without delay, cause all letters on board his vessel, not exempted under the preceding section, to be collected and enclosed in some bag or other envelope, and shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, the same at the post office at the place where the vessel shall report; and shall, if required, sign a declaration before the postmaster of such place, or other person authorised by him, and such declaration may be in the following form:—

'I, A.B., master of the [*state the name of the vessel*], arrived from [*state place*], do solemnly declare that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered, or caused to be delivered to the post-officer, every letter, bag, package, or parcel of letters that were on board the said vessel, except such letters as are exempted by law.'

"Every person who shall convey, otherwise than by the post, any letter required by law to be conveyed by post, shall, for every letter, forfeit \$10; and every person who shall be in the practice of so conveying letters required to be conveyed by post, shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit \$100; and every person who shall perform, otherwise than by post, any services incidental to conveying letters from place to place, whether by receiving or by taking up, or by collecting, or

by ordering, or by despatching, or carrying or recarrying, or by delivering a letter required to be conveyed by post, shall forfeit for every letter \$10; and every person who shall be in the practice of so performing any such incidental services, shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit \$100; and every person who shall send, or cause to be sent, a letter required to be conveyed by post otherwise than by the post, or shall either tender or deliver a letter so required to be conveyed, in order to be sent otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every letter \$10; and every person who shall be in the practice of committing any of the acts last mentioned shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit \$100; and every person who shall make a collection of excepted letters for the purpose of conveying or sending them otherwise than by the post shall forfeit for every letter \$10; and every person who shall be in the practice of making a collection of excepted letters for that purpose, shall forfeit for every week during which the practice shall be continued \$100; and the term 'post' shall herein include all post communications by land or by water (except by outward-bound vessels, not being post-office packets), and the above penalties shall be incurred whether the letter shall be sent singly or with anything else, or such incidental service shall be performed in respect to a letter either sent or to be sent singly, or together with some other letter or thing; and in any proceeding for the recovery of any such penalty, the onus shall lie upon the party proceeded against to prove that the act in respect of which the penalty is alleged to have been incurred was done in conformity to law.

"Beyond the regular office hours, the General Post-Office at Belize shall be open every weekday from 7 to 8 o'clock A.M., for delivering any letters that may have arrived during the previous night."

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO ALL PLACES COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., . . . . .	\$0.10
Post-cards, each, . . . . .	0.05
Newspapers, " . . . . .	0.02
Books and patterns, per 2 oz., . . . . .	0.03
Commercial documents, not exceeding 2 oz., . . . . .	0.06
Each additional 2 oz., . . . . .	0.03
Registration fee, . . . . .	0.10

In the case of countries marked \* in the list of countries in the Postal Union, the following *additional* rates must be paid, viz.:—

Letters, per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., . . . . .	\$0.03
Post-cards, each, . . . . .	0.03
Newspapers, " . . . . .	0.01
Books, printed and commercial papers, per 2 oz., . . . . .	0.01

RATES OF POSTAGE FOR PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL  
POSTAL UNION.

PLACES.	Letters, per ½ oz.	Newspapers, each.	Books and Patterns, per 2 oz.	Registration Fee.
Ascension, . . . . .	\$0.23	\$0.05	\$0.08	\$0.12
Australia, . . . . .				
Cape of Good Hope, . . . . .				
China, . . . . .				
Fiji, . . . . .				
Natal, . . . . .				
New Zealand, . . . . .				
St Helena, . . . . .				

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

Letters, per ½ oz., . . . . .	\$0.03
Books and patterns, per 2 oz., . . . . .	0.02
Newspapers, each, . . . . .	0.01

All inland mail matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be forwarded, but returned to the sender.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders can be obtained at the General Post-Office, Belize, only.

The commission on money orders is five per cent, \$6.50 being equivalent to £1.

Money orders may be obtained up to 12 o'clock noon, on the day previous to the sailing of the mail.

The amount drawn by any one person must not exceed £10, and the whole remittance made from the Post-Office by any mail must not exceed £100.

No money order must include the fractional part of a penny.

Every application for a money order must be made on the authorised form only: such forms can be obtained at the General Post-Office on application.

An applicant for a money order must furnish in full the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name both of the remitter and payee.

Payment of an order must be obtained before the end of the sixth calendar month after that in which it was drawn, otherwise the order will

have become lapsed, and a new order (for which a second commission, to be deducted from the amount of the order, will be charged) will become necessary.

If an order be not paid before the end of the twelfth calendar month in which it was drawn, all claim to the money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post-Office of the country in which the order was drawn think proper to permit it.

An application for a money order must in all cases be accompanied by the full amount of the order and the commission, or it will not be considered.

THROUGH MONEY ORDERS.

Through money orders can be obtained on the following foreign countries, British colonies, &c.:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—

Austria-Hungary.  
Belgium.  
Bulgaria.  
Denmark (including Iceland).  
Danish West Indies.  
Dutch East Indies.  
Egypt.  
German Empire.  
Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).  
Holland.  
Italy.  
Japan.  
North Borneo (Sandakan).  
Norway.  
Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores).  
Roumania.  
Sweden.  
Switzerland.  
United States.

FOREIGN CITIES AND TOWNS—  
Constantinople.

Smirna.  
Adrianople.  
Beyrout.  
Philippopolis.  
Salonica.  
Panama.

**BRITISH INDIA—**

Including the agencies of the Indian Post-Office at Aden, Bagdad, Bunder Abbas, Bussrah, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga, Muscat, and Zanzibar.

**BRITISH COLONIES—**

Ceylon.  
Hong Kong, including the agencies of the Hong Kong Post-Office at Amoy, Canton, Foo-chow, Hankow, Hoihow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and Swatow.

Straits Settlements.

Cyprus.

Gibraltar.

Heligoland.

Malta.

**Australasia—**

New South Wales.

Queensland.

South Australia.

Tasmania.

Victoria.

Western Australia.

New Zealand.

**British America—**

Canada, including British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Newfoundland.

**Africa—**

Cape Colony.

Gambia.

Gold Coast.

Lagos.

Mauritius.

Natal.

St Helena.

Seychelles.

Sierra Leone.

**West Indies—**

Antigua.

Bahamas.

Barbadoes.

British Guiana.

Dominica.

Grenada.

Jamaica.

Montserrat.

Nevis.

St Kitts.

St Lucia.

St Vincent.

Tobago.

Trinidad.

Turks Islands.

Bermuda.

Falkland Islands.

The plan upon which the through money order business is conducted is, briefly—that the issuing office advises the amounts of the money orders to the central money order office in

London, which readvises them to the central offices of the countries in which the orders are to be paid.

The central money order office in London deducts from the amount of the orders a sum equal to one-half of the commission chargeable to the public in Great Britain on money orders drawn upon places abroad. This deduction is at the undermentioned rate:—

For sums not exceeding £2 sterling,	£0	0	3
For sums exceeding £2, but not exceeding £5,		0	0
„ £5, „ £7,	£7,	0	0
„ £7, „ £10,	£10,	0	1

**PARCEL POST.**

A parcel post between British Honduras and the United Kingdom and certain places *via* the United Kingdom as well as certain British colonies has now been established.

The contract for carrying the parcel post has been obtained by the London line of steamers, which leave London for Belize about once every five weeks.

The parcel post business is transacted at the General Post-Office, Belize, only—parcels being received up to 12 o'clock on the day previous to the sailing of the steamer.

The following are the regulations and conditions to be observed:—

“A parcel addressed to the United Kingdom must not exceed eleven pounds in weight, three feet six inches in length, or six feet in length and girth measured together.

“The rate of postage on a parcel for the United Kingdom is 20 cents for every pound or fraction of a pound, and must in all cases be prepaid by means of adhesive postage stamps. No parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

“Parcels intended for transmission *via* the United Kingdom to Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Heligoland, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, or Sweden must not exceed six pounds in weight, or in the case of parcels for Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, or Norway, eleven pounds in weight, or be of greater dimensions than two feet in any direction.

“Parcels must not be posted in a letter-box but taken to the post-office.

“Each parcel must be plainly directed, such direction giving the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended.

“Parcels must be securely and substantially packed and closed. No parcel insufficiently packed will be forwarded.”

The contents and value of a parcel must be declared to by the sender on a form to be affixed to or accompany the parcel, which can be obtained at the General Post-Office. This form is called the "Customs Declaration Form."

The following is a list of goods liable to duties of customs on importation to the United Kingdom:—

1. Beer.  
Ale.  
Essence of spruce.
2. Cocoa.  
Chocolate.  
Chicory.<sup>1</sup>  
Coffee.<sup>1</sup>  
Tea.<sup>1</sup>
3. Currants.  
Figs.  
Fig cake.  
French plums and all dried plums.  
Prunes.  
Raisins.
4. Plate of gold and silver.
5. Playing-cards.
6. Spirits of all sorts, including Eau de Cologne and all other perfumed spirits.  
Chloroform.  
Chloral hydrate.  
Collodion.  
Sulphuric ether.  
Iodide of ethyl.
7. Wine.
8. Soap, transparent, made with spirit.
9. Tobacco, inclusive of cigars and snuff.

Tobacco, cigars, and snuff can only be received subject to the special restrictions which attach to such goods under British customs laws.

If any of the above-mentioned goods are sent by parcel post, they must be specially declared according to their true description in the declaration form required to be affixed to or ac-

company all parcels intended for transmission to the United Kingdom by post, on pain of the forfeiture of the whole contents of parcels discovered to contain dutiable goods not properly declared.

The following are the customs prohibitions and restrictions in the case of parcels brought by parcel post into the United Kingdom:—

#### *Prohibitions.*

Foreign reprints of British registered copy-right works.

False money, counterfeit sterling and British silver coin below standard.

Indecent or obscene articles, inclusive of prints, photographs, &c.

Tobacco stalks.

Clocks, watches, and metals generally, bearing imitations of British assay marks or stamps.

Extracts, essences, or concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, and tobacco may not be imported for home consumption.

Tobacco (inclusive of cigars and snuff) in small packages, such as could be contained in a postal parcel. Consideration will, however, be given in the case of any such package, if intended *bona fide* for the personal consumption of the addressee.

#### *Restrictions.*

Foreign or colonial manufactures bearing the names, addresses, or trade marks of British manufacturers, unless imported with their consent.

Explosive substances and dangerous goods generally, which can only be imported under special conditions.

There are also restrictions on spirits unless in bottle.

All customs prohibitions and restrictions apply equally from whatever British colony or possession or foreign country the importations may come.

The following tables give the rates charged on parcels conveyed by parcel post *viâ* the United Kingdom:—

NAME OF PLACE.	<i>Viâ HAMBURG.</i>		<i>Viâ BELGIUM.</i>	
	Not exceeding 2 lb.	Between 2 lb. and 6 lb.	Not exceeding 2 lb.	Between 2 lb. and 6 lb.
Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Heligoland, and Switzerland,	\$0.87½	\$1.35	\$0.95	\$1.42
Germany, . . . . .	0.74	1.22	0.81	1.28
	<i>Viâ GERMANY.</i>		<i>Viâ FRANCE.</i>	
Italy, <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	\$1.15	\$1.62	\$0.95	\$1.43

<sup>1</sup> Except in the form of essence, when it is absolutely prohibited.

<sup>2</sup> In future all parcels for Italy will be forwarded *viâ* France, unless specially directed *viâ* Germany, and prepaid for the latter route.

NAME OF PLACE.	Not exceeding 2 lb.	Between 2 lb. and 6 lb.	Between 6 lb. and 11 lb.
Belgium, . . . . .	\$0.77	\$1.24	\$1.92
The Netherlands, . . . . .	0.70	1.25	1.92
Luxemburg, . . . . .	0.77	1.24	2.04
Norway, . . . . .	0.66	1.22	1.89
Sweden, . . . . .	0.77	1.94	None taken
France, . . . . .	0.83	1.32	"
Algeria and Corsica, . . . . .	0.98	1.46	"
Tunis, . . . . .	1.06	1.51	"

## DIMENSIONS AND PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	Maximum Dimensions.	Articles specially prohibited from Transmission.
France, . . . . . Corsica, . . . . .	2 feet in any direction, greatest length, 2 feet, greatest length and girth combined, 4 feet.	Letters, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, articles infringing copyright or trade-mark laws, game out of season, medicines (unless their components are stated), copper or bronze coin not current in France, tobacco (unless addressed to the "Regie," or in limited quantities, and by special permission for the personal use of the addressees), essence of tobacco, playing-cards, phylloxera, parts of the vine, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.
Algeria, . . . . .	"	Counterfeit articles, foreign bronze coin, arms, ammunition, medicines (unless their components are stated), plants, parts of the vine, fresh fruit and vegetables, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.
Tunis, . . . . .	"	Arms, ammunition, nitrate of soda, saltpetre, salt, sulphur, tobacco, kif, chisa, hachich, imitations of Tunisian chechias, plants, parts of the vine, fresh fruits and vegetables, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.
Italy, . . . . .	"	Letters, tobacco, sea salt, pork in any form, bacon, plants or living parts of plants, vegetable manure, playing-cards addressed to S. Marino, arms or chemical compounds without the express permission of the Italian authorities, fresh meat, game, rags, unwashed used clothes, used bedding, lint, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour, or to soldiers in military prisons.

Parcels are also received for transmission to the following places *viâ* the United Kingdom :—

NAME OF PLACE.	Not exceeding 1 lb.	For each lb. or fraction of a lb. additional up to 11 lb.	Dimensions.
The Bahamas, . . . . .	\$0.40	\$0.40	Must not exceed 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in length and girth combined.
North Borneo (territory of the British North Borneo Company), . . . . .	0.48	0.40	
Sarawak, . . . . .	0.51	0.51	

# PARCEL POST WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Under the postal convention entered into between the colony and the United States of America in 1888, a parcel post exchange has been established between the two countries.

At present the convention applies exclusively to mails exchanged directly between the General Post-Offices at Belize and New Orleans, but power is given to extend the working of the convention to any post-offices in either of the two countries.

The following articles can be transmitted by the parcel post:—

"Articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters, post-cards, and written matter of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin.

"No packet must exceed 11 lb. in weight, nor the following dimensions:—

"Greatest length in any direction, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.

"Every packet must be wrapped or enclosed so as to permit its contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers.

## Prohibitions.

"Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

"No letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence may accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.

"If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable; and if the communication be inseparably attached the whole packet will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage.

"No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by

the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcels be detected they will be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-post rates.

"All parcels are subject to the customs duties and customs regulations in force in the country of destination.

"The rate of postage, which must in all cases be fully prepaid, is—

For 1 lb., \$0.16

For each additional pound, or fraction thereof, 0.16

"The sender of a parcel is required to make a customs declaration, pasted upon or attached to the parcel, giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of its contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence and place of address.

"The customs declaration form will be provided by the post-office.

"The sender of a parcel will, at the time of mailing the parcel, receive a certificate of mailing from the post-office. This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the postmaster.

"A return receipt of a parcel can be obtained on payment of a fee of 5 cents in addition to the postage.

"Parcels may be registered on payment of the registration fee of 10 cents.

"Parcels will be delivered free of charge, but the post-office may, for interior service, charge 6 cents on each parcel of whatever weight. If the weight exceeds 1 lb., a charge of 1 cent for every 4 oz., or fraction thereof, can be made.

"If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be communicated with through the post-office as to the manner in which he desires the parcel to be disposed of; and if no reply is received from him within a period of three months from the date of the notice, the parcel may be sold.

"An order for re-direction or re-forwarding must be accompanied by the amount due for postage necessary for the return of the article to the office of origin at the ordinary parcel rates.

"When the contents of a parcel which cannot be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption they may be destroyed at once, or sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person.

"The post-office are not responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel, and no indemnity can be claimed by the sender or addressee.

"The Postmaster of the colony and the Postmaster-General of the United States have power to jointly make further regulations if necessary, and may prescribe conditions for admission in parcels of any prohibited articles."

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, AND POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Date of first appointment
Treasurer, Collector of Customs, } and Postmaster, . . . . }	W. J. M'Kinney, . . . .	\$3,198.78 <sup>1 2</sup>	1851
Chief Clerk, <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	S. G. Woode, . . . . .	1,100 to 1,250	1883
Second <sup>4</sup> " . . . . .	D. H. M'Donald, . . . .	750 " 900	1885
Third <sup>5</sup> " . . . . .	S. C. Price, . . . . .	550 " 700	1883
Queen's Warehouse-keeper, . . . .	W. B. Gutteron, . . . .	850 " 1,000	1883
Assistant <sup>6</sup> to " . . . . .	S. J. Hood, . . . . .	360	1887
Chief Revenue Officer . . . . .	B. W. Harvey, . . . . .	720	1878
Second " " . . . . .	J. T. La Croix, . . . . .	600	1873
Third " " . . . . .	C. A. Mitzgen, . . . . .	600	1886
Assistant at Punta Gorda, <sup>5 6</sup> . . . .	D. D. Engleton, . . . .	240	1887
Chief Excise Officer, . . . . .	W. R. M'Donald, . . . .	1,500 <sup>7</sup>	1879
Second " " . . . . .	J. Hunter, . . . . .	821.35 <sup>1 8</sup>	1881
Third " " . . . . .	G. K. Meggs, . . . . .	500 <sup>9</sup>	1885
Assistant at Corosal, <sup>5 6</sup> . . . . .	B. Torallo, . . . . .	300	1882
Watchman of Warehouses, . . . . .	W. Smith, . . . . .	276 <sup>2</sup>	1887
Keeper of Powder Magazine, . . . .	S. G. Haynes, . . . . .	300 <sup>2</sup>	...
Postman, Belize, <sup>5 10 11</sup> . . . . .	R. Boulley, . . . . .	240	1887
Customs Boat— Coxswain, <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	J. A. Gentle, . . . . .	420	1852
Boatmen, <sup>12</sup> . . . . .	{ S. Ferguson, <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	300	1872
	{ O. Flowers, . . . . .	300	1886
	{ J. Richardson, . . . . .	300	1887
District Postmasters <sup>5</sup> —			
Corosal, . . . . .	B. P. Acosta, . . . . .	120	1883
Orange Walk, . . . . .	T. Perdomo, . . . . .	60	1880
Mullin's River, . . . . .	M. M'Intyre, . . . . .	Unpaid.	1886
Stann Creek, <sup>13</sup> . . . . .	Corpl. Mapp, . . . . .	"	...
Punta Gorda, . . . . .	D. D. Engleton, . . . .	48	1887
Valuator Belize District, <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	H. C. Usher, <sup>14</sup> . . . .	284	1859
Assistant <sup>5</sup> " " . . . . .	...	60	...
" Consejo, . . . . .	The Alcalde, . . . . .	{ 10 per cent on rents collected.	...

## THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

This department was created by the local Act, 16 Vict. cap. 3, which was passed for the better superintendence of public works executed in the colony, and abolished the Board of Works,

which formerly had the entire control of this department.

The duties of the surveyor of public works, which was then the title of the head of this department, and which

<sup>1</sup> Includes the remittance of half-salary through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, which is calculated at 3s. 1d. to the dollar.

<sup>2</sup> Is allowed a house.

<sup>3</sup> Receive pay at the rate of 50 cents per hour as assistant clerks in the Post-Office if employed after 6 P.M.

<sup>4</sup> When employed after 6 P.M. receives extra pay at the rate of 75 cents per hour as clerk in charge of the Post-Office.

<sup>5</sup> Not on fixed establishment.

<sup>6</sup> When extra revenue or excise officers beyond those on the fixed establishment are required, they are paid at the rate of \$2.50 per day.

<sup>7</sup> Is allowed a travelling allowance of \$240 per annum.

<sup>8</sup> Is allowed a travelling allowance of \$180 per annum.

<sup>9</sup> Is allowed a travelling allowance of \$60 per annum.

<sup>10</sup> Receive pay at the rate of 25 cents per hour if employed in the Post-Office after 6 P.M.

<sup>11</sup> Supplied with uniform twice a-year.

<sup>12</sup> Allowed \$35 per annum for uniform.

<sup>13</sup> The senior constable at this station is appointed the district postmaster.

<sup>14</sup> Personal allowance to Mr Usher. Ordinance No. 12 of 1886 provides for this duty free of charge to the Government.



has since been changed to that of Colonial Engineer, are defined in the Act as follows:—

“To inspect and report upon all buildings, streets, roads, bridges, and other public property, and to frame detailed estimates for any new works, and for the repairs of any existing buildings or works, and to superintend the execution of any such new works and repairs.”

There are thus three separate services under this department—viz., works, roads, and lighthouses. Of these services the first and last are entirely under the control of the Government, and the second is managed by a board of four official and four unofficial members, the Colonial Engineer being *ex officio* secretary to the board.

## WORKS.

This service comprises the erection and maintenance of all public buildings, the designing, carrying out, and supervision of all public works, the maintenance and laying out of all streets in the various towns and villages, &c. The various works in the Belize district and in the town of Belize are directly supervised and carried out by the Colonial Engineer himself, and the foreman of works.

In the districts the magistrates usually act as the Colonial Engineer's deputies in matters connected with this service, and correspond directly with him for that purpose.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Colonial Engineer, . . . .	H. E. P. Cottrell, . . . .	\$2500 <sup>1</sup>	1885
Foreman of Works, . . . .	A. Porter, . . . .	780 <sup>2</sup>	1886
Clerk, . . . .	F. Blockley, . . . .	600	1878
Keeper of Cemeteries, . . . .	J. Clarke, <sup>3</sup> . . . .	300 <sup>4</sup>	1885
„ Town Clock, . . . .	E. Craig, . . . .	150 <sup>4</sup>	1880
Engine-driver, Dredger, . . . .	Jas. Collins, . . . .	480	1885
Stoker, . . . .	Cidro, . . . .	240	1886

## LIGHTHOUSES AND BUOYS.

## MAIN LIGHTS.

The navigation of the Bay of Honduras generally, and of the eastern entrance to the harbour of Belize in particular, is both difficult and intricate, and has necessitated the erection of numerous lighthouses and the

placing of buoys to mark the reefs and shoals in the neighbourhood of the approaches to Belize. The Government has therefore erected seven lighthouses (as shown in the annexed list), including the harbour-light at Fort George. This light has been substituted for the lantern-light hung on the flag-staff in front of the Court-House, Belize.

<sup>1</sup> Receives in addition to salary \$10 per meeting of the Road Board as secretary. Travelling allowance, \$240 per annum. Forage allowance of \$120 per annum.

<sup>2</sup> Is allowed a forage allowance of \$120, and travelling allowance of \$1.25 per day when

absent on duty from Belize.

<sup>3</sup> Is also Inspector of Nuisances, with a salary of \$600 per annum.

<sup>4</sup> Paid from local revenue for the town of Belize.

Name of Light.	Place.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Number of lights and relative position.	Colour of light.	Fixed, flashing, int., alt. revolution.	Interval of revolution.	Miles seen in clear weather from a ship's deck.	Time harbour-light is shown.	Colour or any peculiarity of light-house.	Height in feet, centre of lantern above high water.	Height in feet of building from base to vane.	When lighted.	Character and order of illuminating apparatus.	Description of fog-signal if any.
English Cay	English Cay, entrance of Grennel's Channel	17° 19' N	88° 02' W	One	White	Fixed	..	8		White, service cabin & pole	55 ft.	53 ft.	1-9-98	Port light 6th order, 360°	Nil
Cay Bokol	Cay Bokol, south point of Turneffe	17° 10' N	87° 56' W	Two	White & red	Fixed	..	8		Mast	60 ft.	..	..	Port light 5th order, 360°	"
Half Moon Cay	Half Moon Cay, south point of Lighthouse Reef	17° 18' N	87° 34' W	One	White	Fixed	..	12		Iron skeleton painted white	70 ft.	80 ft.	..	3d order light, 360°	"
Mauger Cay	Mauger Cay, north point of Turneffe	17° 36' 15" N	87° 47' 20" W	Three in a triangle	"	Fixed triangular	..	13		"	Upper 53 ft. 2 low-er 49 ft.	60 ft.	..	4th order lights, 360°	"
Fort George	Fort George, Belize	17° 20' 20" N	88° 11' 53" W	One	Red	Fixed	..	7		Staff painted red, white, and black, in bands, cabin white	42 ft.	42 ft. 9 in.	1-7-98	Port light 6th order, 360°	"
Bugle Cay	South-West of Bugle Cay	16° 29' 28" N	88° 20' 29" W	One	White	Fixed	..	10		Staff painted red, white, and black, in bands, cabin white	53 ft.	Top of staff 53 ft. 9 in.	9-9-98	Port light 6th order, 360°	"
Northern Two Cays	Sandbore Cay, Northern end of Lighthouse Reef	17° 28' N	87° 27' 30" W	One	White	Flashing	1 minute	13		Iron skeleton tower, top painted white, bottom to cabin red	65 ft.	70 ft.	1-9-98	4th order light, 360°	"

i When bearing N.W. or S.E., and beyond a distance of five miles, these appear as one light.

## BUOYS.

Six buoys have also been placed to mark the eastern entrance to Belize harbour, along Grennell's Channel. The following list gives the names of the buoys, their bearings, and the depth of water in which they are moored:—

*Sandbore Anchorage Buoy. Bearings—*

English Cay, S. W.  
Water Cay, N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  
Goff's Cay, N. by W.  
Water Cay Spit Buoy, W. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  
Moored in 30 feet of water.

*Water Cay Spit Buoy. Bearings—*

English Cay, S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., easterly.  
Goff's Cay, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.  
S. E. extreme of Water Cay, N. E. by N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  N.  
Moored in 29 feet of water.

*North-East Spit Buoy. Bearings—*

Spanish Look-Out, N. E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  N.  
N. W. extreme of Water Cay, N. E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.  
Island off S. W. extreme of Water Cay, W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S., southerly.  
Moored in 28 feet of water.

*White Ground Spit Buoy. Bearings—*

Spanish Look-Out, N. E.  $\frac{3}{4}$  E.  
Island off S. W. extreme of Water Cay, E., southerly.  
English Cay, S. E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E.  
Moored in 20 feet of water.

*Spanish Spit Buoy. Bearings—*

Robinson Point, W. by S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S., southerly.  
One Man Cay, S. W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., westerly.  
Cray Fish Cay, S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., westerly.  
Moored in 21 feet of water.

*One Man Cay Buoy. Bearings—*

Robinson Point, W. by S.  
One Man Cay, S. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.  
N. E. extreme of Spanish Cay, S. by E., southerly.  
N. E. extreme of Middle Long Cay, S. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., easterly.  
Moored in 14 feet of water.

The above bearings are magnetic, and assume a variation of  $7^{\circ} 15'$  E., as noted in the Admiralty Charts.

## DISTRICT LIGHTS.

At Corosal, Mullin's river, Stann Creek, and Punta Gorda, a lantern hoisted on a flag-staff situated in a conspicuous place is shown as a harbour-light from dusk to daylight. The constables stationed at these places receive \$2 per month for hoisting and lowering and generally attending to these lights. It was considered that

a better class of light was requisite for these places, more especially for Corosal; and accordingly, in 1885, an order was given to Messrs Chance Bros. of London to supply six cabin lights of the 6th order light, three to be red and three white, for the total cost of £780. It was intended to place these alternately red and white, commencing with Orange Walk in the north, and ending at Punta Gorda in the south. The lights were supplied and shipped on board the s.s. Salerno of the London line. This ship was, however, wrecked on her voyage out to Belize, and part of her cargo, including portions of the lights, was thrown overboard in order to enable her to be moved from the reef upon which she struck; and consequently, as the order for the lights was not renewed—for it was then thought the places were not large enough to warrant the establishment of a light of that kind at them—the district lights remain as formerly. The lights having been insured, the cost of the jettisoned portions was recovered from the insurance company. Part of the remainder of the lights has been utilised as an improved light—viz., 6th order harbour-light, dioptric,  $360^{\circ}$ , was erected on a wooden staff at Mullin's river during the early part of 1887.

The total cost to Government for lighthouse-keepers' salaries, upkeep of the lighthouses, district lights, and buoys and beacons during 1887, amounted to \$4,796.53, and the sum placed to the credit of general revenue for light dues for the same period was \$7,687.78.

The lightkeepers are mostly pilots, and are compelled to keep an able assistant in case of illness or unavoidable absence.

The Colonial Engineer, as head of the department, makes periodical visits to the lighthouses, and all requisitions for oil, chimneys, stores, &c., are sent by

the keepers to him for supply, either locally or from England.

Mr Cottrell in his report on the lighthouses in 1886, which dealt with the improvements effected in the light-house service since 1884, mentions the following :—

- "1. The erection of an improved light at Belize.
- "2. Of a new lighthouse at Bugle Cay.
- "3. Of a new flashing light at Northern Two Cays. This is the only flashing light on the coast.
- "4. Raising the light at English Cay 10 feet. This was done in consequence of the height of the cocoanut-trees on the Cay, and which partly obscured the light."

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LIGHTHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Lighthouse.	Keeper.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Half Moon Cay, . . .	A. Martin, . . . . .	\$480	1885
Northern Two Cays, . . .	W. Miller, . . . . .	420	1886
Mauger Cay, . . . . .	A. Young, . . . . .	360	1878
Cay Bokel, . . . . .	S. Miller, . . . . .	300	1885
Bugle Cay, . . . . .	A. Miller, . . . . .	252	1887
English Cay, . . . . .	G. Longworth, . . . . .	252	1886
Fort George, . . . . .	J. Calorie, . . . . .	120	1885

All the lighthouse-keepers have quarters allowed them.

#### ROADS.

There are very few recognised highways in the colony; but there are a vast number of cattle-trails and truck-passes, which have been used as roads from time immemorial, and which still continue to be so used.

Among these recognised highways may be mentioned the "Western Road," from Belize to the Guatemalan frontier; and the "Northern Road," from Belize, *viâ* Northern river, to Orange Walk on the New river, and Corosal.

In connection with the "Western Road" a long bridge, 49.15 chains in length, was erected over the narrowest portion of the Sibun swamp, so as to avoid a detour of eight miles and the crossing of the Belize river twice. This bridge fell into disrepair about the middle of 1887, and has not yet been replaced.

In 1885 the survey of a main road, to run southward, parallel with the coast, about ten miles inland, was undertaken, with the object of opening up communication with Crown lands at present inaccessible; but owing to re-

stricted funds, no attempt has been as yet made to complete this important undertaking, or to make the portions then surveyed.

Steps are being taken to declare all the old cattle and truck passes, which have been habitually used as public thoroughfares, public highways, in the meaning of the Act, in order to prevent their being gradually obliterated and effaced; and that, in the event of roads being made in these directions, they should serve as rights of way for the construction of the roads.

The Road Board was created by Act 27 Vict. cap. 17, which was passed "to provide for the making and maintaining of roads throughout the colony." This Act was framed especially with the object of constructing the Western Road, and powers were conferred on the Commissioners to levy tolls, &c., in connection with ferries and toll-houses.

#### *The Commissioners of Roads.*

His Excellency the Governor, *Chairman*.  
 The Colonial Secretary.  
 The Surveyor General.  
 The Colonial Engineer, *Secretary*.  
 The Hon. J. H. Phillips.  
 The Hon. A. Williamson.  
 T. Graham, Esq.

## THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances under which the colony was first occupied, and then held *vi et armis* for nearly a century by the tacit consent of, and subsequently under treaty obligations with Spain, the system that was adopted for the disposal of "Crown lands" was somewhat unique, although adapted to the requirements of the colonists.

Prior to the year 1798, the possession by the British settlers of what was then known as the "Settlement of Belize"—namely, the lands lying between the Hondo and the Sibun rivers—was a qualified one; the territorial right or "dominion" being undoubtedly in the Spanish Crown, with an admitted title *de jure*, whilst the title *de facto*, by possession and occupancy, was clearly in the settlers.

The lands lying within these limits were disposed of, previous to the year 1817, by various rules and regulations, framed and adopted by the inhabitants, for allotting plots of land to the settlers, and which acquired the names of "locations."

As an instance of the primitive way in which they held lands, one of their resolutions is given, which reads as follows:—

"When a person finds a spot of logwood unoccupied and builds his hut, that spot shall be deemed his property, and no person shall presume to cut or fall a tree, or grub a stump within less than one thousand paces or yards of his hut, to be continued on each side of the said hut, with the course of the river or creek on both sides; and whatever person shall presume after the limits are ascertained to enter within those limits, shall, on proof thereof on oath before one justice, forfeit double of the value of the wood cut, and be obliged to ship it on board of such ship or vessel as the proprietor of the wood shall appoint to receive it."

In 1798, the limits of the settlement were extended from the Sibun to the Sarstoon river, a distance of over a hundred miles to the south.

No locations were ever made, how-

ever, below the Sibun river, the old settlers preferring to cut and remove the woods of the colony from the old sites—whether the facilities afforded to them were more convenient farther north, or for what other reasons, at this distance of time it is difficult to say. At any rate, no fresh locations were permitted to be made after 1817; indeed they were expressly prohibited by proclamation in that year. From this date until 1872 grants of Crown land were regulated simply by instructions conveyed from time to time to the Superintendent, in despatches from the home Government, and not by legislative enactment.

In one of these despatches the Superintendent is informed that he is not to permit any occupation of lands within the settlement without his previous sanction, formally obtained, and his written authority, specifying the extent and situation of the land.

A considerable number of grants were made between 1817 and 1839, when the Superintendent received instructions to fix the price of land at *one pound* an acre. In consequence of this restrictive order no one would buy; and in 1855 the then Superintendent reported that since the direction given in 1839 no grant *for money* had up to that time been made. A few grants, however, have been found. In 1868, Lieutenant-Governor Longden stated that since 1855 a few acres had been sold in small lots, but that the whole quantity of land actually sold during that period was "utterly insignificant."

It was not until 1872 that the Crown lands of this colony were regulated by legislative enactment. The first Crown lands Ordinance (No. 35 of 1872) was passed in that year. This, with its various amending Ordinances

(1873 to 1877), governed dealings with Crown lands till 1879.

In 1879 they were repealed by Ordinance 8 of that year, which dealt with the whole subject. In August 1883 a board was appointed to inquire into the working of the Surveyor-General's department. The board, after full investigation, arrived at the conclusion that the Crown lands Ordinance of 1879 had not worked satisfactorily, "and, in compliance with the request to do so, suggested a more simple and concise procedure for the existing somewhat complicated machinery."

The Ordinance of 1879 remained, however, in force till 1886, when, consequent upon the suggestion of the board, the present Crown Lands Ordinance, No. 4 of 1886, was passed, superseding all previous legislation on the subject.

The present Ordinance entirely remodelled the system that had formerly existed for the disposal of Crown lands.

Crown lands are now classified under the following heads:—

- (a) Town lands.
- (b) Suburban lands.
- (c) Rural (including pastoral) lands.
- (d) Mineral lands.

All grants and leases of land are now effected by the Governor issuing a "fiat" to the Keeper of Records, who then enters such grant, lease, or licence in their respective books, and the title is then complete.

The Act also provides for *Indian* or *Carib* reservations, for the use and benefit of the Indian and Carib inhabitants.

Section 39 of the Ordinance reads as follows:—

"All locations and grants of land of a date anterior to the year 1817 as regards locations, and during that year, and posterior thereto up to September 8, 1879, as regards grants, shall be held to be valid as against the rights of the Crown, upon sufficient proof being adduced of their having been located or granted, any re-

strictions or conditions which may have been contained in, or attendant on, such location or grant notwithstanding."

No public officer can now purchase or lease Crown lands, other than town or suburban lots, without previous permission of the Governor in writing; and no officer of the survey department can under any circumstance purchase or lease or acquire, directly or indirectly, any interest in Crown lands.

The following are the facilities for acquiring Crown lands under the Ordinance:—

"1. The price of Crown lands for agricultural purposes shall be not less than \$2 per acre, and one-half of the purchase-money shall be returned on a certificate of the Surveyor-General that the improvements required by these rules have been carried out. Frontage lots, or improved Crown lands, will be sold at such price as may be determined in each case by the Governor in Council.

"2. Blocks of Crown lands adapted for agricultural purposes will be surveyed and laid out in sections, not exceeding 640 acres and not less than 20 acres, and if any person selects one of these sections he will not be liable to pay any costs of survey. If a person desires to purchase unsurveyed Crown lands, he shall, if practicable, submit a sketch or diagram of the land he requires, and may be liable to pay the costs of its survey.

"3. All sections will be in a rectangular shape, the lines running according to the cardinal points of the compass, or as near thereto as natural boundaries will permit, and the frontage on any road, river, stream, lake, sea-coast, or public reserve will not be permitted to exceed one-fourth of the external boundaries of any sections, except in special cases where natural or other boundaries intervene to prevent such frontage being accurately observed.

"4. Location tickets will be issued authorising a person to occupy a section of rural land, and provided he makes the required improvements within the time specified, he will be entitled to a grant in fee-simple for such section.

"5. A location ticket does not give any title to the applicant beyond constituting him a mere tenant at will, and does not authorise the alienation of any land, and such tenancy can be determinable by the Governor at any time.

"6. The conditions necessary to entitle a person holding a location ticket to a grant in fee-simple and to a rebate of half the purchase-money are as follows, viz. :—

- (a) He must personally reside on the land for a period of three years, and not be absent therefrom for a longer period than six months, at any one time, without leave in writing of the Surveyor-General.
- (b) Or if the acreage of the section does not exceed 60 acres, he must, within three years, have brought under cultivation an area at the rate of 4 acres at least of the

available arable land for every 20 acres; and if the acreage exceeds 60 acres, then he must have brought under cultivation an area of not less than one-eighth of the available arable land comprised within any section, provided that where the acreage exceeds 60 acres in no case is the quantity to be less than 12 acres.

- (c) Or, in lieu of such cultivation, he must make improvements on any section of land within a period of three years, to the extent of the value of \$4 per acre of the acreage comprising such section. Such improvements may consist of buildings, fencing, permanent pasturage, drainage, or other like improvements, duly certified by the Surveyor-General, or any person deputed by him.
- (d) Improvements partly consisting of cultivation of the land, and partly of such other improvements as are named in Rule 6, subsection c, shall be considered sufficient, if taken together they are of the value of \$4 per acre of the total acreage granted.
- (e) The period of three years hereinbefore mentioned is to commence from the date of the location ticket.

"7. When any person has occupied the land, or carried out the improvements, or complied with the conditions required by these rules, he will be entitled to receive a grant in fee-simple. In default thereof his location is determinable.

"8. Pastoral or grazing leases will be granted for any period not exceeding twenty-one years, at an annual rental of not less than \$6 per square mile, on condition of stocking such land, before the lease is issued, with 5 head of cattle at least for every square mile. If less than that number be kept on any leased land at any time, the lease will be liable to forfeiture. A return of all stock depastured on the 31st December in each year on any leased land must be sent in to the Surveyor-General on or before the 15th of January following.

"9. Licences will be granted to persons depasturing cattle on any waste Crown land at a rate of not less than 12½ cents for each head of cattle per annum, and the person must send to the Surveyor-General a return on or before the 15th of January in each year of the greatest number of cattle that have been depastured on such lands at any one time during the previous year, and the actual number depastured on the 31st of December previous.

"10. Licences to cut mahogany or cedar will be granted on payment of a royalty of \$6 per tree. No mahogany or cedar trees are to be cut on Crown lands squaring less than 15 inches, under a penalty not exceeding \$250 for each tree cut down.

"11. Licences to cut logwood will be granted at the rate of \$4 per ton.

"12. Licences to cut firewood, not for sale, will be granted for a limited area and a limited time, free of cost. If for sale, a payment at the rate of \$5 per annum will be charged.

"13. Licences to cut pine, santa maria, sapodilla, or other trees will be granted at the rate of 25 cents per tree.

"14. Licences to burn charcoal will be granted on payment of \$5 per annum.

"15. Licences to collect india-rubber and sar-

saparilla will be issued on payment as royalty to the Government of the sum of 10 cents per lb. for rubber and 5 cents per lb. for sarsaparilla. But before a licence is issued the licencees will be required to furnish a bond with one surety to make a correct return of the quantity collected, and for the sum payable in respect of the licence.

"16. Licences for any other product, such as cahoun or bay leaf, to be taken off the Crown lands, will be granted on such terms and conditions as may be arranged with the Surveyor-General, and approved by the Governor.

"17. All leases and licences will be granted so as to expire on the 31st December.

"18. All returns required to be made under these rules must be accompanied with a statutory declaration that they are correct and true.

"19. All payments are required to be made in advance except as provided in Rule 15.

"20. All licencees and lessees are to give full information and answer all questions in respect to any licence or lease that may be required of them by the Surveyor-General or a district magistrate."

There are still, notwithstanding the manner in which grants of the Crown lands were made by successive superintendents of the affairs and government of the settlement, upwards, it is believed, of 2,000,000 acres of valuable Crown lands lying south of the Belize and Sibun rivers, open to the purchaser and for the settlement of immigrants. Although the narrow belt of land on the sea-coast is nearly all taken up, and rapidly developing under the energetic operations of fruit-growing agriculturists and settlers, the lands of the interior are said to be richer and more productive in quality. In the event of the construction of one or more railways—which appears to be within measurable distance of time—to open up the hidden resources of the colony, these lands cannot fail to be highly attractive to agricultural settlers from England and other countries, who have sufficient capital to commence and carry on their operations.

To the north the lands consist almost entirely of private property—the Belize Estate and Produce Company owning about 1,000,000 acres. To the stranger it must appear rather remarkable that all the low lands to the north should have been taken up, whilst the rich

high lands to the south have been comparatively untouched.

This, however, can easily be explained. It must be borne in mind that until the year 1798 the colony had been nothing more or less than a logwood and mahogany cutting district, without any positive right to the soil. Naturally the old settlers and wood-cutters would occupy such lands as were easily accessible to the principal rivers, creeks, and lagoons, which abounded in the woods of the country.

To the north this was eminently the case, the low lands and swamps abounding in logwood and mahogany, and the rivers and creeks, navigable almost up to their sources, affording great facilities for getting the woods out. Again, until 1798 the settlers only occupied as far as the river Sibun; and therefore, even if they had the inclination to "locate" farther south, they were stopped by the treaty of 1786.

To the south this was not the case. In the first place, there never was a single "location" south of the Sibun. Crown grants were made, but they were all along the coast, and at present the lands lying between the Deep and Tomash rivers, a distance back of about eight to ten miles, and again from Placentia to Stann Creek, are private property; but the vast tracts of virgin forests to the back, comprising quite one-half of the colony, are *Crown lands*.

It is to be regretted that no systematic survey of the colony has ever been made, for it would be unquestionably of incalculable benefit to the colony in the facilities it would afford to immigrants with means to invest in the soil, and who would be likely to become permanent settlers in the colony; whilst it would tend to prevent litigation and disputes about titles, mainly the result of unsurveyed boundary-lines.

There have been, however, various

maps of the colony compiled from time to time by different land-surveyors and private individuals. The one deserving first notice is the plan—still extant and constantly referred to in the courts on questions of disputed boundaries and titles—of Mr N. C. Du Vernay, 1808-1816. After that is the plan of Mr J. H. Faber, Crown surveyor, made, it is generally understood, from personal surveys so late as 1862. Then comes the plan of the late Chief-Justice Comer; and after that Mr Alfred Usher's plan, published in 1881. In both Mr Faber's and Mr Usher's plan the Crown lands and the lands of all the principal proprietors, as well as many of the smaller landowners, are defined by different colours, so that they are readily distinguished from each other.

Until the passing of the Crown lands Ordinance of 1872, surveyors were only appointed by the Crown as occasion required; but by the Ordinance already referred to, the office of Surveyor-General was created, and Mr M. J. Griffiths appointed.

In 1885, owing to the accumulating arrears in the Surveyor-General's Department, and with the intention of working off these arrears, the appointment of an Assistant Surveyor-General was made imperative. Mr Gordon Allan was appointed to this post, and on Mr Griffiths the then Surveyor-General's retirement at the end of 1885, he was appointed Surveyor-General at the increased salary of \$2000, and a Mr William Miller was sent out by the Government at home as assistant surveyor-general, as there was still work in arrear. Many of these surveys have now been worked up; but so much entirely new work has been necessary, that still a certain amount of back work remains to be done.

It may be well to enumerate briefly some of the work done by this department of late years.



The survey of the western boundary between the colony and Guatemala. This line only commences from Garbutt's Falls on the Belize river, and extends due north, for a number of miles. It has not yet, however, been agreed to by the Governments of Mexico and Guatemala.

The survey and laying out of the towns of Punta Gorda and Stann Creek have been completed, as also the survey of the town of Belize by the Surveyor-General. An elaborate map of the town of Belize has been prepared by him, and copies of the same, including a printed reference-book, can be obtained at the Surveyor-General's office for the sum of \$15, or single sheets \$1.25, or entire map without

reference-book, \$10. Copies can also be obtained at Messrs Stanford's, Charing Cross, London.

The employment of local surveyors, who are compelled by Ordinance No. 3 of 1886 to pass an examination, and enter into bonds before they can be employed in the colony by this department, has lessened the amount of arrears which had accumulated. Full information as to the facilities for acquiring Crown lands can be obtained from the Surveyor-General on application at his office. A number of rules have been issued and published in the 'Gazette,' made by the Governor in Council on the 19th July 1886, under and by virtue of section 52 of this Ordinance.

#### RETURN OF LANDS GRANTED AND SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1887.

Country or District.	No. of Grants under 100 Acres.		Total No. of Grants, 1887.	Total No. of Acres granted, 1887.	Whether by Grant or Purchase.	Where sold, the average Price per Acre.	Total No. of Acres granted in the Colony.	Total No. of Acres Sold.	Total No. of Acres that remain un-granted.
	No. of Grants.	No. of Acres.							
Belize, . .	4	171	4	171	Purchase.	\$2.00	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Southern, .	5	261	5	261	"	"	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Toledo, . .	1	5	1	5	"	"	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.
Total, .	10	437	10	437					

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Surveyor-General, . . .	Gordon Allan, . . .	\$2000	1885
Assistant do., . . .	William Miller, . . .	1500	1886
Clerk, . . . . .	Frank Blockley, . . .	600	1880

## THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Previous to the year 1843 the mode of appointing and remunerating the Public Medical Officer, as he was then called, was by tender; but this was found to be inconvenient, and not always conducive to the chief object of the institution—namely, of supplying the best medical assistance to the indigent sick. In that year an Act was passed making the appointment an annual one, and fixing the salary at \$900. In 1870 the salary was increased to \$1250. As the duties increased, the salary was from time to time raised accordingly. It is now fixed at \$2250 per annum.

In 1884 the title of the office was changed from Public Medical Officer to that of Colonial Surgeon.

District surgeons have also been appointed for the towns of Corosal, Orange Walk, and Stann Creek.

#### THE PUBLIC HOSPITAL, LUNATIC ASYLUM, AND POOR-HOUSE.

These institutions occupy one of the coolest sites in the town of Belize, on the north side, facing the sea-shore. The general cleanliness that prevails everywhere, and the substantial appearance of the hospital—its neat carriage-drives up to the main entrances, the tastefully laid-out flower-beds, and the various tropical trees with their green foliage—are certainly an ornament and credit to the town. The poor-house stands at the north-western extremity of these grounds. The lunatic asylum, although adjoining the hospital, stands in its own grounds.

#### *The Public Hospital.*

The public hospital in this colony was founded in 1820. This institution is maintained by the Government out

of the general revenue, assisted by the fees from paying patients—\$6950 being appropriated from public funds for this service during the year 1888.

Until the year 1874 the accommodation afforded in the old hospital was of a most meagre description, and not in any way adapted to the requirements of the town; but in that year the present building was erected.

It has accommodation for 36 patients. The number admitted during the year 1887 was 261; the daily average was 10.46; the number discharged was 216; and the number of deaths was 38.

There are 3 male day-nurses and 1 female, and 1 servant.

An unlimited quantity of water is allowed patients, both for ablution and drinking purposes, the rain-water being collected from the slated roof of the hospital in large iron tanks.

A bath-house and kraal are erected in the sea about 90 feet from the sea wall, and are reached by a gangway. This kraal is also used by the lunatics.

The hospital is visited by the Governor or Colonial Secretary four times during the year by appointment, and twelve times by surprise.

This institution is directly under the charge of the Colonial Surgeon, assisted by an intendant and three assistants.

Persons are treated in the hospital from all parts of the colony; and many persons resort to Belize from neighbouring states to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution.

The most important factor in an increased hospital mortality in this colony is the entire absence of district hospitals wherein persons who are attacked by diseases of a severe and dangerous character might be treated in the initiatory stage of the affection, instead of being sent to Belize, which

they reach, after being subjected to the fatigues of a long passage by land and water, in a condition which, in most cases, precludes the possibility of a cure.

The new Ordinance regulating the public hospital and asylum was inaugurated shortly before the beginning of the year 1881, and its effect on the revenue derived from persons paying fees has been considerable.

Ordinance 8 of 1880 amended and consolidated the law relating to the management of the above institution.

The following is a return of the cases treated in the hospital during the past year:—

Diseases Treated.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
Abscess, . . . . .	10	...
" psoas, . . . . .	1	...
Alcoholism, . . . . .	1	1
Amblyopia, . . . . .	1	...
Amenorrhœa, . . . . .	1	1
Ascites, . . . . .	3	1
Bright's disease, . . . . .	2	...
Bronchitis, . . . . .	3	...
Bubo syph., . . . . .	1	...
Cephalalgia, . . . . .	2	...
Coma, . . . . .	1	...
Congestion of liver, . . . . .	1	...
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	5	1
Debility, general, . . . . .	10	5
Dislocation of hip, . . . . .	1	...
Dysentery, . . . . .	1	...
Epilepsy, . . . . .	2	...
Exposure to cold, . . . . .	1	...
Feb. flav., . . . . .	8	7
" intermittens, . . . . .	68	...
" remittens, . . . . .	6	3
Fracture clavicle, . . . . .	1	...
" fibula, . . . . .	2	...
" radius, . . . . .	1	...
" tibia, . . . . .	1	...
Gangrene, . . . . .	1	1
Gonorrhœa, . . . . .	4	...
Gunshot-wound, . . . . .	3	...
Hæmorrhoids, . . . . .	2	...
Hemiplegia, . . . . .	2	...
Hepatitis, . . . . .	4	1
Hypochondria, . . . . .	1	...
Hysteria, . . . . .	1	...
Icterus, . . . . .	1	...
Locomotor ataxia, . . . . .	1	...
Menorrhagia, . . . . .	2	...
Morbus cerebri, . . . . .	5	...
" cordis, . . . . .	10	8
Nephritis, . . . . .	2	...
Ostitis, . . . . .	1	...
Polypusania, . . . . .	1	...
Phthisis pul., . . . . .	10	5
Pneumonia, . . . . .	5	2
Retention of urine, . . . . .	2	...
Rheumatism, . . . . .	20	...

Diseases Treated.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
Splenitis, . . . . .	1	...
Stricture of urethra, . . . . .	7	...
Syphilis, . . . . .	13	1
Tetanus, . . . . .	1	1
Ulcers, . . . . .	15	...
Vulnus cont., . . . . .	4	...
" incis., . . . . .	13	...
Warty growth, . . . . .	1	...
Whitlow, . . . . .	1	...
	268	38

### *The District Hospital, Corosal.*

This institution was opened in November 1883, and has accommodation for 6 patients, and is under the charge of the district surgeon, who is assisted by an intendant. This hospital, for some reason, has not been taken advantage of by the inhabitants of the Northern District to that extent which one might expect. The admissions have been very small during the last two or three years.

A district surgeon is also appointed for the towns of *Orange Walk* and *Stann Creek*.

The district surgeon at *Orange Walk*, being in charge of the constabulary garrisoning *Fort Cairns* there, has quarters in the fort.

It is proposed shortly to establish a district hospital at *Orange Walk*.

### *The Lunatic Asylum.*

The lunatics were removed in 1870 from their old quarters to *Fort George*, as it was thought that the fresh sea-breezes that nearly always prevail there would have a very beneficial effect on them, especially as they would not require to be under such close supervision.

One or two of the lunatics, however, took advantage of this, and succeeded in walking across to the mainland from the island, which is only about 400 yards from the town.

The new lunatic asylum was completed and occupied at the end of the year 1878. It is a creditable building, well suited to the climate and to the

wants of the inmates, who are, or, at all events, a large majority of them, probably more comfortably provided for than they have ever previously been. The buildings which they formerly occupied were utterly unsuited for the purpose, and it was impossible to attempt anything in the shape of discipline or employment. The conduct of the lunatics since their removal to the new quarters has been greatly improved, and they are, with few exceptions, employed in useful work. Washing, gardening, mat and basket making are now common industries among them, and games and various amusements have been introduced.

There is nothing now in this establishment that is not creditable to all persons concerned.

A bath-house and kraal, erected in the sea in front of the buildings, are most useful adjuncts in the treatment of the insane, and the greatest pleasure is taken by the inmates in using them. It is astonishing the amount of work they get through. The conversion of the swampy and barren grounds of both hospital and asylum into their present condition has been entirely the work of the patients. Gardening and most of the other hard work are done by the men in the cool of the morning and evening.

The asylum has accommodation for 30 patients. The number of inmates is 22. Four patients were admitted during the year 1887, and there was one death.

#### *The Poor-House.*

This is not a new building, and it has undergone constant repairs.

The number of inmates now maintained is 22. Outdoor relief is granted to 16 paupers at the rate of 50 cents per week.

In concluding this brief account of the medical department, we may men-

tion that a great many reforms were introduced into the general management, interior economy, and outdoor surroundings of the institutions under the charge of this department by Dr Alexander Hunter, the late Colonial Surgeon, who has now, after a service of 22 years, been forced, by failing health, to retire from the service.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL, LUNATIC ASYLUM, AND POOR-HOUSE.

##### *Hospital.*

"1. All applications for admission into the hospital must be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and made in accordance with Form A.<sup>1</sup>

"2. In cases of accident or sudden emergency, patients may be admitted at once to the hospital by the officer in charge, but as soon as practicable the application required by Rule 1 should be forwarded with a statement of the circumstances of admission.

"3. Patients will be classified as under, according to accommodation provided:—

1st Class—Those who are admitted on payment of \$24 per diem.

2d Class—Those paying \$1 per diem.

3d Class—Those paying 50 cents per diem.

4th Class—Those paying 25 cents per diem.

5th Class—Paupers.

"4. Masters of vessels arriving from foreign parts will be treated as first-class patients. Mates and sailors from such vessels, as second and third class patients respectively.

"5. Labourers or servants will be admitted as fourth-class patients, on payment being guaranteed by their employer. Pauper patients will only be admitted on certificate of the inspector of police or a paid magistrate, that the applicant has no means of support, and in the case of able-bodied men admitted as paupers, a promissory note (Form E.) will be required from them to repay the expenses incurred for their maintenance, at a rate of 1s. per diem, at a reasonable future time after their discharge.

"6. The private wards will be allotted to first-class patients, the upper storey to second and third class patients, and the lower storey to fourth-class and pauper patients, as far as practicable, and at the discretion of the medical officer.

"7. Patients will be discharged by the medical officer in attendance at his discretion, subject to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor.

"8. Visits of friends of patients and others will be permitted from 3 to 5 P.M. on Mondays and Thursdays, and at such other times as the medical officer may sanction.

"9. Nothing is to be given to patients without the permission of the medical officer.

"10. The medical officer will attend the hospital daily, and at such other times as circum-

<sup>1</sup> These forms can be had at the Colonial Secretary's office.

stances may require, and have general charge of the hospital.

"11. All attendants and servants are expected to devote their whole time to their duties, and perform all such duties, and obey all such orders, as the medical officer may require of them.

"12. Attendants are not allowed to leave the premises without permission, and neither must all the male or female attendants be absent at any one time.

"13. Patients must comply with the hospital regulations and directions of the medical officers, otherwise they will be liable to be discharged from the hospital.

"14. Patients, other than first and second class, are expected to make themselves useful, as far as practicable, in making-up their beds, and rendering assistance to other patients when called upon by the medical officer or an attendant.

"15. Patients are to be in bed by eight o'clock P.M., and silence after that hour and during the night is to be maintained. Smoking without special permission is strictly prohibited.

"16. Diet tables are appended, and on the board attached to every patient's bed will be noted the diet and medicines ordered for the patient.

#### *Asylum.*

"1. Any application for admission of an insane person into the Asylum must be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and be made in accordance with Form B.

"2. Such application should also be accompanied by a certificate according to Form C., requiring the insanity of the patient to be certified separately by a medical man and two other persons, one being a justice of the peace, the other being a minister or substantial householder.

"3. The Lieutenant-Governor, on receipt of the above papers, may issue a warrant (Form F.) to the officer in charge of the asylum, directing him to receive the patient at once.

"4. Patients can be discharged by the officer in charge of the asylum when cured on giving previous notice to the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.

"5. On any representation made by or on behalf of a patient, that he or she is not insane, and ought not to be detained, the Lieutenant-Governor will direct such inquiry as he shall see fit. The Lieutenant-Governor can order the discharge of patients under milder forms of insanity to make room for patients in a violent state of insanity and dangerous to the community.

"6. Visits of friends of patients and others will be permitted on such days and at such hours as the medical officer in charge shall appoint.

"7. All attendants and servants are expected to devote their whole time to their duties, and to obey the orders of the medical officer, and perform all such duties as shall be required of them.

"8. No attendant will be excused under any

circumstances for laying violent hands on a patient except in the clearest case of necessary self-defence.

"9. They are carefully to avoid talking to the patients on the subject of their delusions, nor are they to permit others to do so.

"10. They are not to allow patients to be laughed at, ridiculed, or harshly spoken to.

"11. Deception must always be avoided, and no promises are ever to be made which cannot be unequivocally performed.

"12. Indisposition, refusal of food or medicine, any unusual conduct or appearance, or any suspicious circumstance, is to be reported without delay.

"13. No wine, beer, or spirits will be allowed within the asylum enclosure unless as specially directed by the medical officer.

"14. The principle of finding employment for the patients is to be carried out as far as practicable.

"15. Books, periodicals, newspapers, games, and other means of amusement to be provided.

"16. The patients are to be taken by the attendants outside the enclosure for change of scene and for exercise as often as possible.

"17. Great temper, patience, and self-command are expected of all attendants, equally towards incurable or excited and violent patients, as towards those whose restoration to health may be hoped.

"18. No patient is to be continuously locked up in his room, nor put under any restraint, nor be placed in the padded or strong rooms, without the directions of the medical officer, except in case of necessity.

"19. No attendant is to leave the premises without the knowledge of the medical officer or principal attendant. All the attendants must never be absent at any one time.

"20. Cleanliness and order are particularly to be observed by attendants, who will be held responsible for the clean and orderly state of the asylum.

#### *Poor-House.*

"Applications for admission into the poor-house must be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and made in accordance with the Form D.

"Paupers are expected to render all assistance required of them, as far as they are able, and to keep the poor-house clean, and perform such duties as may be allotted to them by the medical officer.

"Any pauper wilfully refusing or neglecting to obey any lawful order of the medical officer, will be liable to be discharged; and any pauper failing to comply with the regulations of the poorhouse, will also be liable to be discharged.

"Outdoor relief will be granted to paupers on satisfactory evidence of poverty, at such rate, not exceeding 50 cents per week, as may seem necessary."

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Colonial Surgeon, . . . .	C. H. Eyles, . . . .	\$2250	1888
District Surgeon, Corosal, . . . .	Vacant, . . . .	1000	...
" " Orange Walk, . . . .	E. Lambkin, . . . .	1000	1887
" " Stann Creek, . . . .	F. E. Gabb, . . . .	500	1881
Inspector of Nuisances, . . . .	Joseph Clarke, . . . .	600	1885
Intendant, Hospital, Belize, . . . .	Robert Eagan, . . . .	600	1867
Attendants, " " . . . . }	C. McCallister, . . . .	240	...
	Richard Barron, . . . .	216	...
	R. Eagan, . . . .	240	...
Cook, " " . . . . }	A. Wilson, . . . .	240	...
	T. C. Russel, . . . .	252	...
Attendants, Lunatic Asylum, . . . . }	G. N. Phillips, . . . .	252	...
	Ann Neal, . . . .	180	...
Attendant, Poor-house, . . . .	Elizabeth Samuels, . . . .	180	...
Intendant, Hospital, Corosal, . . . .	Nathaniel Burke, . . . .	180	...
Cook, " " . . . .	Louisa Burke, . . . .	120	...

## BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Ordinance 9 of 1873 makes more effectual provision for improving the sanitary condition of this colony, and for taking precautions against the outbreak, prevalence, or spread of epidemic, endemic, and contagious or infectious diseases amongst the population.

Ordinance 5 of 1877 provides for the appointment of health officers and inspector of nuisances, and confers the powers of the local board on the Governor.

Ordinance 9 of 1879 transfers power of Central Board of Health to Governor in Council.

Ordinance 5 of 1882, and 5 of 1883, are in aid of principal Ordinance.

## BY-LAWS.

Made by the Governor in Council under the Board of Health Ordinances, No. 9 of 1873 and No. 9 of 1879.

"1. The by-laws made by the Central Board of Health on the twentieth day of September 1877 are hereby repealed.

"2. No dust, ashes, rubbish, filth, manure, dung, soil, sweepings from shops or yards, decaying or offensive animal or vegetable matters, or branches of trees shall be swept, thrown, or deposited in or upon, or by the side of any public street or lane, public lot, or thoroughfare

whatever, in the town of Belize, except in such places as the principal officer of police, for the time being, shall appoint as common receptacles therefor.

"3. This by-law includes cane-trash, mango-seeds, water-melon rind, and plantain-stalks.

"3. All streets and lanes in the town of Belize shall be swept and cleaned by the scavengers appointed by the Board, as the Board shall direct.

"4. All dust, ashes, rubbish, filth, manure, dung (other than human excrement), soil, decaying or offensive animal or vegetable matters, and household refuse in or about any lot, horse-stable, cow-house, pig-stye, sheep or goat pen, slaughter-house, tannery, yard or place whatsoever in Belize, may be deposited by the occupier or owner of any such place in boxes, or other conveniences to be provided by such occupier or owner for the collection and temporary deposit thereof; and such box or receptacle shall be placed on such occupier's or owner's premises as close as conveniently may be to the gate or other outlet from the premises into the public road or street. Provided, however, that neither trees nor branches of trees shall be so deposited.

"5. All dust and other debris mentioned in the preceding by-laws, so deposited in any such box or other convenience, will be removed by the public cartman.

## Canals.

"6. Whereas the throwing of matter other than night-soil into the public canals, the tying or fastening therein of boats, *dorays*, and other craft is calculated to prevent the free flow of water, and to become prejudicial to the public health; no barrels, mattresses, bedding, branches of trees, bark logs, refuse of any kind, or other articles shall be put, placed, or deposited in any of the public canals in or about Belize; and no boat, *doray*, or other craft shall be left tied or fastened in any such canal, the South Canal ex-

cepted, except during the time necessary for loading or unloading the same.

#### *Duties of Inspector of Nuisances.*

"7. It shall be the duty of every inspector of nuisances to visit every part of the town of Belize, and to report weekly, or oftener if occasion shall require, to the health officer any violation of the Board of Health Ordinance, No. 9 of 1873.

"8. He shall perform, either under the special directions of the Board of Health, or under the directions of the health officer, or in cases where no such directions are required, without such directions, all the duties specially imposed upon an inspector of nuisances by the Board of Health ordinances.

"9. He shall attend at the office of the health officer every morning at such time as shall, from time to time, be named by him, and report on his previous day's work, and take instructions from the health officer in regard to his duties for the day. He shall also attend at other times when directed by the health officer so to do.

"10. He shall by inspection of the town and neighbourhood of Belize, both systematically at certain periods, and at intervals as occasion may require, keep himself informed in respect of the nuisances existing therein that require abatement under the health ordinances.

"11. On receiving notice of the existence of any nuisance within the town or neighbourhood of Belize, or the breach of any by-laws or regulations made by the Board of Health, he shall, as early as practicable, visit the spot, and inquire and report into any such alleged nuisance, or breach of the by-laws or regulations.

"12. He shall from time to time, say once a week, or oftener if required, visit and inspect the shops and places kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, bread, and provisions, and examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, fish, fruit, bread, or provisions which may be therein; and in case any such article appear to him to be unfit for the food of man, he shall cause the same to be seized and destroyed. Provided always that in any case of doubt arising under this clause, he shall report the matter to the health officer, with the view of obtaining his advice thereon.

"13. He shall enter, from day to day, in a book to be provided him for the purpose on requisition of the public medical officer, particulars of his inspections, and of the actions taken by him in the execution of his duties.

"14. He shall at reasonable times, when applied to by the health officer, produce to him his books, or any of them, and render to him such information as he may be able to furnish with respect to any matter to which the duties of the inspector of nuisances relate.

"15. He shall, if directed by the health officer to do so, superintend and see to the due execution of all works which may be undertaken for the suppression or removal of nuisances within the town or neighbourhood of Belize.

#### *Penalties.*

"16. Any person who shall violate either of the by-laws, numbered 2, 4, and 6, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of \$10 for each offence; and in the case of a continuing

offence to a further penalty, not exceeding the sum of \$5 for each day after written notice of the offence from the health officer, or the inspector of nuisances.

"Passed in Executive Council this 7th day of July A.D. 1883."

#### QUARANTINE.

The law relating to this subject is Ordinance 7 of 1873, with its amending Ordinances, 28 of 1874, 7 of 1875, and 9 of 1879.

By the last amending Ordinance the powers vested in the Quarantine Board were transferred to the Governor in Council.

"The following information relative to quarantine is notified with the view of warning all persons against any infringement of the quarantine laws.

"Vessels in quarantine must be approached on the windward side, but no person without written permission is allowed to approach such vessel within a distance of 100 yards, under a penalty of \$50.

"Vessels in quarantine must have and keep a receiving boat anchored or moored at a distance of not less than 100 yards.

"Any master or other person refusing to answer, or untruly answering, any inquiry made by the proper officer under the said Ordinance, landing from or communicating with the shore, or other vessel, before such vessel has been visited by the health officer, is liable to a penalty of not less than \$25, and not exceeding \$500.

"Any person going on board, leaving any vessel in quarantine, landing any articles, or sending any on board such vessel without permission, is liable to a penalty of not less than \$25, and not exceeding \$250.

"Between the period from the 1st day of July to the 31st day of October, both days inclusive, in each year, no vessel arriving in the port of Belize shall be admitted to *pratique* before being visited by the visiting officer. No person shall quit any such vessel, nor shall any person go on board any such vessel, before being visited.

"Any vessel arriving at any other time of the year with a clean bill of health, other than one issued by a British authority, shall be visited by the visiting officer before *pratique* is allowed.

"Any vessel arriving without a bill of health, or having a foul bill of health, or with any sickness on board, is to be taken direct to the quarantine ground.

"These regulations shall not apply to coasters.

"Any person offending against these regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50."

*Rules and Regulations for the more effectual carrying out of "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1873."*

"1. Every person approaching a vessel in quarantine shall do so on the windward side; and no person, except the visiting officer, shall, without the permission, in writing of the

quarantine board or of the visiting officer, come or send anything within a distance of 100 yards from any such vessel.

"2. No master or person in charge of any vessel in quarantine shall permit or suffer any person whatever, without a permission in writing from the quarantine board or from the visiting officer, to come or send anything within a distance of 100 yards from such vessel.

"3. No officer or persons (the boat's crew excepted) shall accompany the visiting officer, either in going to or coming from any vessel arriving in the port of Belize, requiring to be visited by him, or to or from any vessel in quarantine, or to or from any lazaretto or quarantine station. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend or be construed to prevent the Postmaster or any person duly authorised by the Lieutenant-Governor from going or returning with the visiting officer upon post-office or mail-service business.

"4. Whenever the visiting officer shall go on duty, he shall fly a yellow flag in the stern of the boat in which he may go, if it be a row boat, and if a sailing boat, at the mast-head or peak.

"5. The visiting officer shall visit every vessel in quarantine and every lazaretto every other day, and oftener if necessary.

"6. The visiting officer shall, from time to time, report in writing to the Quarantine Board the state of the health of the persons in quarantine; and, as soon as any quarantine shall have been fully performed, report in writing to the Board his having seen the vessel or lazaretto properly cleansed, purified, or disinfected, as also the clothing and bedding used by any infected or other person.

"7. It shall be unlawful for any person to leave any vessel that has undergone quarantine until his clothing and bedding shall have been properly cleansed, purified, or disinfected, or, if necessary in the opinion of the visiting officer, destroyed; and the said visiting officer shall see such vessel properly cleansed, purified, or disinfected in such manner as he shall deem sufficient. And it shall be the duty of the visiting officer personally to see to the matters aforesaid on the day when such quarantine shall cease.

"8. It shall be the duty of the quarantine officer, if there be one, and if not of the visiting officer, to take a list of all articles destroyed in accordance with these rules, together with the names of the claimants, and to send the said list to the President of the Quarantine Board.

"9. Any person offending against any of the foregoing rules shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50.

"Passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, this 6th day of August 1874.

"THOS. GRAHAM,  
Acting Colonial Secretary,  
and (ex-officio) Secretary to the  
Executive Council."

*Rules and Regulations for the government and direction of Lazarettos, and of such persons as may belong thereto or be placed therein, framed by the Quarantine Board.*

"1. Any vessel used as a lazaretto shall be anchored or moored, whichever may be deemed necessary or expedient, in the quarantine ground.

"2. Whenever a vessel liable to perform quarantine shall arrive at the port of Belize, or any other port of this colony, the passengers, if any, who shall not remain in quarantine on board of such vessel, but who shall elect to perform quarantine in some lazaretto to be provided for the purpose, will be subject to the regulations herein contained.

"3. Persons received into a lazaretto will be divided into three classes, for each of which there will be a distinct treatment.

The first class shall consist of the persons who shall pay \$1.50 per day.

The second class of those who shall pay \$1 per day.

The third class of those who shall pay 37½ cents per day.

Children under twelve years of age and over three years of age will be charged half price; and children under three years of age will be charged one quarter price.

These charges will not include spirits, wines, or malt liquors.

"4. A yellow flag shall, during the day, be kept flying at every lazaretto, whether afloat or on land; and during the night a signal lantern shall be hoisted at the topgallant mast-head, or at some other conspicuous place of every vessel used as a lazaretto.

"5. Any person, except the visiting officer, who enters a lazaretto while under quarantine, without the permission of the Quarantine Board or of the visiting officer, shall be compelled to remain therein for the whole period of quarantine; and any person leaving such lazaretto without the permission aforesaid, may be apprehended by any constable or other person, and compelled to return to the said lazaretto for the period aforesaid. And every person offending against this rule, in either case, is liable to a penalty of not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$250.

"6. No person, except the visiting officer, shall, without the leave, in writing, of the Quarantine Board or of the visiting officer, come or send anything, within a distance of 100 yards of any lazaretto or quarantine station.

"7. Contractors, and others authorised by the Board or visiting officer, to supply food or other necessities for the service of persons placed in any lazaretto to undergo quarantine, or of the officers and servants, shall approach the lazaretto from windward, and observe such instructions as shall be given to them by the visiting officer.

"8. Any person who shall knowingly conceal, or clandestinely convey any letters, goods, wares or merchandise, from any vessel, house, or other place used as a lazaretto, will be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$250.

"9. It shall be unlawful for any person undergoing quarantine in any lazaretto, to leave the same until his clothing and bedding shall have been properly cleansed, purified, or disinfected, or destroyed (if necessary in the opinion of the visiting officer); all which it shall be the duty of the visiting officer personally to see done by the hour that the period of such quarantine shall cease. And the visiting officer shall also see that the said lazaretto be properly cleansed and purified or disinfected, as soon and as often as may be.

"10. The visiting officer shall take all proper precautions and means to disinfect his own cloth-



ing after visiting any lazaretto, with the view of preventing the introduction or spread of any infectious or contagious disease in the town of Belize and the suburbs.

"11. All payments must be made daily to the quarantine officer, or other person appointed by the Government in aid of the general revenue, and any person making default will be reduced; and the effects of any defaulter shall be detained by the quarantine officer, or such other officer as aforesaid, and may be sold for the payment of expenses, and all payments due from him without prejudice to any other remedy.

"12. Any person placed in quarantine will be allowed, at his own cost, to have the advice and attendance of any medical practitioner whom he may select, subject to the provisions of Rule 10.

"13. No quarantine officer, servant, or other person in any lazaretto shall use any indecent or obscene gesture, make any unnecessary noise to the annoyance of any other person, or make use of or employ obscene, profane, or quarrelsome or irritating language.

"14. No quarantine officer or servant employed by the public in any lazaretto, shall receive any fee or gratuity whatever.

"15. Any person or persons, appointed to enforce quarantine, who shall desert from duty, or shall infringe, or knowingly suffer or permit any person to infringe, the provisions of "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1873," is liable to a penalty not less than \$25 and not exceeding \$250, and shall be subject to be immediately dismissed; and, if he be employed in a lazaretto in quarantine, may be compelled to remain therein during the whole period of quarantine.

"16. All nurses, cooks, and others employed in any lazaretto shall, in the performance of their respective duties, be subject to the orders of the Board and of the visiting officer; and it shall be an offence for any person, without the leave of the said Board or of the visiting officer, to discontinue or refuse to perform the duty for which he was engaged.

"17. The rules and regulations passed by the Quarantine Board on the 8th day of June, and approved of on the 9th day of June 1874 by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, are hereby repealed.

"Passed the Quarantine Board this 31st day of July 1874.

"T. WILLIAM HENRY DILLET, *President*.

"I approve of these regulations.

"ROB. M. MUNDT.

"His Excellency Major MUNDY, R.A., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, having this day duly considered the foregoing rules and regulations, is pleased to approve thereof, and in pursuance of the fortieth section of "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1873," to order in Council that, if any person shall do any act in contravention of them or any of them, for which no penalty is otherwise specifically provided, he shall, on conviction thereof by a police or paid magistrate, be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding, in any case, the sum of \$50.

"Passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, this 6th day of August 1874.

"THOS. GRAHAM,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*"

*Additional Rule and Regulation for the more effectual carrying out of "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1873," to secure the due performance of quarantine, and for the government of all vessels or persons coming from any infected place, made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under the provisions of the said Ordinance.*

"Every vessel in quarantine shall have and keep a receiving boat anchored or moored at a distance of not less than 100 yards.

"Passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, this 4th day of September 1874.

"THOS. GRAHAM,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary,*  
and (ex officio) *Secretary to the Executive Council.*"

## VACCINATION.

Vaccination is compulsory by law under the Vaccination Ordinance, 10 of 1885, which came into force on the 1st October of that year.

## DOCTORS.

By the local Act 28 Vict. cap. 9, and its principal Act, known as the local Medical Act of 1854, which regulates the admission to practice of physicians, surgeons, &c., the preamble reads as follows:—

"Whereas, from the salubrity of the climate, persons duly and legally qualified to practise as physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries have not been attracted in numbers sufficient to be accessible in all parts of the colony when required, and it is desirable that the services of other persons possessing a competent knowledge of medicine and surgery should be made available to the community without subjecting to pains and penalties those who render them."

The Governor may issue a licence to any person having a diploma from any foreign or colonial university or college of known repute to practise as physician, surgeon, and apothecary, or in any two or one of such capacities.

Any person practising without being duly and legally qualified and authorised to do so shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 under the local Medical Act, 17 Vict. cap. 10, of 1854.

A doctor who wishes to practise in this colony must, before doing so, send in an application to the Colonial Secre-

tary, with his diplomas; and if on inquiry the Governor deems the applicant a fit and proper person to perform a doctor's duties, he is granted a licence to practise on payment to the Colonial Secretary of the sum of \$5. This fee is charged for the seal of the colony, and is paid to the Treasury to the account of the General Revenue.

The following list gives the medical practitioners in this colony: those marked with an asterisk have diplomas from foreign universities, and have ob-

tained a licence to practise in the colony:—

*Medical practitioners—*

- Charles H. Eyles, *Colonial Surgeon*, Belize.
- F. E. Gabb, F.R.C.S. Eng., *district surgeon*, Stann Creek.
- E. Lambkin, *district surgeon*, Orange Walk.
- Frederick Gahne, M.D. Glas., Belize.
- John M. Moir, M.D. Edin., Belize.
- John Jenkyns, M.B. C.M. Edin., Belize.
- J. L. M. Smith, M.B. C.M. Edin., Belize.
- <sup>1</sup> David Gentle, M.D. Edin., Belize.
- \*O. W. E. Van Tuyl, M.D. Un. St., Belize.
- \*Francis Moore Pearce, M.D. Un. St., Toledo.
- \*John Thompson, M.D. Un. St., Belize.
- \*J. S. Owen, M.D. Un. St., Belize.

## THE BRITISH HONDURAS CONSTABULARY FORCE.

Ordinance No. 28 of 1885, which was passed on the 8th October 1885, provided for the organisation of a new police force for this colony, which was to be designated the British Honduras Constabulary Force. This Ordinance was enacted on account of the decision of the Secretary of State for War to withdraw the two companies of Imperial troops, comprised of West India regiments stationed in the colony, in order to effect a better centralisation of troops in the West Indies. The then existing police force, though adapted for police work, was considered unable to perform both the duties of a frontier guard for the defence of the colony from Indian raids, in addition to ordinary police work, and it was accordingly gradually disbanded as the new force was recruited.

Captain Allen of the 1st West India Regiment, who had resigned his former appointment of inspector of police and rejoined his regiment in Barbadoes, was *re-seconded*, and made the commandant of the constabulary, which title has, by Ordinance No. 6 of 1887, been altered to that of Inspector Commandant, and ordered to recruit in Barbadoes for the new force. In November 1886 he returned to the colony, bringing with him the first batch of sixty re-

cruits. These men having received three months' drill in Barbadoes, were, after remaining a short time for rifle practice and drill with the troops in Belize, drafted to Orange Walk, and took the place of the Imperial troops in the garrison of Fort Cairns at that place, this company being under orders to sail for Jamaica. Captain Allen again returned to Barbadoes in June 1887, in order to recruit a sufficient number of men to bring the force up to its full strength—175 officers and men. The recruiting was completed by March 1888, and the whole of the constabulary force is now organised. Both the towns of Orange Walk and Corosal are garrisoned by the force; and in April 1888 the whole of the old police force was disbanded, and their places taken by the constabulary throughout the colony.

This movement, and the decision of the Secretary of State for War, referred to above, has been the cause of several memorials on the part of the inhabitants of the colony, who complain, amongst other things, that the withdrawal of all the Imperial troops is almost tantamount to delivering the colony over to the Indians, and also that the constabulary will cost more than the

<sup>1</sup> Not practising.

colony is able to afford. As, however, the petitioners have been informed that this decision is unalterable, and the troops will be withdrawn, the constabulary had to be organised in order that the colony might not be left without some defence.

A glance at the expenditure for 1886 and 1887, and the estimates for 1888, will show the cost of the military and constabulary for the first two years, and the estimated expenditure of the two for this year, to be as follows:—

**1886.***Military—*

Contribution for troops, . . .	\$25,000.00
Interest on debt, . . .	3,499.75
Repairs to forts, . . .	1,043.47
	<u>\$29,543.22</u>

*Constabulary—*

Salaries, . . .	\$25,462.35
Exclusive of salaries, . . .	11,878.53
	<u>\$37,340.68</u>

Total for 1886, . . . \$66,883.90

**1887.***Military—*

Expenditure as above, . . .	\$13,743.44
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*Constabulary—*

Expenditure as above, . . .	50,094.21
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Total for 1887, . . . \$63,837.65

**1888.***Military—*

Expenditure as above, . . .	\$1,733.32
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*Constabulary—*

Expenditure as above, . . .	70,661.30
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Estimated total for 1888, . \$72,394.62

In 1887 the expenditure incurred under the head of military is less than the preceding year, as one company of troops was withdrawn during the year, and the whole contribution was not paid. As the troops are to be wholly withdrawn this year, the estimated expenditure for the military has again decreased.

A debt due to the War Office, and amounting to \$86,665.90, will be cancelled on the withdrawal of the troops.

The men of the force are armed with Snider carbines, revolvers, and sword-bayonets; but whilst performing police town duties, their only weapon is a truncheon, their arms being kept at the station.

For particulars as to enrolment in the force, application should be made at either the office of the Inspector Commandant in Belize, or to one of the officers stationed at Corosal or Orange Walk, where copies of the rules and regulations under the Ordinance can also be seen.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRITISH HONDURAS CONSTABULARY FORCE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and Allowances.	Date of first appointment.
Inspector Commandant,	Capt. D. M. Allen, 1st W.I.R., . . .	\$2,250 and quarters,	1883
Inspector, . . .	Lieut. A. E. Kershaw, 4th S.I.R.A., . . .	1,750 "	1884
	E. D. W. Campbell, . . .	1,250 "	1886
Sub-inspectors, . . .	A. C. Tompkins, . . .	1,250 "	1888
	A. B. R. Kaye, . . .	1,250 "	1888

2 Mounted sergeants, . . .	\$1,008.00
4 Foot " . . .	1,824.00
3 Mounted corporals, . . .	1,152.00
6 Foot " . . .	2,160.00

35 Mounted constables, . . .	10,920.00
20 Foot, 1st class " . . .	6,000.00
100 " 2d " " . . .	27,600.00

## PRISONS.

The old jail, built in 1826, was from time to time enlarged as circumstances required. It was a cumbrous wooden building surmounted by a look-out tower, from which the approach of vessels was signalled. The site of the old jail was near the Belize bridge. In 1857, however, the present substantial brick building, known as the Belize Prison, was erected. This prison is situated near the hospital in Gabourel Street, facing the sea. The boundary wall of the prison, built of concrete, encloses nearly three acres of ground.

In 1885 the building was considerably enlarged, eleven cells being added, making the total number of cells seventy for males, including four dark ones for punishment, and six cells for females, who are kept quite apart from the males. A house and office for the keeper were also added, and a wall built to separate them from the prison. The work of enlarging the prison and building the keeper's house was principally done by prison labour.

Prison labour is under the direction of the Colonial Engineer, and consists of indoor and outdoor labour.

*Indoor labour* comprises the making and repairing clothing for the district prisons, also for inmates of the public hospital, lunatic asylum, and poor-house; the washing for these institutions is done by the female prisoners. Nearly all the mechanical work for the Government departments is done inside the prison, also fibre-beating, mat-making, stone-breaking, fire-wood-cutting, boat-repairing, &c.; and all the flags in use by the Government are also made and repaired here.

*Outdoor labour* is at present utilised for the carrying out of certain extensive public improvements and

works under what is known as the "Siccama Scheme." The prisoners work the dredger, and are employed in raising the level of the streets in Belize, cleaning the canals, &c. Making and repairing roads comprises the principal outdoor work.

The prison labour, considering the various nationalities to which the prisoners belong, is utilised to the best advantage.

Prior to the year 1836 the jail was governed by various rules and regulations made from time to time as circumstances required; but in that year an Act was passed for consolidating those regulations and for more clearly defining the powers of the Board of Superintendence and the duties of the different officers.

From this date until 1884 various Acts have been passed in connection with the prison. By Ordinance 16 of 1884 all previous Acts were repealed, and the management of the prison is now under this law.

New rules have been recently framed by the Governor in Council under sec. 22 of this Ordinance, which, it is anticipated, will render the management more satisfactory and effective. Generally speaking, the prisoners are fairly well behaved.

It has been found impossible to introduce the modern system of English prison discipline, classification, and management, owing to the various mixtures of race, as it is obvious that Blacks, Chinese, Coolies, Indians, &c., cannot be kept in the same order and discipline as in England, where one nationality prevails.

Punishment is not resorted to except where imperatively required. It consists in extreme cases of flogging, solitary confinement, extra work, &c.

Executions, when unfortunately necessary, take place in the corridor of the building. Within the last four years there have been only three executions, which indicates that capital crimes are not of frequent occurrence. The principal offences are wounding, larceny, and various offences under the labour law. Drunkenness furnishes its quota here as in all other places; bad cases of any sort are rare.

Female prisoners are few, but juveniles are in excess of a proper ratio. No provision can be made for the complete separation of the last at present, till a much-needed reformatory is built, when it is hoped that more beneficial results will accrue than under the present system. In most cases boys get the birch; but unfortunately this does not seem to be a sufficient deterrent, as they are very frequently, if not usually, sent back when released, principally for petty larceny.

Great praise is due to the various ministers of all denominations for their efforts in conducting religious services on Sundays, as this is entirely voluntary on their part. Were it possible for these gentlemen to interest themselves more fully in prisoners on their discharge, it would be productive of much good, as it frequently happens that a prisoner leaves without any place to go to and with no money in his pocket to buy food, so no preventive exists against a lapse into crime.

The prison has the reputation of being the cleanest as well as the coolest place in the town; the general state of health of the prisoners is excellent. When yellow fever was

prevalent in Belize during 1886-87, not a single case of fever occurred within its walls.

The daily average number of prisoners for 1887 was 82.9, showing a slight increase on the average of the last few years.

The total cost of the prison department, and the amount of prisoners' earnings during 1887, were respectively \$11,631.38, and \$10,536, which may be detailed thus:—

<i>Cost of maintenance—</i>	
Salaries, . . . . .	\$0,071.99
Dieting, . . . . .	5,357.41
Clothing, &c., . . . . .	1,201.98
	<hr/>
	\$11,631.38
<i>Prisoners' earnings—</i>	
Inside prison, . . . . .	\$2,800.00
Outside " . . . . .	7,736.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,536.00

Prison labour is only valued at 37½ cents per diem.

#### DISTRICT PRISONS.

Under the provisions of "The Prisons Ordinance, 1884," the Governor may appoint any building set apart for the reception and confinement of prisoners in the districts, as district prisons.

The prisons at Corosal, Orange Walk, and Stann Creek were made such before the passing of this Ordinance; but the building at Punta Gorda was made a prison under the Ordinance in November 1885.

With the exception of the prisons at Corosal and Orange Walk, for which a keeper is appointed, the control of the district prisons is in the hands of the magistrate of the district, and a constable is placed in charge of the prisoners.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Keeper, Belize prison, . . . .	A. W. Hood, . . . . .	\$1250	1884
Matron, " . . . . .	E. A. Hood, . . . . .	252	1885
Chief warden, " . . . . .	R. W. Evans, . . . . .	900	1885
2d " . . . . .	H. Ford, . . . . .	600	1885
3d " . . . . .	T. Humphreys, . . . . .	600	1885
Overseers, . . . . .	R. White, . . . . .	480	...
	S. T. Rodgers, . . . . .	420	...
	L. Forbes, . . . . .	360	...
Extra overseer, . . . . .	L. Barrington, . . . . .	360	...
Keeper, Corosal, . . . . .	U. Grant, . . . . .	420	...
Overseer " . . . . .	R. Taylor, . . . . .	300	...
Keeper, Orange Walk, . . . .	L. Daly, . . . . .	360	...

## VISITING JUSTICES OF PRISONS.

*Ex-officio*, the magistrates in their respective districts.

For Belize, 1888—

The Hon. Major Caulfield.

" A. Williamson.

The Hon. B. Fairweather.

T. Graham, Esq.

G. Allan, Esq.

For Corosal, 1888—

E. A. H. Schofield, Esq.

J. W. Standing, Esq.

## STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PRISONS OF BRITISH HONDURAS FOR 1887.

Name of Prison, and where situated.	Total Number of Persons Committed in 1887.	Number Committed for Debt, Want of Bail, and Punishment.			Number of those Committed who have been previously Convicted.			Number of Persons Committed to Penal Imprisonment, <sup>1</sup> including "Penal Servitude" (if that term is used in the Colony to describe any Punishment).				The Daily Average Number in Prison.	The Number of Admissions to Hospital during the Year 1887.	The Daily Average on the Sick List.	The Number of Deaths during 1887.
		For Debt.	For safe Custody till Trial, or for Want of Security.	For purposes of Penal Imprisonment.	Once.	Twice.	Thrice or more.	For Five Years or more.	For One Year or more, but less than Five Years.	For more than Three Months and less than One Year.	For Three Months or less.				
Belize, . . . .	208	...	51	152	14	3	2	4	27	27	87	82.90	8	2.10	1
Corosal, . . . .	133	...	7	126	9	3	11	...	...	1	132	9.30	5	.50	1
Orange Walk, . .	55	...	8	47	1	2	4	...	...	...	47	3.52	12	.10	...
Stann Creek, . .	47	...	...	47	...	2	7	...	...	...	47	3.40	...	...	...
Cayo, . . . .	26	...	...	26	5	1	1	...	...	...	26	.58	...	.07	...
Toledo, . . . .	50	...	9	41	45	3	2	...	...	...	42	.13	...	.41	...
TOTAL, . . . .	514	...	75	439	74	14	27	4	27	28	381	99.83	25	3.18	2

<sup>1</sup> By "penal imprisonment" is meant imprisonment inflicted as a substantive punishment in pursuance of a sentence of a court of justice, as distinguished from imprisonment for safe custody, &c.

## ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

There is no examination for admission into the civil service of the colony, the appointments to vacant offices being governed by the Colonial Office Regulations.

All applications for posts in the civil service of the colony must be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, who forwards them for the Governor's consideration.

Forms of application for appointments can be obtained at the Colonial Secretary's office, and when sent in must be accompanied by testimonials, which will be returned, as to character and qualifications.

Every person who may be appointed to a post under this Government is required to produce a medical certificate as to his physical fitness from the Colonial Surgeon.

Offices are classed under three heads:—

1. Those of which the emoluments do not exceed £100 (\$500) per annum.

2. Those of which the emoluments exceed £100 (\$500), and do not exceed £200 (\$1000) per annum.

3. Those of which the emoluments exceed £200 (\$1000) per annum.

When a vacancy occurs in the first or lowest of the three classes mentioned above, the Governor, as a general rule, has the absolute disposal of the appointment, subject only to the condition of reporting every such appointment on the first opportunity.

When a vacancy occurs in the second or middle class, the Governor reports it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with the name and qualifications of the person whom he has appointed to fill it provisionally, and intends to fill it finally, which re-

commendation is almost uniformly followed.

When a vacancy occurs in the third or highest class, the Governor follows the same course as to reporting the vacancy and provisional appointment; but he is distinctly to apprise the object of his choice that he holds the office in the strictest sense of the word provisionally only, until his appointment is confirmed or superseded by her Majesty. He is at liberty also to recommend a candidate for the final appointment, but it must be distinctly understood that the Secretary of State has the power of recommending another instead.

The regulations also lay down that her Majesty will be advised to regard more favourably appointments which are in the nature of promotions of meritorious public servants than appointments made in favour of persons new to the public service.

The following circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies gives the terms on which public officers may occupy and manage land in this colony:—

“Circular.

“DOWNING STREET,  
2d February 1885.

“SIR,—I have had under consideration the replies to my circular despatch of the 24th of June 1884, with reference to the occupation and management of land by salaried public officers.

“In future, no salaried public officer should be allowed to cultivate or occupy for profit, except through an attorney or agent, any land of greater extent than twenty acres, or situated at a distance of more than six miles from his residence; but this rule need not be applied to officers already occupying estates or stock-farms, unless such occupation should be found to interfere with their duties.

“No magistrate whose duty it is to adjudicate between indentured labourers and their employers, should be allowed to employ indentured labourers in the district in which he exercises jurisdiction.—I have, &c.

“DERBY.”

## PENSIONS.

There is no local law relating to pensions, the rates and amounts of retiring allowances being granted and regulated under the Colonial Office Regulations.

## PENSIONERS.

## PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.

NAME.	Service for which Pension Granted.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Amount of Pension.
Rev. A Field, . .	Chaplain, St Mary's, . . .	May 1875	\$518.92 <sup>1</sup>
F. Turnbull, . .	Organist, St John's, . . .	February 1876	291.89 <sup>1</sup>

## OFFICERS WHO HAVE RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE, AND WHOSE PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED UP.

NAME.	Service for which Pension Granted.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Amount of Pension.
Sir George Berkeley, .	Colonial Secretary, . . . .	June 1881	\$1556.75 <sup>1</sup>
B. A. Cody, . . .	Magistrate, Northern District, .	" 1878	95.16 <sup>1</sup>
Thos. Graham, . . .	Treasurer, . . . .	April 1880	1525.70 <sup>2</sup>
A. Hunter, . . .	Colonial Surgeon, . . . .	1887	
J. H. La Croix, . .	Warehouse Keeper, . . . .	1st January 1888	800.00
S. S. Rues, . . .	Attorney-General, . . . .	March 1878	1769.51 <sup>1</sup>
R. S. Wier, . . .	Chief Clerk, Treasury, . . .	1st January 1888	450.00

<sup>1</sup> These pensions are paid in England in sterling, and the amounts given here are the equivalents in currency at the Treasury rate—viz., 3s. 1d. to the dollar.

<sup>2</sup> Mr Graham's pension was revalued in 1887 at the above rate, as it was stated to him in sterling at the time of his retirement.



## PART VI.

### THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following is a brief account of the early history and constitution of the courts of this colony, and the various stages of its existence previous to the year 1879, when an Ordinance was passed for the reconstruction of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes relating to the better administration of justice in the colony.

Some time in or about the year 1828, certain commissioners were appointed by the Imperial Government to inquire into the administration of criminal and civil justice in the West Indies and South American colonies, and in pursuance of such order of inquiry the commissioners made their report on the 24th February 1829 to the Secretary of State, which report bears so forcibly upon the present portion of our work that we set it out very fully.

#### "REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OF HONDURAS.

"The only legally constituted court in this settlement is that created under authority of the British Acts of Parliament, 53 Geo. III. c. 53, and 59 Geo. III. c. 44, for the trial of murders, manslaughters, rapes, robberies, and burglaries. It is called the High Supreme or Commission Court.

"The other tribunals, in which criminal and civil justice respectively are administered, and courts constituted by agreement of the inhabitants among themselves about the year 1787. The titles and jurisdiction of these latter were described as follows:—

"The Grand Court, instituted by an enactment of the public meeting, for the recovery of debts above the sum of £10, and trespasses, as-

saults and batteries, actions of damage, and attachments.

"The Summary Court, for the recovery of debts of £10 and under, and assaults of a minor degree.

"The Slave Court, for the trial of slaves for offences not amounting to felony."

"There is no court of Vice-Admiralty here; and, in answer to our questions on this head, we were told that when cases occur requiring the decision of such a court, they are sent to Jamaica, to the very great inconvenience of the settlement. In answer to our inquiry as to the extent to which the common law and statute law of England are considered to prevail in the settlement, we were told by the examiners that the law of England was always applied, 'except where local circumstances prohibited its application,' and on inquiring from what source they derived their *local* laws, we were answered, 'From the establishment of the settlement, and, before the British Government gave it protection, the inhabitants formed an assemblage for the enactment of laws, which remains in existence to the present period; but, since the granting protection by the British Government, it has been invariably the custom to obtain the sanction of his Majesty's Superintendent, who possesses the power to allow or disprove of such part as he shall deem fit.'

"It may be necessary here to mention, without going further into the early history of the settlement, that in the year 1765 the inhabitants agreed to a code of regulations, presented to them by Sir William Burnaby, the commanding officer of his Majesty's ships on the Jamaica station, to the strict performance of the articles of which code they bound themselves by a public instrument under their hands and seals. In pursuance of these regulations five of the principal inhabitants were chosen from amongst themselves as magistrates, who were invested with power and authority to hold courts of justice, and to try and determine all disputes. A jury of thirteen was chosen in the same manner for their assistance, and the determination of this court was declared to be final.

"They further covenanted together to abide by and obey all such orders and regulations as

might thereafter be made by the justices in full council, being first approved by the majority of the inhabitants, and that the commanding officer for the time being of any of his Majesty's ships of war which might be sent thither should have full power to enforce and put the above into execution.

"Regulations were at the same time agreed to respecting the levying and collection of taxes, the cutting of logwood, &c., &c.

"This code, which bears Sir William Burnaby's name, was printed at the expense of the settlement in 1809, with such additional regulations and alterations of the original articles as had, in the intermediate time, been found necessary. Since the last-named period, further additions to this code have from time to time been made by the inhabitants at their public meetings—by committees chosen for that purpose—and by the magistrates presiding in the several tribunals which were created as above mentioned; which regulations—although, of course, they cannot be considered as having the effect of law any more than the original code—are yet by common consent of the inhabitants considered as binding upon them, and as such are strictly acted upon and enforced.

"It may not perhaps be altogether improper to state here briefly the course which is generally pursued when an individual of the community is desirous of introducing a new regulation which is to undergo the solemnity of an 'enactment.' Such individual causes a public notice or requisition to be posted in the court-house at Belize, calling a meeting of the magistrates and inhabitants of the place, on the particular day expressed in the notice (which it is understood must be stuck up twenty-one days before the day named for the meeting). On the arrival of the day appointed for the purpose, the magistrates and inhabitants assemble, when the proposition contained in the notice is discussed, and the majority of those present on the occasion determine the question; after which, if the measure agreed to at the meeting receive the assent of the Superintendent, it is considered a law of the settlement, but not otherwise.

"In this anomalous state of things it is a matter of considerable surprise that the meetings, dignified with the names of courts, should be conducted with a regularity and decorum which will bear no disadvantageous comparison with the proceedings, in this respect, of the regularly constituted tribunals in most of the colonies visited under the Commission. It is but an act of justice to offer this testimony on the part of myself and my late colleague, derived from personal attendance at the courts, which sat during our stay in the settlement."

As the records of the colony, so far as they relate to the administration of justice, do not date further back than 1786, it would be difficult to determine what the system was prior to that date; but it is natural to suppose that the courts of justice as found then had been in existence for many years previous. At all events, one thing is

certain, and that is, that the magistrates from the very earliest times had entire charge of the administration of justice.

Originally there would appear to have been only two courts—the *Grand Court* and the *Summary Court*. The records of the former are now in the Record Office from 1786 to 1849.

The first change that would appear to have been made in the law courts of this settlement was in 1820, when H.M. Superintendent was appointed, with seven others, to sit as judges of a new criminal court called the High or Supreme Commission Court, which was established by Imperial Act of Parliament. By the establishment of this court the duties were simply transferred from the magistrates of the Grand Court to the judges of the Supreme Court, who were one and the same persons. It may be as well to deal separately with each court.

#### THE GRAND COURT.

The magistrates who acted as judges in this court were appointed annually, to the number of seven; but three were held sufficient to form a court. They were chosen from among those inhabitants considered best qualified to fill the situation, and their services were gratuitous. They sat three times a-year, in the town of Belize, taking cognisance, as a court of *Criminal Jurisdiction*, of all offences not specified in the commission constituting the Supreme Court, with the exception of minor assaults, which were tried in the summary courts; and, as a court of *Civil Jurisdiction*, of all matters of debt above the sum of £10, trespasses, actions for damages, &c.

The proceedings of this court, on its *criminal side*, were similar to those in the Supreme Commission Court, with the exception that there was no grand jury, though it had a petty jury. Its

judgments were final, but the prisoner could appeal to the Superintendent.

We find records of this court from 1786 to 1849.

#### THE HIGH OR SUPREME COMMISSION COURT.

The only legally constituted court in the settlement was that created under the authority of the British Acts of Parliament, 53 Geo. 3, cap. 53, and 59 Geo. 3, cap. 44, for the trial of murders, manslaughter, robberies, and burglaries.

It was called the High or Supreme Commission Court. The judges, none of whom received any salary or other emoluments of office, were directed by the Act 59 Geo. 3, cap. 44, to be "such four or more discreet persons as the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain should from time to time think fit to appoint." By virtue of this power, a commission under the great seal was issued, nominating seven persons to try, hear, and determine and adjudge the crimes therein enumerated, any three of the said persons constituting a court.

On the 21st June 1819 an Act of Parliament was passed constituting the Supreme Court in this colony; and on the 13th December of the same year the royal letters patent were granted, appointing the Superintendent and six other gentlemen and the Keeper of Records judges of the said Court. The first sitting of the Supreme Court was held on the 26th June 1820.

At length difficulties began to arise in the administration of justice, "principally from the limited jurisdiction of the *Supreme Court* of criminal jurisdiction, the only court in the settlement which was founded on a legal basis."

So long as the old Baymen and woodcutters, who as magistrates had to carry on the administration of justice, were guided by their own

simple laws and rules of self-government, no difficulty was experienced by them; but when, by a proclamation issued by Colonel Macdonald, the then Superintendent, on the 2d November 1840, their ancient usages and customs were finally abrogated, as far as the administration of justice was concerned, and it was proclaimed that "the law of England is and shall be the law of this settlement or colony of British Honduras," then most serious difficulties began to present themselves to the magistrates, and they found that, without the assistance of a legal man to guide them, they would be unable to carry on the courts of justice.

Accordingly, in 1842 an Act was passed by the public meeting for the creation of the office of a legal judge, 6 Vict. cap. 2, the preamble of which reads as follows:—

"Whereas great inconvenience has hitherto been experienced in the courts of the settlement from the want of information on points of law, which men wholly engaged in commercial pursuits or in mahogany-cutting (from which classes the members of the bench are now necessarily chosen) cannot be expected to possess; And whereas the appointment of a legal judge to sit in and preside over the courts of civil and criminal law would place on a more solid basis than heretofore the legal institutions of the settlement."

This Act created the office of Chief-Justice of the settlement, to sit and preside over the Grand Courts of this settlement, associated with two or more of the magistrates of the settlement acting as puisne judges, without salary or remuneration; and to sit in and preside over the Supreme Court as named in the commission from the Crown.

The two principal courts of the settlement were now precisely the same in their constitution, both being presided over by the Chief-Justice, with two puisne or assistant judges sitting with him, the Supreme Court having the same jurisdiction as formerly, the Grand Court taking cognisance of minor crimes, and acting as

a court of *oyer and terminer* in civil actions.

The summary court and police court were left to magisterial superintendence.

In 1845 the public meeting defined and limited the powers of the Chief-Justice and judges of the several courts.

The Grand Court could imprison for four years, or fine up to £500 currency.

The summary court required three or more justices on the bench, and had power to imprison for three months, or fine up to £50 currency.

Prior to the year 1847 the office of legal adviser to the Government was known as Queen's Advocate.<sup>1</sup> At this date, however, the office was abolished, and the Act 10 Vict. cap. 8 was passed, "to enable her Majesty's Superintendent to appoint an Attorney-General for the settlement of British Honduras."

By the "Courts Jurisdiction Act" that was passed in 1855, 18 Vict. cap. 21, its jurisdiction was clearly defined. The preamble reads as follows:—

"Whereas great changes have taken place in the social condition of this settlement, and improvements adapted to such changes have recently been made in the legislative and executive constitution thereof, and it is expedient to improve the constitution of the courts of the settlement, and to enlarge the jurisdiction of the said courts, and of the judges thereof, and also to create certain new jurisdictions for the furtherance of justice," &c.

That there shall be henceforward one court of record of superior jurisdiction in the settlement—that is to say, the Grand Court—which shall henceforward be distinguished as the "Supreme Court."

This Act regulates "that *two* of the said puisne judges, when associated with the Chief-Justice, shall form a complete court."

Two years afterwards, an Act to

establish rules and process for the regulation of the Supreme Court of Judicature was passed.

In 1868 the office of puisne judge was done away with, by Act 31 Vict. cap. 9.

Finally, by Ordinance 14 of 1879, all previous legislation on the subject was repealed, and the Supreme Court of Judicature in this colony reconstructed.

The Supreme Court of Judicature in this colony is now regulated by Ordinance 14 of 1879, "for the reconstruction of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes relating to the better administration of justice in the colony, and to authorise the hearing of appeals before her Majesty in Council;" and by Ordinance 15 of 1879, which consolidates and amends the law relating to the mode of pleading and proceeding at common law and in equity, known as the code of civil procedure. Since amended by Ordinances 6 and 7 of 1880, and 14 of 1881.

The court consists of the Chief-Justice. The Supreme Court exercises all the jurisdiction, powers, and authorities possessed and vested in the following courts and judges in England at the time of passing of "the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873" (imperial).

1. Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer of Pleas, or either of them.
2. Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and the Vice-Chancellor, or either of them.
3. The Courts of justices of *oyer and terminer* and general jail delivery, assize, and *nisi prius*, or either of them.
4. Her Majesty's Court of Probate.

The Chief-Justice has and exercises all powers and jurisdiction relating to the granting of probate and letters of

<sup>1</sup> The first Attorney-General, Henry John Ball.

administration according to any laws or Acts in existence for the time being.

The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction over cases determined in all inferior courts, and in respect of any misdirections or misrulings of the judges thereof, and has power either to remit back the proceedings for judgment and execution in such inferior courts, or may originate its own appellate judgment thereon, and enforce the same in like manner with any judgment of the Supreme Court, with or without costs, as may be thought fit by the court.

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction in all causes and questions of *escheats*. All crimes and offences may be tried in the Supreme Court by information, and without the intervention of a grand jury.

The Supreme Court holds sittings in Belize for the trial of criminal causes on the last Monday in *February, May, August, and November*: for the despatch of civil causes on the Monday next after the commencement of the criminal court.

The sittings are held at Corosal for the trial of criminal causes on the first

Monday in *January, April, July, and October*; and for civil business immediately after the termination of the criminal business.

The Chief-Justice may hold a special court at any time for the trial of any civil or (and with the consent of the prisoner) criminal cause.

The Supreme Court is open throughout the year for the transaction of the general legal business pending therein, other than the trial of civil or criminal causes.

The Chief-Justice hears motions and transacts business in chambers, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 A.M. Cases of *urgency* are heard at any time, application for the purpose being made through the clerk of courts.

The sittings of the Supreme Court will take place as under:—

## BELIZE.

*Criminal Business.*

27th August 1888.  
26th November "  
25th February 1889.  
27th May "

*Civil Business.*

3d September 1888.  
3d December "  
4th March 1889.  
3d June "

## COROSAL.

2d July 1888.  
1st October "  
7th January 1889.  
1st April "

Immediately on  
termination of criminal  
business.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Chief-Justice, . . . . .	William Meigh Goodman, . . . . .	\$5000	1883.
Attorney-General, . . . . .	Charles Reginald Hoffmeister, . . . . .	2500	1886.
Registrar of the Courts, . . . . .	Frederick Hardyman Parker, . . . . .	2000	30th Sept. 1884.
Provost Marshal, . . . . .			
Keeper of Records, . . . . .			
Registrar Lands Titles, . . . . .			
Registrar Joint-stock Companies, and Librarian Supreme Court, . . . . .	Lindsay William Bristowe, . . . . .	750	18th Oct. 1880.
Clerk, . . . . .	Ernest E. M'Donald, . . . . .	400	1887.
Clerk to Attorney-General, . . . . .	Richard A. Cato, . . . . .	300	1867.
Crier of the Court, . . . . .	Henry Charles Usher, . . . . .	Fees.	...
Official Administrator, . . . . .			

**PRACTITIONERS ENROLLED IN THE SUPREME COURT, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PRACTISING IN ALL THE COURTS OF THE COLONY.**

- <sup>1</sup> C. R. Hoffmeister, M.A., *Attorney-General*.  
<sup>2</sup> John Bristowe.  
 W. B. Aikman. } Not practising.  
<sup>1</sup> J. H. Parker, M.A. }  
<sup>1</sup> A. Mallory Dillet. }  
 A. J. Thomson. } Not in the colony.  
<sup>1</sup> D. J. Watson, LL.B. }  
<sup>1</sup> R. H. Logan, B.A. }  
<sup>1</sup> F. M. Maxwell, B.A. }  
<sup>1</sup> R. H. W. Woodward, M.A. }  
<sup>2</sup> Hall Towni Price.  
<sup>1</sup> William Mann Slorach.

**SUPREME COURT FEES.**

**COURTS' FEES.**

(A folio in this schedule is to consist of seventy-two words.)

*Summonses, Writs, Commissions, and Warrants.*

On sealing and filing a writ of summons for commencement of an action, . . .	\$5.00
On sealing a concurrent renewed or amended writ of summons for commencement of an action, . . .	0.50
On sealing a notice for service under section 79 of the Code of Civil Procedure, . . .	0.50
On sealing a writ of execution, . . .	1.50
On sealing a writ of mandamus or injunction, . . .	5.00
On sealing a writ of subpoena not exceeding four persons, . . .	0.75
On sealing or issuing a commission to take evidence, . . .	5.00
On sealing every other commission, . . .	2.50
On sealing any pleading or document other than herein already designated, . . .	2.50

*Appearance.*

On entering an appearance for each person, . . .	0.25
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*Copies.*

For a copy of a written deposition of a witness, examining same and marking same as an office copy, per folio, . . .	0.12½
Office copies of any document, per folio, . . .	0.12½

*Attendances.*

Of the Clerk of Courts or other officer at the judge's chambers to take depositions, per hour, . . .	1.00
If beyond the court-house, per hour, . . .	2.00
On every other attendance at chambers and noting proceedings, . . .	1.00

*Oaths.*

For taking an affidavit or an affirmation, or declaration, . . .	0.25
Swearing a witness in court or in chambers in all civil proceedings, . . .	0.25

*Filing.*

On filing any pleading or document, or copy of a pleading or document, . . .	0.25
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<sup>1</sup> Barristers-at-Law.

<sup>2</sup> Solicitors of the Supreme Court of Westminster.

On filing a special case or a caveat, . . .	\$1.25
On filing appeal from a magistrate's court, . . .	0.50
On filing appeal from a summary jurisdiction court, . . .	0.50
On filing appeal from a district magistrate's court, . . .	0.50

*Certificates.*

For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed, or taken, or of the negative thereof or any other certificate, . . .	0.50
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*Searches and Inspections.*

On an application to search for an appearance or an affidavit, and inspecting same, . . .	0.25
On an application to search an index and inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record unless otherwise expressly provided for by any Legislative Act or ordinance or this order, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production pursuant to an order, . . .	0.25

*Examination of Witnesses.*

For every witness sworn or examined by an examiner or other officer in his office, including oath ( <i>personal fee</i> ), . . .	1.25
For an examination of every witness by any such officer away from his office ( <i>personal fee</i> ), . . .	2.00
For taking depositions, whether at a judge's chambers, in the Clerk of Courts' office, or elsewhere, per folio, . . .	0.25

*Payment of Money into Court.*

On the payment of money into court of \$100 and under, . . .	1.00
On the payment of money into court over \$100 at ¼ per cent <i>ad val.</i> additional.	
On taking money out of court, the same.	

*Hearing.*

For entering or setting down or re-entering or re-setting down an appeal to the Court of Appeal, or a cause for trial or hearing, including a demurrer by way of motion for judgment, special case, but not a petition nor a summons adjourned from chambers, . . .	1.25
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*Judgment Decrees and Orders.*

For entering a judgment, or a decree, or a decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause, or on further consideration, or by default, <i>ex parte</i> , or by confession, including a cause commenced by summons at chambers, and an order on the hearing of a special case, and any order of the Court of Appeal under 6 folios; above 6 folios at 12½ cents per folio, . . .	1.00
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*Taking Accounts.*

On taking any account by order of court, per hour, . . .	1.00
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*Taxation of Costs.*

For taxing a bill of costs, . . .	1.00
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*Petitions.*

For setting down a petition for hearing in court, . . . . .	\$0.75
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*Miscellaneous.*

On interpleader summons, . . . . .	2.50
Entering, recording, and filing bond and warrant of attorney, . . . . .	2.50
On a fiat of a judge, . . . . .	1.25
On taking the examination of a married woman, . . . . .	2.50
On taking a recognisance or bond, . . . . .	1.25
On taking bail and taking same off the file and delivery, . . . . .	0.50
On a commitment, . . . . .	1.25
On examining and signing enrolment of decrees and orders, . . . . .	1.25
For drawing every notice for insertion in the official 'Gazette', . . . . .	1.00

*Provost-Marshall's Office.*

Serving any writ of summons, notice, or other document, when required, . . . . .	0.62½
If more than one defendant, each . . . . .	0.62½

*Execution of Process.*

Executing warrant of arrest on board ship if out of harbour, . . . . .	5.00
If in the harbour, . . . . .	3.00
Executing a writ of possession in town, . . . . .	2.50
Executing a writ of attachment in town, . . . . .	1.25
On every search of the record books of the marshal's office, . . . . .	0.25
Receiving and minuting execution, . . . . .	0.50
List or extract of executions against any person, . . . . .	1.25
Certified copy of an execution, . . . . .	1.00
Each man in possession per diem, . . . . .	1.00
Executing an attachment or replevin, . . . . .	1.00
Executing a <i>Capias ad Respondendum</i> , or writ of <i>Fieri Facias</i> , or writ of <i>Capias ad Satisfaciendum</i> , . . . . .	4.00
Executing a writ of seizure and sale, . . . . .	1.50
Writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> , or order of a judge, or a warrant to produce a witness, . . . . .	1.00
Serving each copy of subpoena, . . . . .	1.00
Poundage on net proceeds (after payment of all incidental expenses on levy and sale), on first \$300 at 5 per cent, above \$300 at 2½ per cent, . . . . .	2.50

*Mileage in all cases shall be calculated to a place, and not to and from a place, at 37½ cents per mile.*

**BARRISTERS' AND SOLICITORS' FEES. AS WELL BETWEEN SOLICITOR AND CLIENT AND PARTY AND PARTY.**

There shall be two scales of fees, and when the costs of suit are allowed, the lower scale shall be adopted on the taxation of a bill of costs, unless the presiding judge shall, at or immediately after the trial, certify that the costs on any particular items therein shall be taxed according to the higher scale.

In cases of importance the court may, if it shall think fit, allow the costs of two counsel.

*Lower Scale.*

Retaining fee, which shall include consultation on case and instruction, . . . . .	\$10.00
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All necessary letters in course of action, . . . . .	\$0.75
Every necessary consultation in the course of a suit and trial, . . . . .	1.00

*Writs of Summons and Warrants.*

Writ of summons for the commencement of an action, . . . . .	1.00
And for indorsement of claim if special, . . . . .	0.50
Renewal of a writ of summons, . . . . .	1.00
Concurrent writ of summons, . . . . .	1.00
Notice of a writ for service in lieu of writ out of jurisdiction, . . . . .	0.75
Writ of mandamus or injunction, . . . . .	2.50
Writ of mandamus or injunction if more than four folios, per each folio beyond four, . . . . .	0.37½
Writ of subpoena <i>ad testificandum duces tecum</i> , . . . . .	1.00
And if more than four folios, for each folio beyond four, . . . . .	0.37½
Writ or writs of subpoena <i>ad testificandum</i> for any number of persons not exceeding four, . . . . .	1.00
Writ of execution or other writ to enforce any judgment or order, including attendance to obtain blank form, . . . . .	1.25
Any writ not included in the above, . . . . .	1.00
Summons to attend at judge's chambers, . . . . .	0.75

These fees include all indorsements and copies or præcipes for the office and sealing them, but not the court fees.

*Services, Notices, and Demands.*

Service of any writ, summons, warrant, interrogatories, petition, or order, . . . . .	0.62½
If served at a distance of more than two miles from the nearest place of business or office of the solicitor serving the same, for each mile beyond two miles therefrom, . . . . .	0.25
For service out of the jurisdiction, such allowance is to be made as the taxing officer shall think fit. . . . .	
Service on solicitor or party, . . . . .	0.37½
When any writ, order, and notice, or any two of them have to be served together, one fee only for service is to be allowed. . . . .	
As to summons to attend at the judge's chambers for each copy to serve, . . . . .	0.25
For preparing notice to produce or admit, and one copy, . . . . .	0.75
Or per folio, . . . . .	0.12½
For preparing notice of motion, . . . . .	0.75
Copy for service, . . . . .	0.25
For preparing any necessary or proper notice, not otherwise provided for on demand, . . . . .	0.50
Copies for service of interrogatories and petitions and orders with necessary notices (if any) to accompany, per folio, . . . . .	0.12½
Except as otherwise provided, the allowances for services include copies for service. . . . .	

*Appearances.*

Entering any appearance, . . . . .	0.50
If entered at one time for more than one person, for every defendant beyond the first, . . . . .	0.25

*Drawing Documents.*

Drawing any document of what nature or kind so ever, per folio, . . . \$0.25

*Perusals.*

Of statement of complaint, statement of defence, reply, joinder of issue and other pleadings or other material document in a suit by the solicitor of the party to whom the same are delivered, per folio, 6½ cents.

*Copies.*

Of pleadings and other documents when no other provision is made, per folio, . 0.12½

*Hearing Fees.*

On a summons in chambers, if opposed, 3.00  
Of more than one hour, for every hour after the first, . . . 1.00  
If summons unopposed, . . . 2.00  
In court on every special motion for rule or order, or to affirm or discharge same, \$2.50 to . . . 15.00  
Whether in court or in chambers in the following cases: discovery, mandamus, injunction, interpleader, or interpleader summons, . . . 10.00  
On argument of special case, \$5.00 to . . . 25.00  
On reference, \$5.00 to . . . 15.00  
All *ex parte* applications to the court where no fee is specially provided, . . . 2.50  
All *ex parte* applications to a judge in chambers where no fee is specially provided, . . . 1.25

*Attendances.*

For every necessary attendance on the adverse party or his solicitor, or at the Clerk of Courts' or Marshal's office (where no fee for service is charged), or where such attendance is not included in any other fee, . . . 0.50  
On examination of witnesses before any examiner, commissioner, officer, or other person, for first hour (and for every subsequent hour or part of an hour, at \$1), . . . 2.00  
Where the costs of the day are allowed, the same shall be half the lowest hearing fee.

In case of judgment by default, no hearing fee shall be allowed except where judgment is in court, in which case and in cases of judgment, *ex parte*, half the lowest hearing fee only shall be allowed.

*Fees on hearing of a Suit.*

The fee on hearing will depend on the intricacy of the case and the length of time occupied, and will range from \$10 to \$100: Provided that no larger fee than \$25 shall be allowed without certificate of the presiding judge, to be applied for orally *ex parte* in chambers.

*Appeals.*

Preparing grounds of appeal, notice, and other preliminaries, \$5 to . . . 10.00  
Hearing fee the same as on final hearing of a suit.

All other fees, according to the work done, shall be the same as in the original hearing of a suit.

*Witnesses.*

For the examination of every necessary witness before trial, or the hearing of a cause, included attendance, each, . \$1.00

*Higher Scale.*

Ten per cent on taxed costs.

*Attorney General's.*

(Fees in Eachest.)

Searching title in the office of Keeper of Records, . . . 5.00  
Every necessary attendance, . . . 2.00  
Drawing or settling every paper, per folio, 0.50  
Copies for service, at per folio, . . . 0.12½  
Service of documents, . . . 0.26½  
Hearing fees, same as hereinbefore provided for.

And any other fee not herein provided, and which may be allowed to solicitors.

*Clerk of Courts.*

As in ordinary civil cases.

*Cost of Taxation.*

In all cases where the amount of the bill presented for taxation is reduced on taxation by one-fourth of the amount originally claimed, the costs of taxation shall be paid by the party whose bill has been so reduced.

*Allowance of Witnesses.*

Every witness being a clergyman, or medical practitioner, or sworn land-surveyor, per day, . . . 5.00  
Every witness being a journeyman, mechanic, or labourer, per day, \$1 to . . . 2.50  
All other witnesses above the grade of a journeyman, mechanic, or labourer, per day, \$1.50 to . . . 3.00  
Travelling expenses in the discretion of the taxing-master.  
Plans and diagrams, if necessary, amount to be in the discretion of taxing-master.  
The amount of any fee not hereinbefore provided shall be settled by the Chief-Justice.

*LAW LIBRARY FEES.*

Payment by solicitors admitted to practice, Ordinance 8—1832, . . . 125.00  
Payment by solicitors, annual certificate, 25.00

*PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION FEES.*

Entering caveat on the estate of a deceased intestate, . . . 1.00  
Recording proceedings, other than herein-after specified, at the rate of, per folio, 160 words, . . . 0.37½  
Together with a filing fee of . . . 0.75  
Swearing witnesses to each will, and on the probate thereof; swearing appraisers, and on each warrant of appraisement, and on the qualification of executors or administrators, in each case, . . . 2.50



Filing and recording petition for grant of administration, . . . . .	\$2.50
If more than five folios, for each folio, . . . . .	0.37½
Besides a filing fee of . . . . .	0.75
For every administration or testamentary bond, if the estate be of value of under £80, . . . . .	1.50
Of £80, and under £300, . . . . .	4.50
Of £300, and under £600, . . . . .	9.00
Of £600 and upwards, . . . . .	15.00
Letters of administration in each case, if the estate be of value under £80, . . . . .	3.00
Of £80, and under £300, . . . . .	9.00
Of £300, and under £600, . . . . .	18.00
Of £600 and upwards, . . . . .	30.00
Filing and recording accounts of executors, administrators, or guardians, . . . . .	1.00
Together with, per folio of 160 words, . . . . .	0.37½
For each search, the same, and under the same regulations as in the Supreme Court.	

### PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Court of Probate in this colony is regulated by Ordinances 17 of 1880 and 22 of 1881.

"Applications for probate or letters of administration must be made by petition to the chief-justice, and to every such petition there must be subjoined or annexed an affidavit verifying the allegations contained in such petition.

"In the case of a will, the petition must state the death of the testator, that the document produced is believed to be his last will and testament, that the petitioner is the person named as the executor, and that he knows of no other later will made as the last will of the testator.

"In the case of intestacy, the petition must state the death of the intestate, and that he died without leaving a will; and it must briefly set forth the grounds on which the petitioner has applied for letters of administration.

"In the case of a petition for letters of administration with the will annexed, the petition must set forth the grounds on which the application is based.

"In every petition for probate or for letters of administration, there must be stated the probable value of the estate to be administered.

"Notice of application for letters of administration must be given in the Government 'Gazette' for three successive weeks before such letters shall be granted: Except in cases where the Chief-Justice is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise of the existence of any urgent necessity, that such grant should be made before the expiration of such three weeks, and shall likewise be satisfied that notice of the application has been given to all persons residing within the colony, whose claim to such grant may be prior or preferable to that of the applicant. In every such case the Chief-Justice shall have the power to grant to such applicant letters of administration, limited or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case shall seem to require, within such time, before the expiration of such three weeks, as to him may seem necessary. But in no case

shall it be granted until after one publication in the Government 'Gazette.'

"No probate of the will nor letters of administration of the estate and effects of any person deceased will be granted by the Chief-Justice until the person or persons applying for such probate or letters of administration has given bond to the Chief-Justice for the time being, which bond shall be in such form as the Chief-Justice shall in his discretion by any general or special order direct: Provided, however, that such bond shall be in a penalty of double the amount of the probable value of the estate of the deceased person as stated in the petition on which the grant is made, or in such larger amount as the Chief-Justice may, by any order to be made in any particular case, direct.

"Any person who takes possession of or in any way administers any part of the personal estate and effects of any person without obtaining probate of letters of administration shall be liable to a penalty of \$100.

"Under special circumstances, where it may appear to the court to be just or expedient, probate or administration may be granted to some person other than the person ordinarily or by law entitled to such probate or administration."

### OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR.

By 33 Vict. cap. 2, the office of official administrator is provided for. The amending Ordinance 4 of 1876 simply provides for the seizure and sale of escheated lands at once, in certain cases.

Under the former Act it is the duty of the official administrator to administer on the estate and effects of persons dying intestate, and without next of kin.

The official administrator files with the Clerk of Courts an information applying for letters of administration, whereupon the Chief-Justice grants the same, which the Clerk of Courts then notifies in the 'Gazette.'

At the expiration of one calendar month, unless in the meantime letters are applied for, he proceeds to administer the said estate.

On proof that the party did not die intestate, the official administrator shall pay surplus of estate to the next of kin.

He has to make a return to the Clerk of Courts of all inventories, &c., as other administrators are required to

do. At the end of twelve months he may distribute assets among claimants.

He receives five per cent on total receipts.

*"Law Library Rules made by his Honour the Chief-Justice, under and by virtue of Section 4 of 'The Law Library Ordinance, 1882.'"*

"1. The Law Library shall be open during the same office hours as the Judicial Department.

"2. No smoking or loud talking shall be permitted.

"3. No book shall, under any circumstances, be removed from the Law Library room except for reference in court, or before a judge in chambers.

"4. A practitioner, before removing any book for reference as last aforesaid, shall enter in a book to be provided for the purpose the name of the work to be removed, the date of removal, and name of such practitioner.

"5. Every book so removed shall be returned by such practitioner into the Law Library on the same day, and be replaced on the particular shelf from which taken.

"6. The services of the crier of the court shall be at the disposal of practitioners for the purpose of portorage to and from the library, provided the court is not sitting.

"7. No book shall be marked, injured, or mutilated.

"Nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to affect the right of the district

magistrates to have access to the Law Library for the purpose of reference.

"The non-observance of, or non-compliance with, any one of the foregoing rules shall be visited with a penalty not exceeding \$25 and not less than \$2, to be recovered summarily in like manner as penalties are now recoverable for practising as a solicitor without a certificate."

### THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

The Court of Vice-Admiralty is a branch of the Admiralty Court of England. The chief statute in reference to this court is the Imperial Act, 26 Vict. c. 24 (the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act, 1863), which makes provision for the appointment of a judge, a registrar, and a marshal. The 30 and 31 Vict. c. 45 (the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act Amendment Act, 1867) empowers the judge to appoint a deputy judge or judges to assist or represent him in the execution of his judicial powers. The new rules and fees of the Vice-Admiralty Court were established by the Queen's Order in Council, dated 23d August 1883, and came into force on the 1st January 1884.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary, . . .	William Hugh Goodman, . . .	Fees.	
Queen's Advocate, . . . .	Charles Reginald Hoffmeister, . . .	Do.	
Registrar, . . . . .	Frederick H. Parker, . . . .	Do.	
Marshal, . . . . .	Samuel C. Price, . . . .	Do.	

### THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The system of magistracy and courts of summary jurisdiction, as carried on previous to the year 1846, would appear to have been curiously original, and the duties of the magistrates purely voluntary on the part of private persons in the colony engaged in mercantile and other pursuits, their powers having been from time to time defined by various rules and regulations of the public meeting; but in this year, in

consequence of numerous complaints having been made that these duties interfered with their private affairs, two Acts were passed (9 Vict. cap. 1, and 9 Vict. cap. 2) which abolished the old system of unremunerated magistrates, and substituted a stipendiary police magistrate and justice of the peace instead, giving him jurisdiction over all matters of preliminary investigation relating to crimes and misdemeanours, and also a summary jurisdiction.

Various other Acts were passed from

time to time, defining the duties and powers of the police magistrate, all of which have since been abolished.

By Ordinance 8 of 1881 the colony is divided into districts, and the district magistrates have equal jurisdiction in their respective districts.

The following are the districts into which the colony is divided, and the boundaries thereof:—

#### THE BELIZE DISTRICT.

*“South—*From the mouth of Mangrove Creek, taking the course of said creek, and up its southern branch to where that stream terminates, thence in a straight line in a westerly direction, continuing on until it reaches a point on Indian Creek, due east from Garbutt's Falls.

*“West—*From Garbutt's Falls following the course of Indian Creek to its junction with the Sibun river, and down that river to the mouth of Nancy Porter Creek, and from there in a straight line to the Big Falls on the Belize river, continuing on in the same direction to Spanish Creek.

*“North—*Following the course of Spanish Creek to Revenge Lagoon, and from the head thereof in a line to the Bulk Head Works on the coast.

*“All the Cays to the east of the coast, within the lines drawn due east of these two extremities—viz., the mouth of Mangrove Creek and the division line of the Bulk Head and Ship Stern Works; also*

#### *Ambergris Cay and Glover's Reef Cays,*

All the mahogany and logwood works based on the northern bank of the northern river and lagoons thereof.

*“The mahogany and logwood works on the coast known as the Bulk Head Works.*

*“All the mahogany and logwood works based on the northern bank of Spanish Creek, and on the lagoons adjacent thereto.*

#### THE COROSAL DISTRICT.

*“From the Bulk Head Works, along the coast to the river Hondo, and up that river to Cocos, from there in a straight line across to Chan Bank on the New river, thence in a direct line to the Bulk Head Works,*

#### *With Jurisdiction to*

All mahogany and logwood works on the New river, within the boundary as above described.

*“All the mahogany and logwood works based on the Rowley's Bight lagoons and creeks, and to Chan Bank.*

#### THE ORANGE WALK DISTRICT.

*“From the division line of the Bulk Head Works and Ship Stern Works, a line running along the Corosal District boundary to Chan Bank on the New river, then from there across in a straight line to Cocos, on the river Hondo, thence up the river Hondo to the frontier, and following its course to a point opposite to the Big Falls of the Belize river, then east to the*

*Big Falls, from there along a line in a northerly direction to Spanish Creek, running along the boundary of the Belize district, and skirting on the south the mahogany and logwood works within the Belize district, until it reaches the line that divides the Bulk Head Works from the Ship Stern Works,*

#### *With Jurisdiction to*

All mahogany and logwood works based on the south bank of the New river, within the boundary as above described, and to Cocos Bank.

#### THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

*“From the mouth of Mangrove Creek, along the creek taking the course of the southern branch to where the stream terminates, then in a westerly direction until it reaches a point on Indian Creek due east from Garbutt's Falls, from there in a line west to Garbutt's Falls, thence along the frontier to a point due west of the mouth of Monkey river, thence due east to the sea,*

#### *With Jurisdiction to*

The northern bank of Mangrove Creek and all the Cays east of the coast south of a line drawn due east from the mouth of Mangrove Creek, with the exception of the Glover's Reef Cays.

#### THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

*“From the Big Falls of the Belize river in a line due west to the boundary of the colony, thence south to Garbutt's Falls, and east to Indian Creek, following that creek to its junction with the Sibun river, and down that river to the mouth of Nancy Porter Creek, from there in a straight line to the Big Falls on the Belize river.*

#### TOLEDO DISTRICT.

*“The Toledo district extends along the north bank of the Sarstoon river to its mouth, thence northerly along the coast to the mouth of Monkey river, including both banks of the said river, and the Cays south of a line running east from its mouth, thence westerly to the line of the colony.*

#### THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT FEES.

*Table of Fees to be taken on Proceedings under “The Police Ordinance, 1878.”*

	Cents.
Information, . . . . .	50
Summons, . . . . .	25
Each copy, . . . . .	12½
Warrant for one defendant, . . . . .	18½
Each additional defendant, . . . . .	12½
Summons for a witness, . . . . .	25
Each copy, . . . . .	12½
Hearing, . . . . .	50
Each witness sworn and examined, . . . . .	12½
Order or commitment, . . . . .	50
Conviction, . . . . .	50
Distress warrant, . . . . .	50
Copies or extracts from proceedings, per folio of 72 words, . . . . .	12½
Each recognisance to keep the peace or be of good behaviour, . . . . .	50
Each recognisance of bail or to appear before a magistrate, . . . . .	50
Attesting any document, administering oath, or taking declaration, . . . . .	25
Supersedeas, . . . . .	50

*Fees to be taken under 28 Vict. cap. 12. Appeals from Summary Jurisdiction.*

For drawing case and copy, where the case does not exceed five folios of 90 words, . . . . .	\$2.50
Where the case exceeds five folios, then for every additional folio, . . . . .	0.25
For the recognisance in pursuance of the Act, . . . . .	1.25
For every enlargement or renewal thereof, . . . . .	0.62½
For certificate of refusal of case, . . . . .	0.50

*Under Labour Ordinance, 1883.*

(Ordinance 15, 1883.)

	Cents.
Fee for each attestation of signature, . . . . .	25
Information, . . . . .	50
Every summons, . . . . .	25
Each copy, . . . . .	12½
Every warrant, . . . . .	50
Hearing fee, . . . . .	50
Each witness examined, . . . . .	12½
Every order, . . . . .	50
Conviction, . . . . .	50
Copies of proceedings, per folio of 72 words, . . . . .	12½

The course of procedure is regulated by various local enactments.

They have a limited criminal jurisdiction.

An appeal lies from the district court to the Supreme Court.

The district magistrate is the coroner of his district.

THE PETTY DEBTS AND DAMAGES COURTS.

These courts are now regulated by Ordinance 15 of 1880, amended by 21 of 1881 and 9 of 1883. Previous to this date, and until the passing of the local Act 9 Vict. cap. 1, the magistrates generally exercised the powers and jurisdiction of judges in cases of petty debt; but the Act referred to provided for the appointment of a police magistrate, and gave to him sole jurisdiction, as well in petty debt claims as in criminal cases required to be dealt with summarily. Subsequent to the passing of this Act, it was found necessary to pass a special Act to amend and regulate the system of summary jurisdiction in civil cases, and in 1855 an Act was passed, commonly called the "Summary Court Act," but which was entitled,

"An Act to Improve the Constitution of the Police Court and of the Summary Court, and to establish appeals therefrom." Under this law it was enacted that there should in future be two courts of inferior jurisdiction in the settlement—viz., "the Police Court" and "the Summary Court."

The said Act, 18 Vict. cap. 10, gave to the Summary Court jurisdiction over all debts and demands for liquidated damages not exceeding ten pounds sterling. These Acts are no longer in force.

Under the present Ordinance the district magistrates sit in their respective districts for the purpose of hearing and determining complaints or claims.

Their jurisdiction extends to \$100, in respect of—

- (a) Any debt created by special or simple contract.
- (b) Any partnership account.
- (c) Any claim for the wrongful detention of a specific chattel or article.
- (d) Any claim to a distributive share under an intestacy or to a legacy.
- (e) Any trespass to real or personal property.

Minors may be plaintiffs for wages.

Appeals lie to the Supreme Court.

The Court sits on the first and third Monday of each month, in each district, and in Belize is held in the Supreme Court-room.

Writs of summons must be served seven clear days before each sitting, so as to ensure a hearing at first court after issue; but where the service is not effected in time for first court, it stands good for any subsequent court. All such writs must be served within three months from date of issue, or be returned to the office of the clerk of the court.

Costs, consequent upon a judgment, are taxed in Belize by the Clerk of Courts at any time after hearing;

In the out-districts, by the magistrate, either immediately after the hearing, or upon some other day appointed by him.

The sittings of the above court will take place as under:—

1888.		1889.	
July	2.	January	7.
July	16.	January	21.
August	6.	February	4.
August	20.	February	18.
September	3.	March	4.
September	17.	March	18.
October	1.	April	1.
October	15.	April	15.
November	5.	May	6.
November	19.	May	20.
December	3.	June	3.
December	17.	June	17.

#### PETTY DEBT COURT FEES.

	Under \$25.	Over \$25.
<i>Magistrate's Fees—</i>		
For trial of every action and giving judgment thereon, interlocutory or final, . . .	0.25	0.50
For each oath administered to a witness, or affirmation in lieu thereof, . . .	0.12½	0.12½
Taxing costs, . . .	0.25	0.50
Affidavits, each, . . .	0.25	0.25
<i>Clerk's Fees—</i>		
Entering every action or plaint, filing particulars, issuing summons and copy for service, . . .	0.25	0.50
Entering an appearance, . . .	0.25	0.50
Filing any document . . .	0.12½	0.12½
Every search, . . .	0.12½	0.12½
Issuing summons and copies for witness up to two, . . .	0.25	0.25
For each additional witness above that number, . . .	0.12½	0.12½
Entering cause for trial, . . .	0.25	0.50
Every order, rule, or notice, . . .	0.25	0.50
Writ of execution, commitment, or arrest, . . .	0.12½	0.25
For every letter written and sent to a constable in another district, enclosing summons, writ, warrant, order for service, . . .	0.25	0.25
Receiving and paying money out of court, . . .	0.25	0.50
Replevin bond, . . .	0.50	1.00
<i>Bailiff's Fees—</i>		
Serving any summons, rule, notice, or order in Belize, or within one mile of the court-house elsewhere than in Belize, . . .	0.25	0.25
Executing writ of execution, commitment, or arrest, . . .	1.00	1.50
Poundage 3 per cent on the amount raised and paid into court.		
All other incidental expenses of seizure, keeping possession, and sale, subject to review of the magistrate.		

Mileage, 25 cents per mile, one way only.	Under \$25.	Over \$25.
<i>Solicitor's Fees—</i>		
Letter before action, . . .	0.50	0.50
Instructions to sue or defend, . . .	1.00	1.00
Preparing particulars for summons (such particulars being signed by the solicitor) and attending and entering plaint, . . .	0.75	1.00
Attendance at court conducting cause on day of hearing, . . .	5.00	10.00
Where judgment is deferred, attending court to hear it, . . .	1.00	1.25
Preparing bill of costs and attending at taxation of same, . . .	0.75	0.75
<i>Occasional Costs—</i>		
Notice to produce, notice to admit, notice of application for a new trial, or to set aside proceedings, including copies or duplicate originals, and notice of special defence and copies, including particulars, and copies in cases of set-off, and attending lodging the same with the clerk of the court, such notice, particulars, and copies being signed by the solicitor, . . .	0.75	1.00
Preparing affidavits, not exceeding five folios, and attending to file, . . .	1.00	1.25
For every additional folio, . . .	0.12½	0.12½
All applications to, and motions before, the magistrate, or attending court to answer applications and motions, . . .	1.00	1.25
<i>Witnesses—</i>		
As may be allowed on taxation—from 50 cents to \$2.50 per diem.		
For travelling expenses to witnesses, to or from places out of the town where court is held, as may be allowed by the magistrate, from \$1 to \$5.		
<i>SCALE OF COSTS to be received under "The Debtors' Ordinance, 1878," in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 34 of "The Petty Debt and Damages Ordinance, 1880."</i>		
<i>Court Fees—</i>		
For every judgment summons, . . .	\$0.50	
Issuing summons and copies for witnesses up to two, . . .	0.25	
For each additional witness above that number, . . .	0.12½	
For every hearing of judgment summons, . . .	0.50	
For each oath administered to a witness, or affirmation in lieu thereof, . . .	0.12½	
For every order made, . . .	0.50	
For certificate of clerk under order, . . .	0.25	
Affidavits, each, . . .	0.25	
Filing any document, . . .	0.12½	
Every search, . . .	0.12½	
Copies and extracts from proceedings, per folio of 72 words, . . .	0.12½	
Taxing costs, . . .	0.25	
<i>Solicitor's Fees—</i>		
Letter before application for judgment summons, . . .	0.50	
Preparing application for judgment summons, and attendance with same to obtain summons, . . .	0.50	
Preparing judgment summons, and copy for debtor, . . .	1.00	

Preparing affidavits, not exceeding five folios of 72 words each, and attending to file, . . . . .	\$1.00
For every additional folio, . . . . .	0.12½
Each certificate prepared for signature of clerk, . . . . .	0.25
Attendance at court conducting or opposing summons on day of hearing, . . . . .	5.00
<i>Bailiff's Fees—</i>	
For service of every judgment summons, copy of order, summons for witness, or any other document in Belize, or within one mile of the court-house elsewhere than in Belize, . . . . .	0.25

Summons for witness, if more than one be executed in the same cause, for each additional copy served, . . .	\$0.12½
Executing writ of commitment, . . .	1.00
Mileage—25 cents per mile, one way only, if process necessary to be sent beyond the town where judgment summons granted.	
<i>Witnesses—</i>	
As may be allowed on taxation, from 50 cents to \$2.50 per diem.	
For travelling expenses to witnesses, to and from places out of the towns where court is held, as may be allowed by the magistrate, from \$1 to \$5.	

*Dated at Belize, this 30th day of March 1881.*

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT.

Office.	Name of holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
District Magistrate, Belize, . . . . .	H. C. Usher, . . . . .	\$2,000	1859
District Magistrate, Northern District, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	R. W. Pickwood, . . . . .	2,500 <sup>2</sup>	1870
Clerk, . . . . .	Hector Bell, . . . . .	500	1870
Interpreter, . . . . .	J. E. Carillo, . . . . .	420	1880
District Magistrate, Southern District, . . . . .	F. E. Gabb, . . . . .	1,500 <sup>2</sup>	1881
District Magistrate, Western District, . . . . .	E. A. Coffin, . . . . .	1,500 <sup>2</sup>	1878
Clerk and Interpreter, . . . . .	C. Trumbach, . . . . .	300	1886
District Magistrate, Toledo District, . . . . .	B. Travers, . . . . .	2,000 <sup>2</sup>	1882

#### ALCALDES.

On the 19th March 1858 the local enactment, 31 Vict. cap. 13, entitled, "An Act to provide for the more speedy and economical administration of justice in the rural districts of this settlement, and for that purpose to invest certain fit and proper persons resident therein with a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction," was passed.

By a circular No. 7 of 1884, dated 4th June 1884, issued from the Colonial Secretary's office to each of the district magistrates, the duties and powers of alcaides and constables were fully explained, and the approval of the Secretary of State of such appointments conveyed. This circular was necessary in consequence of the erroneous ideas alcaides and constables had as to their duties and powers, which had never been clearly defined to them.

<sup>1</sup> The two districts of Corosal and Orange Walk were amalgamated in 1887 under the old title of Northern District.

Each alcalde is supplied free of charge with a ziricote stick with a handsome silver head, on which is inscribed, "Alcalde of——" (the name of village), as the badge of office; and with a red ensign to be hoisted in front of their house.

The constable is supplied with a highly ornamented truncheon.

It has been thought advisable to give the circular referred to above in full.

#### CIRCULAR RELATING TO ALCALDES.

Circular No. 7, 1884.

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BELIZE,  
4th June 1884.

"SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the appointment of alcaides and constables in the Indian and Carib villages throughout the colony, and the exercise by the alcaides of a voluntary jurisdiction subject to appeal to the district magistrate.

These alcaides and constables will be elected annually by the villagers. The day appointed for the election is the 8th December. The elect alcalde and constable will be supplied with a

<sup>2</sup> Residence and travelling allowance, one at \$500 and three at \$250.

staff as an insignia of their respective offices, which is to be handed over to their successors on the 1st January.

The result of the election is to be reported to the district magistrate, and in the absence of any objections on his part to the person elected, the election will be confirmed.

Each alcalde will receive a stipend of \$5 a-month, and each constable \$2 a-month, payable by the district magistrate.

"The jurisdiction of the alcaldes will extend over the village for which he is elected, and be of a summary paternal character, in accordance with native customs, subject to the supervision of, and appeal to, the district magistrate.

"Any serious case is to be reported to, and dealt with by, the district magistrate.

"An alcalde is liable to dismissal and forfeiture of stipend in cases of misconduct.

"The alcaldes are not to be appointed under the Alcalde Act, but are recognised officers of the Executive Government, and the position of the district magistrate towards them is that of an agent of the Government, to whom an alcalde as a subordinate officer has to refer. A district magistrate will therefore only interfere judicially when actually necessary, in which case he will proceed as the law directs.

"As agent of the Government, a district magistrate will support the authority of the alcalde as far as is proper, give him good advice, and such assistance as may be necessary in the interests of order and good government; at the same time

the Government expect the agent to report any misconduct on the part of an alcalde or constable, with such recommendation as he may deem desirable.

"The question of legislating on the subject is under the consideration of the Government. In the meantime the above general instructions will be a guide for you in the matter.

"The Administrator requests that you will furnish him with a list of all Indian villages within your district, with an approximate number of residents in each, noting such villages you consider sufficiently important to have an alcalde and constable, bearing in mind it is the aim of the Government to bring within the reasonable reach of all, as far as practicable, the means of order and protection.

"The inspector of police has been requested to confer with you on the subject, and to visit the villages with you for the purpose of intimating to the villagers the intentions of the Government, and carrying out these instructions, and you are authorised to call on the residents of the villages you may visit, and where the appointment of an alcalde may seem desirable, to elect an alcalde and constable during your stay, and if you confirm the election, such alcalde and constable can be recognised and paid from the 1st of the ensuing month. Their term of office would be for the remainder of the year, the regular elections for 1885 taking place on the 8th December next.—I have, &c.,

W. J. M'KINNEY,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*"

ALCALDES FOR 1888.

District.	Place.	First Alcalde.	Second Alcalde.
Northern—			
Corosal, . . .	Patchakan, . . . . .	Carmen Gomez, . . .	Anastacio Villamil.
	Sarteneja, . . . . .	Primitivo Aragon, . .	José Gorosica.
	Corosalito, . . . . .	José Garcia, . . . . .	George Hume.
	Tasistal, . . . . .	José Itza, . . . . .	Olegario Na.
Orange Walk, . .	Trinidad, . . . . .	Manuel Padron, . . .	Juan Gomez.
	Yo Creek, . . . . .	Juan Cal, . . . . .	Felipe Blanco.
	Santa Cruz—Rio Hondo, .	Carmen Alvarado, . .	Marcelino May.
	Chorro, . . . . .	Guillermo Manrique, .	Theodoro Cocom.
	San Antonio, . . . . .	Felipe Tun, . . . . .	Juan Pedro Chi.
	San Pedro, . . . . .	Asuncion Ek, . . . . .	Nolberto Xymenez.
Western, . . . .	San Francisco, . . . . .	José Maria Mai, . . .	Luis Chuc.
	San José, . . . . .	Feliciano Coqin, . . .	Juan José.
	Soccoss, . . . . .	José Maria Tus, . . .	José Maria Cocom.
	San Juan Creek, . . . . .	Juan Oroso, . . . . .	Nasario Chin.
	Benque Viego, . . . . .	Ponciano Rio Verde, .	Daniel Ruiz.
Southern, . . .	Stann Creek, . . . . .	Sebastian Serano, . .	Tomas Estero.
	Punta Gorda, . . . . .	Lopez Nunez, . . . . .	Isidro Florencio.
Toledo, . . . .	Baranco, . . . . .	Teodoro Palacio, . .	Pio Nolberto.
	San Antonio, . . . . .	Antonio Ta Cah, . . .	José Maria Paqual.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

His Honour W. M. Goodman, *Chief-Justice.*  
Hon. Major J. E. Caulfield, *Commanding Troops.*  
" H. E. H. Jerningham, *Colonial Secretary.*  
" W. J. M'Kinney, *Colonial Treasurer.*  
" C. R. Hoffmeister, *Attorney-General.*  
" J. H. Phillips, *M.L.C.*  
" A. Williamson, *M.L.C.*

Hon. B. Fairweather, *M.L.C.*  
" J. P. Robertson, *M.L.C.*  
" W. S. Marshall, *M.L.C.*  
F. H. Parker, Esq., *Clerk of Courts and Keeper of Records.*  
H. C. Usher, Esq., *District Magistrate, Belize.*  
R. W. Pickwood, *Magistrate, Northern District.*  
F. E. Gabb, *Magistrate, Southern District.*  
B. Travers, *Magistrate, Toledo District.*  
E. A. Coffin, *Magistrate, Western District.*

Captain D. M. Allen, *Inspector Commandant Constables.*

Lieut. S. E. Kershaw, *Inspector Constabulary.*

H. E. P. Cottrel, *Colonial Engineer.*

Gordon Allan, *Surveyor-General.*

— Eyles, *Colonial Surgeon.*

Thos. Graham, Esq.

Alex. Hunter, Esq.

Rev. Levi Pearce.

Reginald Ross, Esq.

David Bradley, Esq.

Alex. Porter, Esq.

Jas. Hutchinson, Esq.

E. A. H. Schofield, Esq.

Wal. L. Bennett, Esq.

T. A. Watrons, Esq.

C. Milhado, Esq.

P. H. Brinton, Esq.

C. C. Price, Esq.

J. C. Darby, Esq.

J. W. Standing, Esq.

W. G. Aikman, Esq.

S. Cuthbert, Esq.

L. Stansmore, Esq.

J. M. Moir, Esq.

John Jenkyns, Esq.

#### COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN THE SUPREME COURTS.

Hon. W. J. M'Kinney.

F. H. Parker, Esq.

H. C. Usher, Esq.

R. W. Pickwood, Esq.

F. E. Gabb, Esq.

B. Travers, Esq.

E. A. Coffin, Esq.

Reginald Ross, Esq.

Thos. Graham, Esq.

Dugald Taylor, Esq.

Rev. Levi Pearce.

J. W. Standing, Esq.

A. E. Kershaw, Esq.

Hector Bell, Esq.

#### COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY MARRIED WOMEN.

H. C. Usher, Esq.

Hon. A. Williamson.

F. H. Parker, Esq.

R. W. Pickwood, Esq.

F. E. Gabb, Esq.

B. Travers, Esq.

E. A. Coffin, Esq.

#### NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Act regulating the appointment of notaries is 30 Vict. cap. 2 of 1867, amended by 31 Vict. cap. 1 of 1868.

The Governor is empowered to grant to a person whose fitness is certified by the Chief-Justice, a commission as a notary public, for which a fee is payable to the Colonial Secretary of \$50.

Before practising, his commission must be enrolled in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court, for which a fee is payable of \$3.

The necessary oath or affirmation is administered by the Chief-Justice or commissioner for taking affidavits.

##### *Notaries.*

Hon. W. J. M'Kinney. Frederick H. Parker.

##### *Notaries Fees.*

Noting a protest, . . . . .	\$3.00
Extending a protest, with one affidavit, if	
not exceeding three folios, . . . . .	9.00

Exceeding three folios, or with more than one affidavit, . . . . .	\$12.00
Other notarial papers or accounts, per folio, each figure counting as a word, . . . . .	2.00
Notarial certificates to any papers, with seal of office, . . . . .	8.00
And for recording documents, per folio of 160 words, . . . . .	0.37½

#### THE RECORD OFFICE.

This office, which has always been combined with that of the Clerk of the Courts, is the most ancient of all the departments in the colony, and had its existence almost as early as the first establishment of the settlement, and during the primitive mode of government by the magistrates. As far back as the middle of the last century, in Burnaby's laws, we read that a certain Thomas Goemans was appointed to be Clerk of Courts and Keeper of the Records at St George's Cay, on the 15th May 1766, and his fees were settled at four times the amount paid for the same services in Jamaica, to be paid in Bay currency, and recoverable by warrant from any one magistrate.

His duties in those days were most varied and responsible. He appears to have been a sort of legal adviser to the magistrates, was clerk to their various meetings for legislative purposes, as well as clerk of all the judicial courts, and Keeper of the Public Records.

Finally his salary was fixed at £1000 per annum, old currency. There was also an assistant clerk of courts and keeper of records: this latter office seems almost as ancient as that of the former.

Up to the year 1862, the duties of this important office had been solely confined to those of Clerk of Courts and Keeper of Records; but in that year the Lands Title Act was passed, and it was thought advisable to appoint the Keeper of Records Registrar of Land Titles. This office was paid by fees until the year 1880, when by Ordinance 9



of that year the fees were made payable into the Treasury. In 1866 another office was added to this department by the creation of a Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, under the Joint-Stock Company Act, 29 Vict. cap. 5. This office is paid by fees.

In 1880 the office of Provost-Marshal was added; and in 1881, under the Petty Debts and Damages Ordinance, 15 of 1880, the Clerk of Courts was also made clerk of that court until some person was appointed. In 1882, by Ordinance 8 of that year, the Clerk of Courts was also made Librarian of the Supreme Court.

The office as it now stands is—

Clerk of Courts (who is also custodian of the seal of the Supreme Court).

Keeper of Records.

Registrar of Land Titles.

Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Provost-Marshal.

Librarian.

Clerk of the Petty Debts Court.

There would appear to have been not only a Clerk of Courts and Keeper of Records, but also an assistant, until the year 1847, when a Mr Farquharson was appointed to the former office without an assistant.

After this, assistance was obtained from time to time whenever required; but in 1858 a clerk was appointed at \$750 per annum, which was continued until 1862. At that date, however, it was found absolutely necessary to fall back upon the old system and have permanent assistance in the office, when a Mr Aikman was appointed assistant clerk of courts and keeper of records, at a salary of £300 per annum. This continued up to 1870, when, in consequence of an Act passed in 1867, the office of assistant clerk of courts and keeper of records was again done away with, and a clerk appointed at £120 per annum. In 1884 the salary was increased to \$750, bringing it back

to the old figure of 1858. In 1868 the salary of the Clerk of Courts, &c., was reduced from £600 sterling to £500, and a Mr T. W. H. Dillet was appointed.

In 1880, when the office of Provost-Marshal was added to that of Clerk of Courts, &c., his salary was increased by £100, bringing it back to the old figure of £600, which had existed for nearly a century.

Finally, in 1884, when the appointment became vacant, in consequence of an Act passed in 1871, the salary was reduced to £400, and Mr Frederick H. Parker appointed to the office.

Among the old records of the colony now preserved in the Record Office, certainly the most interesting are those marked "Magistrates' Meetings," which date from 1798, just prior to the battle of St George's Cay, up to 1849.

A great many very curious old documents are to be found under the head of "Private Records," which include bills of sale, manumissions, wills, &c., which date from 1771 to date.

*Keeper of Records*—Fred. H. Parker.

*Clerk*—Lindsay W. Bristowe.

*Note.*—By Ordinance No. 14 of 1881, the clerk in the office of the Clerk of Courts and Keeper of Records shall have all the powers, privileges, and authority of the Clerk of Courts and Keeper of Records during his unavoidable and temporary absence within the colony.

#### *Fees of the Record Office.*

For enrolling a notarial licence, . . .	\$3.00
For enrolling certificates of naturalisation and oath (Ordinance 13—1883), . .	2.50
For enrolling each diagram of land when not subdivided, . . .	1.00
For enrolling any other diagram, . . .	4.00
For attesting any copies of documents, . .	0.25
For entering and recording all deeds and other instruments not herein specified, per folio of 72 words, . . .	0.25
Every search, not exceeding an hour, . .	0.25
Every additional hour, or fractional part of an hour, . . .	0.25
Making copies of any document, per folio of 72 words, . . .	0.25

On every receipt given for documents lodged (29 Vict. cap. 3, sec. 6),	\$0.12½
For a certified copy of certificate of naturalisation and oath,	2.50
For entering of record the certificate of a Measurer of Mahogany (Ordinance No. 3, 1873),	16.00
<i>Land Surveyor's Certificates</i> (record fees under sec. 13, Ordinance 3, 1886), each	25.00
<i>Crown Lands</i> , for every entry made in the "Crown Lands Books" (Ordinance 4—1886),	2.50
For every certified copy of such entry,	1.00
For every copy of an award made under sec. 26, Ordinance 10—1886 (Belize Improvement Ordinance),	0.50

The laws relating to the enrolment of deeds in the Record Office are 29 Vict. cap. 3, and Ordinance 21 of 1874.

By the former Act the Keeper of Records shall not receive any instrument in writing to be enrolled, until the execution thereof by the parties thereto is proved. The seal of the colony is sufficient evidence. The certificate of acknowledgment by married women must be signed by the Chief-Justice or a commissioner.

All deeds executed out of the colony must be acknowledged before the authorities, and be certified under the seal of the country whence it proceeds. All deeds executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged before an ambassador or consul, and be certified under the seal of such ambassador or consul.

No deed will be received for record unless accompanied by a statement of the number of folios of seventy-two words that it contains.

Any misstatement of folios makes the person doing so liable to the penalty of paying double fees.

By the amending Act, 21 of 1874, sect. 4, a deed may be proved by the party or parties thereto acknowledging the same before a J.P., or a commissioner, or the Keeper of Records.

Deeds may be recorded upon affidavit being made that the parties executing same and witnesses thereto are dead.

Wills and codicils may also be recorded upon affidavit being made, but it must further state that the handwriting is known.

#### THE LANDS TITLES REGISTRY.

This department was established by the local Act 22 Vict. cap. 18, which came into force on the 29th day of March 1859, and is now worked under the provisions of the Act 24 Vict. cap. 18 (local), as amended by the Act 29 Vict. cap. 18 (local), and Ordinance No. 9 of 1880. It appears by the book of laws that an Act had been passed in 1858 (21 Vict. cap. 10) originating the registry: this Act, however, was very faulty, and does not seem ever to have received royal assent. The Act 22 Vict. cap. 18 shows signs of want of care in drafting, and was defective in several particulars. Its chief faults were as follows: 1. No notice of any application for registration was required to be served upon the neighbouring proprietors, the only notices provided for being three advertisements in the 'Honduras Gazette' and one in the 'London Gazette'; 2. No provision was made for the registration of transmissions of interests as distinguished from transfers; 3. No sufficient protection was given to persons under disability; 4. There was no recognition of rights arising from adverse possession.

This Act, 22 Vict. cap. 18, was repealed and re-enacted with amendments by 24 Vict. cap. 18, which remedied to some extent the defects of the former Act. The Act, however, is still defective in not providing sufficiently for the transmission of estates and for registration of rights arising from possession adverse to the registered owner. The system of protecting equitable interests by caveat is also very imperfect, and the Act is

rendered less useful than it ought to be by looseness of construction and vagueness of expression in several places.

It is to be regretted that this Act has become almost a dead letter, or it would, if generally taken advantage of, do much to lessen the amount of litigation as to title which is so prevalent in this colony. The fact that so little use has been made of the system of land registration is probably the result of the peculiar method of dealing with land which formerly prevailed in the settlement. The chief advantages of such a system are—(1) its cheapness and (2) its security: but it is the former which first makes registration popular; the latter serves merely to confirm and increase its popularity, when it has already come to be somewhat frequently adopted. The former of these advantages is notoriously absent in this colony. Titles are, as a rule, accepted without any investigation or requisitions, and the solicitor is merely instructed to draw the conveyance.

The other advantage of registration—viz., its security—is not presented to the minds of landholders, partly because so little land has been bought under the Act.

In consequence of the want of the complete operation of the above-mentioned Acts, landowners have hitherto had little inducement to bring their lands under the Act; but there can be no doubt that if the present Act were replaced by a more comprehensive and more carefully drawn Ordinance, with a modified system of compulsory registration, the saving of expense to landowners by the diminished frequency of boundary disputes and trespass actions would be very great. It is to be feared, however, that a complete system of registration will be impossible until this colony possesses a reliable Government survey.

The Keeper of Records is *ex officio* Registrar of Lands Titles.

*Registrar*—Frederick H. Parker.

*Clerk*—Lindsay W. Bristowe.

The following is the list of fees to be taken under this Act:—

On application to be registered, . . .	\$2.00
On investigation of application, . . .	5.00
On notice of a claim, . . .	2.00
On notice of the withdrawal of a claim, . . .	2.00
On notice of acquiescence in a claim, . . .	2.00
On notice by the registrar to the applicant or the claimant, or their respective agents, by the person at whose instance the notice is given, . . .	3.00
On entry made by registrar, by the persons in whose favour it is made, . . .	2.00
For every inspection of the register by the person inspecting, . . .	0.25
For every decision by the registrar on a claim, by the person against whom he decides, per day, . . .	5.00
For every notice by the registrar to a person who has lodged a caveat, . . .	3.00
For notice published in the 'Gazette,' or elsewhere, to a person who has lodged a caveat, when that person cannot be found, . . .	1.00
For every entry of title or transfer made by registrar, . . .	3.00
For every certificate of registration or transfer given by registrar, . . .	3.00
For every summons for witness, . . .	0.50
For copies of evidence, per folio of 160 words, . . .	0.37½
For preparing notices for 'Gazette,' . . .	1.00
For preparing notices for 'London Gazette,' . . .	1.00

#### THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRY.

By the local Act 29 Vict. cap. 5, that was passed in 1866, this department was established to provide for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of trading companies and other associations in British Honduras, and is known as the "Honduras Company Act, 1866."

Strange to say, this Act was never made use of until very recently. In 1881 the first company that was registered under this Act was the Colonial Press Association.

Perhaps it may be interesting to give the names of the companies registered, and the objects for which they are established:—

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The following are the companies registered under this Act:—

*The Colonial Press Association.*

Capital, \$7500. Shares, \$30 each. Belize.

“The object for which the company is established was the introduction of a newspaper to be styled the ‘Colonial Guardian,’ through which the interests of the colony and the development of its resources may generally and impartially be discussed and furthered, and for the investment of any surplus funds in mercantile or agricultural pursuits.”

Registered 19th December 1881.

*The Colonial Trading Company.*

Capital, \$50,000. Shares, \$5 each. Belize.

“The object for which the company is established is to invest its funds in such trading enterprises as the company in general meetings shall from time to time determine.”

*Director.*—C. M. Vernon.

Registered 10th November 1886.

*The British Honduras Steamship and Fruit Company.*

Capital, \$200,000. Shares, \$200 each. Belize.

*Directors.*—C. Melhado (*Chairman*), A. W. Galomel (*Treasurer*), F. M. Maxwell, J. E. Mutin, H. Koop, W. S. Marshall, Henry Gavoz, E. Genico, L. L. Kerr (*Secretary*).

“The objects for which this company is established are to purchase or charter steamers and other vessels, for the conveyance of goods, passengers, and mails between such places as the company may from time to time determine, and also to purchase and ship fruit and vegetables to and from such places as the company may from time to time determine, and to enter into all contracts and do all other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of these objects.”

Registered 1st December 1886.

*The Belize Creole Fruit Company.*

Capital, \$3000. Shares, \$50 each. Belize.

“The objects for which the company is established are the cultivating and shipping of bananas and other fruits, and engaging in such other agricultural pursuits as the company may from

time to time determine, and the purchase of such real and personal property as may be necessary for engaging in such pursuits.”

Joseph A. Tench, *Secretary pro tem.*  
Registered 14th January 1888.

## FRUIT COMPANIES.

*The British Honduras Fruit Company.*

Capital, \$5000. Shares, \$100 each. Plantation, Mullin's river.

*Directors.*—I. Braddick, Esq. (*Secretary*), C. Bennett, Esq., James O'Neal, Esq., H. Lind, Esq., W. G. Aikman, Esq. (*Treasurer*), G. W. Richardson, Esq., B. Reneau, Esq.

*The Waliz Fruit Company.*

Capital, \$15,000. Shares, \$50 each. Plantation, Monkey river.

*Directors.*—Hon. J. H. Phillips (*Chairman*), L. Stansmore, Esq., C. C. Price, Esq., Capt. James Leitch, R. Ross, Esq., W. A. May, Esq., A.M.S., John Hunter, Esq. (*Secretary*), M. J. Griffiths, Esq.

*Excelsior Fruit Company.*

Capital, \$2500. Shares, \$25 each. Plantation, False Bight.

*Directors.*—J. Harley, Esq., H. A. Cowell, Esq. (*Secretary*), S. B. Kirkconnell, Esq., G. Osgood, Esq., W. M. C. Bowen, Esq., G. Haylock, Esq., C. Hempstead, Esq., R. M'Coy, Esq.

The attention of persons interested in joint-stock companies in the colony is called to the following sections of the Act:—

“Sec. 25. Every company under this Act, and having a capital divided into shares, shall make once at least in every year a list of all persons who, on the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the ordinary general meeting, or if there is more than one ordinary meeting in each year, the first of such ordinary general meetings, is held, are members of the company, and such list shall state the names, addresses, and occupations of all the members therein mentioned, and the number of shares held by each of them, and shall contain a summary specifying the following particulars:—

(1.) The amount of the capital of the company and the number of shares into which it is divided.

- (2.) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the company up to the date of the summary.
- (3.) The amount of calls made on each share.
- (4.) The total amount of calls received.
- (5.) The total amount of calls unpaid.
- (6.) The total amount of shares forfeited.
- (7.) The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who have ceased to be members since the list was made, and the number of shares held by each of them. The above list and summary shall be contained in a separate part of the register, and shall be completed within seven days after such fourteenth day as is mentioned in this section, and a copy shall forthwith be forwarded to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

"Sec. 26. If any company under this Act, and having a capital divided into shares, makes default in complying with the provisions of this Act with respect to forwarding such list of members or summary as is hereinbefore mentioned to the registrar, such company shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25 for every day during which such default continues, and every director and manager of the company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorise or permit such default shall incur the like penalty."

*Registrar*—Frederick H. Parker.

*Clerk*—Lindsay W. Bristowe.

TABLE B.—*Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies by a Company having a Capital divided into Shares.*

For registration of a company whose nominal capital does not exceed \$10,000, a fee of . . . . .	\$10.00
For registration of a company whose nominal capital exceeds \$10,000, the fee of \$10 with the following additional fees, regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say) For every additional \$5000 of nominal capital, . . . . .	\$1.25
For registration of any increase of capital made after the first registration of the company, the same fees per \$5000, or part of \$5000, as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at the time of registration.	
For registering any document hereby required or authorised to be registered, other than the memorandum of association, . . . . .	1.25
For making a record of any fact hereby authorised or required to be recorded by the registrar of companies, a fee of . . . . .	1.25

TABLE C.—*Table of Fees to be paid to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies by a Company not having a Capital divided into Shares.*

For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, does not exceed twenty, . . . . .	\$10.00
For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds twenty but does not exceed one hundred, . . . . .	20.00

For registration of a company whose number of members, as stated in the articles of association, exceeds one hundred, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of \$20 with an additional \$1.25 for every fifty members, or less number than fifty members, after the first hundred.

For registration of a company in which the number of members is stated in the articles of association to be unlimited, a fee of . . . . .

25.00

For registration of any increase on the number of members made after the registration of the company in respect of every fifty members, or less than fifty members, of such increase, . . . . .

1.25

For registering any document hereby required or authorised to be registered, other than the memorandum of association, . . . . .

1.25

For making a record of any fact hereby authorised or required to be recorded by the registrar of companies, a fee of . . . . .

1.25

## LIST OF PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS GRANTED FOR THE YEARS 1885, 1886, AND 1887.

### 1885.

No.	Estate.	Personalty SWORN—
1.	George Trapp, . . . . .	under \$300
2.	John Rhaburn, . . . . .	at 1,500
3.	John Biddle, . . . . .	" 6,000
4.	Joseph A. Young, . . . . .	under 300
5.	John Jex, . . . . .	at 5,000
6.	John C. Hamilton, . . . . .	under 300
7.	George Muschamp, . . . . .	" 300
8.	Peter Gonsalz, . . . . .	" 300
9.	Elijah H. Wells, . . . . .	at 1,200
10.	Lenan White, . . . . .	under 300
11.	Charles H. Hadley, . . . . .	" 300
12.	James MacDonald, . . . . .	at 5,000
13.	Susan M. Ireland, . . . . .	under 300

### 1886.

1.	Samuel H. Menzies, . . . . .	at 1,500
2.	Angel P. Ongay, . . . . .	" 1,500
3.	Thomas Rowland, . . . . .	under 300
4.	Henry Braester, . . . . .	" 300
5.	R. J. Downer, . . . . .	at 1,500
6.	Philip Pinckney, . . . . .	" 3,000
7.	Catherine Carter, . . . . .	" 25,000
8.	Ramon Valz, . . . . .	" 3,000

### 1887.

1.	George Slusher, . . . . .	under 300
2.	Louisa Andrada, . . . . .	" 300
3.	Abraham Smith, . . . . .	" 300
4.	Abigail Martin, . . . . .	" 1,500
5.	Henry Pinks, . . . . .	" 300
6.	James Renford, . . . . .	" 300
7.	Eulogio Ongay, . . . . .	" 3,000
8.	John Bailey, . . . . .	" 300
9.	Thomas Nugent, . . . . .	" 300
10.	Porpirio Navarette, . . . . .	at 3,000

11. James Waight, . . . . at \$3,000	15. John H. M'Guinness, . . . . at \$1,500
12. John Beeks, . . . . " 1,500	16. Andrew H. Hall, . . . . " 3,000
13. Alfred S. Kindred, . . . . " 1,500	17. Hubert R. M'Donald, . . . . under 300
14. Juanita M. Brown, . . . . " 3,000	18. Hugh Henderson, . . . . " 300

ESTATES ADMINISTERED ON BY OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE YEARS  
1884, 1885, AND 1886.

No.	Estate.	Value.	Remarks.
1884.			
1.	Geoffrey Flowers, . . . . .	\$46.52	} Official administra- tion portorage for year, \$38.17.
2.	Charles Ronsha, . . . . .	232.49	
3.	Eutimeo Polanco, . . . . .	217.25	
4.	Ramperrad (Coolie), . . . . .	63.97	
5.	Adam Henry, . . . . .	25.50	
6.	David Betson, . . . . .	5.53	
7.	Carlos Rosado, . . . . .	64.13	
8.	José C. Garcia, . . . . .	20.81	
9.	John Flowers, . . . . .	57.00	
10.	Elijio Lopez, . . . . .	14.06	
11.	George Trapp, . . . . .	16.25	
1885.			
1.	Pedro Loconia, . . . . .	23.97	} Do., \$22.50.
2.	Antonio (Chinaman), . . . . .	400.50	
3.	Charles Hutchinson, . . . . .	23.00	
1886.			
1.	Egbert Hasard, . . . . .	191.30	No accounts filed.
2.	John Will, . . . . .	473.88	
3.	John Williams (Coolie), . . . . .	35.58	
4.	Joseph Robinson, . . . . .	5.20	
5.	Henry E. Tarbutt, . . . . .	"	
6.	John D. Hall, . . . . .	"	
7.	William E. Wickham, . . . . .	"	
8.	John Hemsley, . . . . .	132.44	
9.	James Watters, . . . . .	30.00	

A COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE (approximate), compiled by the Clerk of Courts for his Honour the Chief-Justice, showing the increase of Work and Fees in the Judicial Department Offices of the Clerk of Courts and Provost-Marshall, Keeper of Records, Registrar of Lands, Titles, &c. &c., from 1880 to 1887:—

DEPARTMENT.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
<b>SUPREME COURT—Clerk of Courts and Provost-Marshall—</b>								
Civil suits, . . . . .	42	26	29	44	46	36	53	37
Petitions, . . . . .	17	22	22	36	33	37	31	45
Summons in chambers, . . . . .	127	100	96	117	100	101	98	138
Probate and administration, . . . . .	9	14	7	13	15	18	8	18
Official administrations, . . . . .	2	...	...	8	11	3	9	18
Criminal cases, . . . . .	36	51	41	36	63	48	75	90
Capital punishments, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Lines on <i>Fi facias</i> , . . . . .	2	4	4	10	9	3	9	11
Arrest of debtors, . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	6
Attachments, . . . . .	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1
Supreme Court fees, . . . . .	\$808	\$505	\$456	\$972	\$1153	\$745	\$1009	\$1200
<b>RECORDS—Keeper of Records—</b>								
Deeds, &c. (recorded for private persons), . . . . .	89	138	121	130	122	136	162	171
Recording fees, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	\$322	\$337	\$293	\$309	\$458	\$557	\$388	\$533
Folios, . . . . .	712	880	1112	1175	1360	1483	1453	1628
<b>REGISTRY LANDS TITLES—</b>								
Registry fees, . . . . .	\$88	\$138	\$15	\$30	\$40	\$30	\$50	\$46
Companies registered, . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	1
<b>PETTY DEBT AND DAMAGES COURT—</b>								
Number of plaints, . . . . .	...	211	212	190	299	262	205	248
Court fees, . . . . .	...	\$226	\$245	\$185	\$351	\$449	\$293	\$418
<b>Total fees in each year, . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1218</b>	<b>\$1206</b>	<b>\$1009</b>	<b>\$1496</b>	<b>\$2002</b>	<b>\$1781</b>	<b>\$1740</b>	<b>\$2197</b>

## OFFENCES.

Offences reported to the Police or the Magistrates.

Year.	Total number of offences reported.	Offences against the person.	Predial Larceny.	Offences against property.	Other offences.
1883,	2002	418	24	239	1196
1884,	2312	454	19	178	1661
1885,	2048	333	27	190	1498
1886,	2085	398	21	188	1478
1887,	1818	302	13	187	1316

<sup>1</sup> The excess of fees in 1880 and 1881 over 1882 was caused by a great many Lands Title fees having been included under head of Records.

## APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES.

Persons brought before the Magistrates' Courts by Arrest, Warrant, or Summons for Offences, showing how Disposed of.

Offence.	Discharged for want of prosecution or evidence.					Dismissed on merits.					Summarily convicted.					Committed for trial.				
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Against person, . . . . .	35	54	52	63	43	114	100	52	67	60	250	280	192	233	165	18	20	25	29	34
Predial larceny, . . . . .	1	2	1	2	3	4	2	4	5	2	19	15	22	14	8	...	...	...	...	...
Against property, . . . . .	27	20	20	11	17	64	37	47	44	43	136	105	94	93	106	12	27	11	19	17
Against Master and Servant Act, .	43	54	53	25	52	26	37	39	53	27	336	460	354	263	174	...	...	...	...	...
Other offences, . . . . .	73	103	102	214	226	122	145	121	133	99	631	849	794	759	710	5	2	5	5	7
Coroner's inquest, . . . . .	8	10	17	17	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of persons summoned } or apprehended, . . . . . }	187	233	228	332	369	330	321	263	302	231	1372	1709	1456	1356	1163	35	49	41	53	58



## SUMMARY CONVICTIONS for various classes of offences, and the kind of punishment inflicted.

Year.	Total number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Injury to Property.	Predial Larceny.	Other Offences against Property.	Offences against Revenue Acts.	Master and Servant.	Other Offences.
1883,	917	248	7	19	129	51	322	371
1884,	1709	279	9	15	98	95	460	753
1885,	1463	197	3	22	94	47	353	747
1886,	1356	227	13	15	84	47	238	732
1887,	1169	169	7	8	101	26	174	684

INFORMATIONS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS,<sup>1</sup> including courts analogous to the courts of Quarter Sessions in England—i.e., district courts.

Year.	Total.	Murder.	Man-slaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Rape.	Other Offences against Person.	Malicious Injury to Property.	Other Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.
1883,	36	2	1	...	2	15	...	13	2
1884,	<sup>2</sup> 63	7	1	2	...	14	2	29	8
1885,	48	2	1	...	2	17	...	21	5
1886,	75	<sup>3</sup> 2	1	<sup>4</sup> 4	6	30	22	1	9
1887,	90	2	...	...	6	33	...	30	14

## COMPARATIVE TABLE of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Seven Years.

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Offences reported to police, . . . . .	802	1075	1174	2305	2076	1982	1818
Number of persons apprehended by police or summoned before magistrates, . . . . .	1808	1054	1786	2312	1995	1918	1735
<i>Summary convictions.</i>							
1. Against the person, . . . . .	319	173	229	230	191	254	169
2. Predial larceny, . . . . .	12	16	15	15	22	14	8
3. Against property other than do., . . . .	100	68	113	105	529	106	108
4. Other offences, . . . . .	1067	290	602	1309	714	979	884
<i>Convictions in the Supreme Court.</i>							
1. Against person, . . . . .	14	14	11	12	16	36	33
2. Predial larceny, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Against property other than do., . . . .	2	12	10	16	16	15	13
4. Other offences, . . . . .	23	4	2	5	8	6	6
<i>Persons acquitted.</i>							
1. Inferior Courts, . . . . .	267	50	474	555	380	479	572
2. Superior Courts, . . . . .	15	9	13	11	5	14	18

<sup>1</sup> There are no indictments, nor trial by grand juries. Informations only are filed by the Attorney-General.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 18 *nolle prosequi*, of which 1, a prisoner, committed suicide before trial; and 5

cases in which *nolle prosequi* was entered on second count, prisoner having been found guilty on first.

<sup>3</sup> 1 acquitted of murder, but convicted of manslaughter.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 1 case of an attempt at suicide.

## PART VII.

### CEMETERIES.

THERE are in Belize five public cemeteries, viz. :—

The Old Cemetery, Yarborough.

The New " "

The "Vaults."

Lord's Ridge Cemetery.

The Cholera Cemetery.

The *Old Cemetery, Yarborough*, was given to the Government by a Bayman of that name, on the condition that it should be set apart as a place of burial. This was done at a public meeting of the inhabitants, on the 25th July 1787, and its entire management and control were placed in the hands of cemetery trustees.

The ground was consecrated by the Bishop of Jamaica in 1826.

For nearly one hundred years, or until 1877, when the management of public cemeteries was transferred to the Government, this was the only public cemetery in Belize; but in that year, owing to the increase of the population, and to the fact that the Old Cemetery was nearly full, the *New Cemetery* was formed a little to the south of the old one, the latter being then closed. The land, however, in the New Cemetery proved so low that it could not be dug to any depth, and the Government, at the end of 1881, closed the New Cemetery, and in 1882 opened the

*Vaults*, a super-terrene structure, which had been erected in the previous year on the site known as Queen Charlotte's Town.

In 1886, as the Vaults were full, *Lord's Ridge Cemetery*, a new cemetery constructed in 1885, and situated on a pine ridge due west of Belize and about a mile from it, was opened.

The Lord's Ridge Cemetery is the only public cemetery which is really in use now, though bodies may still be interred in the Old and New Cemeteries at Yarborough, if exclusive rights of interment were secured previous to their being closed.

The cemetery is divided into rows and squares, two of the latter being set apart for the burial of Roman Catholics.

The *Cholera Cemetery*, situated on Faber's Road, is only used for infectious and contagious diseases, such as cholera and yellow fever.

In 1840 two cemeteries were set apart for denominational purposes, one for the Baptists at Freetown and the other for the Wesleyans, a little to the west of the present Vaults. Both these cemeteries are now unused, having fallen into disrepair, and Lord's Ridge Cemetery is now used for burials by both denominations.

There is also a public cemetery at St George's Cay, which is very old, and was used when the Cay was the capital of the settlement, burials rarely taking place there now.

In consequence of the dislike of the inhabitants to the Vaults, many persons were interred up the Belize river, and at Sibun Point. This practice is still continued, though not so frequently as formerly, and it is therefore hard to give an exact return of the death-rate of the town. It would appear that formerly bodies were interred in the yards of houses in the town, as some graves of old date are to be found in different places.

There are public cemeteries in the towns of Corosal, Orange Walk, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda, and the Cayo, and also in some of their denominational cemeteries.

The law relating to cemeteries is "The Public Cemeteries Ordinance" (No. 5 of 1878), and the following rules for the management of certain cemeteries have been passed under the provisions of the Ordinance:—

#### LORD'S RIDGE CEMETERY.

"1. The Lord's Ridge Cemetery is opened for burials as from the 1st of March 1886. The space allotted for each grave is 8 feet by 4 feet.

"2. The following are the several descriptions of graves:—

"*An enclosed grave*,' any vault or grave lined or cased with bricks, stones, cement, concrete, or any other hard material, in respect of which an exclusive right of interment is conceded.

"*An open grave*,' a grave the site of which is chosen by the applicant, and in respect of which an exclusive right of interment may be conceded.

"*A common grave*' is a grave in respect of which no exclusive right of interment is conceded or choice of site accorded.

"3. The cemetery is divided into rows and squares as shown on the official plan of the cemetery.

"Row A is set apart for 'enclosed graves.'

"Row B is set apart for 'open graves.'

"Row C is set apart for 'open graves, without any exclusive rights.'

"Row D is set apart for 'common graves.'

"The fee for each grave space in Row A is \$20.

"The fee for each grave space in Row B is \$10.

"The fee for each grave space in Row C is \$5.

"The fee for each grave space in Row D is \$2.50.

And an additional fee of \$1 is payable for each grave required to be dug.

"4. Any open grave may be used for an interment after the expiration of five years from the date of the last preceding interment, and enclosed grave after seven years.

"5. No body of any person dying from cholera, yellow fever, or other contagious disease (to be certified by the colonial surgeon), shall be buried in this cemetery.

"6. Squares numbered 1 and 2 on the official plans are set aside for the burials of Roman Catholics, as a matter of convenient arrangement, for no exclusive right can be granted to any religious denomination.

"7. All applications for graves must be made to the keeper of the cemeteries, at the office of the Colonial Engineer, and the applicant must state the name, sex, and age of the deceased, and the description of grave required.

"8. Plans of all monuments, gravestones, fences, &c., must, in the first instance, be submitted for the approval of the Colonial Engineer, and any monument, gravestone, fence, &c., not kept in proper order, may, unless repaired after due notice given, be removed by order of the Governor in Council.

"9. Every grave shall be dug in the centre of the space used for the same, and to a depth of not less than 3 feet.

"10. Any person wilfully leaving any litter, using any sand, earth, mould, or soil of any cemetery for making any mortar, cement, or concrete, or making, mixing, or compounding any mortar, cement, or concrete within any cemetery, or committing any damage to any building, fence, monument, tree, shrub, or grave, or who shall wantonly climb up, over, or upon any fence, monument, tree, or shrub, or use any profane, obscene, insulting, or provoking gesture or language, or create any disturbance, or interrupt or annoy any person whilst in the discharge of any lawful duty, shall, on conviction before any justice of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25, and any person convicted of an offence against any other of those rules or regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$15.

#### Duties of the Keeper.

"11. It shall be the duty of the keeper of the cemetery to allot spaces for graves, and to register all interments and privileges in the register book provided for the purpose, and keep the plan of the cemetery, which is to be open to the inspection of the public at reasonable hours.

"12. To demand and receive the fees authorised, and make proper provision for digging graves as they may be required.

"13. To see that the rules and regulations are carefully carried out, and that the graves are dug in accordance therewith.

"14. To report to, and receive all instructions from, the Colonial Engineer with reference to the public cemeteries."

## DENOMINATIONAL CEMETERIES.

"1. No cemetery will be permitted within a reasonable distance of any dwelling-house in Belize.

"2. Each cemetery must be enclosed with a substantial fence.

"3. Each cemetery must be kept clean and in decent order; failing this, it will be liable to be closed by order of the Governor in Council.

"4. A plan of each cemetery must be prepared, on which the 'grave spaces' to be occupied must be numbered, and a duplicate thereof sent to the Colonial Secretary's office for record.

"5. A registry of burials must be kept, and a copy of each register of burial, giving name, age, sex, and occupation of the deceased, with the number of 'grave space' must be certified and sent to the Colonial Secretary for record within eight days of such burial by the minister of the denomination to which such cemetery belongs.

"6. Burials will not be permitted in any cemetery except in graves the depth of which is 3 feet from the surface of the soil.

"7. No grave shall be used for any subsequent interment within ten years from date of the last previous interment within.

"8. Denominational cemeteries are to be open

at all times to the inspection of persons authorised by the Governor.

"9. Any infraction of these rules and regulations is liable to the penalties provided by the ordinance."

## THE PUBLIC CEMETERY AT PUNTA GORDA.

"1. The public cemetery at Punta Gorda shall be under the control of the police constable at Punta Gorda, and such persons as shall be associated with him as a managing committee, with the sanction and consent of the paid magistrate of the Southern District, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

"2. No interment of a deceased person, whose death has occurred in the village of Punta Gorda, or within a mile therefrom, shall be allowed elsewhere than in the cemetery, under a penalty of \$5.

"3. No grave shall be dug less than 3 feet in depth, and it shall be ridged 1 foot at least above the surface of the ground, under a penalty of \$5.

"4. The site for any grave shall be pointed out by the police constable in charge of the cemetery, or in his absence by one or more of the managing committee; and if any person having charge of a corpse shall enter the same elsewhere in the cemetery than the appointed spot, he shall incur a like penalty of \$5."

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CEMETERIES.

Office.	Name.	Salary.
Keeper of Cemeteries, Belize, . . . . .	J. Clarke, . . . . .	\$600
Gravedigger, Belize, . . . . .	Eli Bacchus, . . . . .	Fees.
Keeper of St George's Cay Cemetery, . . . . .	T. Simmons, . . . . .	\$12

## MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Both the towns of Belize and Corosal are supplied with a public market and slaughter-house, maintained by the Government.

The market of Belize is an old institution, though the present building is a comparatively modern one. That at Corosal is quite new, having been erected in 1885-6.

Under Ordinance 18 of 1878, section 1, the Governor in Council has power to make regulations from time to time for the management of public markets and slaughter-houses. These regulations do not come into operation until fourteen days after their date of publication in the Government 'Gazette.'

The following are the regulations at present in force for both the markets and slaughter-houses at Belize and Corosal, which were passed on the 15th July 1886 and the 15th March 1887, respectively:—

## BELIZE PUBLIC MARKET AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

*The Market.*

"1. The meat-market is to be opened at 5 A.M. daily (Sundays excepted), and closed at noon. On Saturdays the market will reopen at 3 P.M. and close at 8 P.M. On Christmas Day and Good Friday it will be closed at 9 A.M. Provided that under any special circumstances these hours may be altered with the consent of the Colonial Secretary. The fish and other stalls may be opened at 5 A.M., but closed at 6 P.M., except Saturdays, when they are to close at 8 P.M.

"2. No person or firm shall be permitted,

directly or indirectly, to hold more than one stall in the market, but he may be allowed to rent any adjacent stall if vacant. Stalls will be rented to those persons only who occupy them personally, or by an agent who does not rent or manage any other stall in the market.

"3. The stalls will be numbered and appropriated for meat, fish, turtle, fruit, or vegetables, groceries, bread, &c., and may be let by the day, week, month, or year, at the rate specified in the schedule hereto attached, to persons or firms approved by the clerk of the market. Provided that, in the event of non-compliance with these regulations or the spirit thereof on the part of any lessee of any stall, or his or her agent, the tenancy of any stall may be determined forthwith, and a proportional amount of the rent paid may be refunded.

"4. Persons renting or occupying any market stall are bound to keep the same clean and in proper order, together with the fixtures, fittings, and appurtenances thereto, and be responsible for any damage to the same other than by fair wear and tear, and shall not be permitted to affix extra fixtures or lights without special permission from the clerk of the market.

"5. No persons shall be allowed to sell any articles whatsoever on the market premises otherwise than from proper stalls, or places set apart for such purposes. All that space between the water-side and lines drawn from the south corner of the Belize Bridge to the north corner of the market, and from the south corner of the market to the corner of the warehouse of B. Cramer, such precincts and premises constituting "The Market," for the purpose of these regulations.

"6. No live stock, except poultry or game, shall be brought into the market. No person shall sell goat or kid as mutton, under a penalty of \$5 for each offence.

"7. No person shall be allowed to have any meat, fish, &c., in the market, except in accordance with regulation No. 5.

"8. No person shall expose for sale, or have in his or her possession in the market, any bad or unwholesome meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, &c. Any such found shall be seized and condemned under the direction of the clerk of the market, and if the owner protests against such seizure in writing, the clerk of the market shall immediately report to the Colonial Surgeon thereon, and such meat, &c., forthwith shall be inspected by the Colonial Surgeon, or the medical officer acting on his behalf, and on his certificate shall be destroyed at the expense of the owner or person exposing for sale or selling such meat, &c., and the owner shall, in addition to any fine to which he may be liable, pay all other reasonable expenses.

"9. No dogs shall be allowed within the market or slaughter-house, and the police shall seize all dogs offending against this regulation, and unless the same be claimed within twenty-four hours from seizure, they will be liable to be destroyed: Provided always, that before the police deliver up any dog so seized, the claimant shall pay a sum of \$1 to the clerk of the market.

"10. No refuse or rubbish, or articles of any kind or description whatsoever, is to be thrown or deposited in the market, and any one so offending shall be summarily prosecuted by the

clerk of the market or the police before the district magistrate.

"11. No quarrelsome or riotous conduct, swearing, obscene language, indecency, or impropriety of any kind whatsoever, is to be allowed in the market or slaughter-house, and any one so offending, if a stall-holder, shall, in addition to any fine imposed under these rules, be liable to forfeit his lease and be disqualified from holding any stall for such period as the Governor in Council may determine.

"12. No smoking shall be permitted in the market or slaughter-house.

"13. No boat shall be made fast to the piles, pillars, or other parts of the market longer than is necessary for the purpose of lading or unlading produce therefrom.

"14. The clerk of the market shall not, directly or indirectly, be concerned in the buying or selling of any article exposed for sale in the public market. He shall attend at the market and slaughter-house as required, and be responsible for the maintenance of order and the general management of the same.

"15. Every article in the market square shall be deemed to be for sale, and the first applicant coming in person to purchase any article shall have priority of claim so to do at the current market rate.

"16. No article of food shall be landed at the market wharf except by permission of the clerk of the market or other responsible Government officer.

"17. Any person soiling the corridor of the market when landing meat or otherwise, shall immediately thereafter thoroughly wash and clean the same.

"18. No barrels, blocks, or private property whatsoever shall be permitted to be placed in or about the market, other than such as may be deemed requisite by the clerk of the market for stall-holders in the prosecution of their business.

"19. All meat, &c., on which the fees are charged according to weight, shall be weighed in the presence of the clerk of the market and according to his directions.

"20. The rents of all stalls in the market shall be paid in advance.

"21. No person shall be allowed to loiter about, sit, or lie on any of the stalls in or about the market, and any person so behaving may be summarily evicted by the police.

#### *Slaughter-House.*

"22. The slaughter-house is to be open from 3 A.M. to 6 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted), when it shall be opened at midnight: Provided always that under special circumstances, with the consent of the clerk of the market, these hours may be altered.

"23. Cattle intended for slaughter shall not be tied up more than twenty-four hours previous to being killed.

"24. Any person using the slaughter-house for killing any animal, turtle, &c., shall, immediately after slaughtering such animal, turtle, &c., thoroughly wash and clean the flooring, tables, or other parts of the building soiled by such killing.

"25. The clerk of the market shall examine the condition of all cattle, turtle, &c., brought to be slaughtered, and no cattle, turtle, &c.,

shall be slaughtered until it shall have been approved by him; and in the event of any cattle, turtle, &c., having been slaughtered and the meat being considered by him to be bad or unwholesome, or unfit for human food, the same shall be seized and dealt with in like manner as provided for in Rule 8 hereof.

"26. All meat, &c., shall be properly cleaned and dressed before leaving the slaughter-house, and shall be brought to the market ready for sale.

"27. No person shall be permitted to enter the slaughter-house except on business.

"28. The fees specified in Schedule B hereof shall be paid on demand to the clerk of the market for all animals killed at the slaughter-house or brought to the market for sale.

"29. Any person committing a breach of, or being guilty of an offence against, any of the regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

"30. Copies of these regulations shall be kept conspicuously posted up in the market and slaughter-house.

"31. Any person opposing or obstructing the clerk of the market in his duties shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

"32. The regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 12th day of December 1878, and published in the 'Government Gazette,' No. 50, of the 14th December 1878, are hereby revoked.

"33. These regulations shall come into operation on the first day of August 1886.

#### Rents.

(Schedule A.—Clause 3.)

	Year.	Month.	Week.	Day.
For a general butcher's stall for sale of any kind of meat, according to size, . . . . .	\$60 to \$75	\$6 to \$8	\$2 to \$2.50	\$1.00
For a poultry and game stall, to be kept for all comers, . . . . .	Free for one year.			
For use of fish stalls, . . . . .	\$10.00	\$1.25	\$0.50	\$0.12½
For a turtle stall for sale of turtle only, . . . . .	25.00	3.00	1.00	0.25
For a general grocer's stall for sale of all groceries, &c., including dried fish, . . . . .	25.00	3.00	1.00	0.25
For do. do., other than dried fish, . . . . .	20.00	2.00	0.75	0.18½
For a greengrocer's stall for sale of fruit and vegetables (fresh or dried), . . . . .	20.00	2.00	0.75	0.18½
For a baker's and confectioner's stall for sale of all legitimate articles of this trade, . . . . .	20.00	2.00	0.75	0.18½

#### Fees.

(Schedule B.—Clause 28.)

For every beeve weighing above 100 lb., . . . . .	\$1.00
" " calf weighing 100 lb. or under, . . . . .	2.00
" " sheep, . . . . .	0.25
" " lamb, . . . . .	0.12½
" " pig under 10 lb., . . . . .	Free.
" " pig 10 to 50 lb., . . . . .	0.12½
" " pig over 50 to 100 lb., . . . . .	0.25
" " pig over 100 lb., . . . . .	0.50
" " goat, . . . . .	0.25
" " kid, . . . . .	0.12½
" " turtle, . . . . .	0.25

#### COROSAL PUBLIC MARKET AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

##### The Market.

"1. The meat-market is to be opened at 5 A.M. daily (Sundays excepted) and closed at noon. On Saturdays the market will reopen at 3 P.M. and close at 8 P.M. On Christmas Day and Good Friday it will be closed at 9 A.M.: Provided that, under special circumstances, these hours may be altered with the consent of the district magistrate.

"The fish and other stalls may be opened at 5 A.M. but closed at 6 P.M., except Saturdays, when they are to close at 8 P.M.

"2. No person or firm shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, to hold more than one stall in the market, or to sublet the same to a second party, but he may be allowed to rent any adjacent stall if vacant. Stalls will be rented to those persons only who occupy them personally, or by an agent who does not rent or manage any other stall in the market

"3. The stalls will be numbered and appropriated for meat, fish, turtle, fruit, or vegetables, groceries, bread, &c., and may be let by the day, week, month, or year at the rate specified in Schedule A hereto, to persons or firms approved by the clerk of the market. Provided that, in the event of non-compliance with these rules or the spirit thereof on the part of any lessee of any stall, or his or her agent, the tenancy of any stall may be determined forthwith, and a proportional amount of the rent paid may be refunded.

"4. Persons renting or occupying any market stall are bound to keep the same, together with the fixtures, fittings, and appurtenances thereto, clean and in proper order, and be responsible for any damage to the same other than by fair wear and tear, and shall not be permitted to affix extra fixtures or lights without special permission from the clerk of the market.

"5. No person shall be allowed to sell any articles whatsoever on the market premises otherwise than from proper stalls, or places set apart for such purposes, excepting eggs, starch, corn

chilli, and vegetables, which can be sold under the verandah free of charge.

"6. No live stock, except poultry or game, shall be brought into the market. No person shall sell goat or kid as mutton, under a penalty of \$5 for each offence.

"7. No person shall be allowed to have any meat, fish, &c., in the market, except in accordance with Rule 5.

"8. No person shall expose for sale, or have in his or her possession in the market, any bad or unwholesome meat, fish, fruit, vegetable, or other article of food, and any such found shall be seized and condemned, under the direction of the clerk of the market; and if the owner protests against such seizure in writing, the clerk of the market shall immediately report to the district surgeon thereon, and such meat, fish, fruit, vegetable, or other article of food shall be forthwith inspected by the district surgeon, or the medical officer acting in that behalf, and on his certificate shall be destroyed at the expense of the owner or person exposing for sale or selling such meat, fish, fruit, vegetable, or other article of food, and the owner shall, in addition to any fine to which he may be liable, pay all reasonable expenses.

"9. No dogs shall be allowed within the market or slaughter-house, and the police shall seize all dogs offending against this rule; and unless the same be claimed within twenty-four hours from seizure, they will be liable to be destroyed: Provided that before the police deliver up any dog so seized, the claimant shall pay a sum of \$1 to the clerk of the market.

"10. No refuse, rubbish, or article of any kind or description whatsoever is to be thrown or deposited in the market, and any one so offending shall be summarily prosecuted by the clerk of the market or the police before the district magistrate.

"11. No quarrelsome or riotous conduct, swearing, obscene language, indecency, or impropriety of any kind whatsoever, is to be allowed in the market or slaughter-house, and any one so offending, if a stall-holder, shall, in addition to any fine imposed under these rules, be liable to forfeit his lease, and be disqualified from holding any stall for such period as the Governor in Council may determine.

"12. No smoking shall be permitted in the market or slaughter-house.

"13. The clerk of the market shall not directly or indirectly be concerned in the buying or selling for gain of any article exposed for sale in the public market. He shall attend at the market and slaughter-house as required, and be responsible for the maintenance of order and the general management of the same.

"14. Every article in the market shall be deemed to be for sale, and the first applicant coming in person to purchase any article shall have priority of claim at the current market rate.

"15. Any person soiling the market shall immediately thereafter thoroughly wash and cleanse the same.

"16. No barrels, blocks, or private property whatsoever shall be permitted to be placed in or about the market, other than such as may be deemed requisite by the clerk of the market for stall-holders in the prosecution of their business.

"17. All articles of food, on which fees are

charged according to weight, shall be weighed in the presence of the clerk of the market, and according to his directions.

"18. The rents of all stalls in the market shall be paid in advance.

"19. No person shall be allowed to loiter about, sit, or lie on any of the stalls in or about the market, and any person so behaving may be summarily evicted by the police.

#### *Slaughter-house.*

"20. The slaughter-house is to be open from 4 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except Sundays, when it shall be opened at midnight: Provided that, under special circumstances, with the consent of the clerk of the market, these hours may be altered.

"21. Cattle intended for slaughter shall not be tied up for more than twenty-four hours previous to being killed.

"22. Any person using the slaughter-house for killing any cattle or turtle shall, immediately after slaughtering such cattle or turtle, thoroughly wash and cleanse the flooring, tables, or other parts of the building soiled by such killing.

"23. The clerk of the market shall examine the condition of all cattle or turtle brought to be slaughtered, and no cattle or turtle shall be slaughtered until it shall have been approved by him, and in the event of any cattle or turtle having been slaughtered, and the meat being considered by him to be bad or unwholesome, or unfit for human food, the same shall be seized and dealt with in like manner as provided for in Rule 8 hereof: Provided that the clerk of the market, or person in charge of the slaughter-house, may permit the owner or slaughterer of any hog discovered to be measly, to melt down the fat thereof, and take away the same when melted down, after it shall have been mixed with kerosene oil in the ratio of 1½ pints to every 25 lb. of lard.

"24. All meat, &c., shall be properly cleaned and dressed before leaving the slaughter-house, and shall be brought to the market ready for sale.

"25. No person shall be permitted to enter the slaughter-house except on business.

"26. The fees specified in Schedule B hereto, shall be paid on demand to the clerk of the market for all cattle or turtle killed at the slaughter-house.

"27. Any person committing a breach of, or being guilty of an offence against, any of these rules, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

"28. The word 'cattle' in these rules shall include oxen, bulls, cows, calves, sheep, lambs, goats, kids, and swine.

"29. Copies of these rules shall be kept conspicuously posted in the market and slaughter-house.

"30. Any person opposing or obstructing the clerk of the market in his duties shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25.

"31. The rules and regulations for the management of the public slaughter-house, Corosal, made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 28th August 1878, and published in the Government 'Gazette' of the 5th of October 1878, are hereby revoked.

"32. These rules shall come into operation on the 4th day of April 1887.

*Rents.*

(Schedule A.—Rule 3.)

	Year.	Month.	Week.	Day.
For beef and veal stalls, . . . . .	\$25.00	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$0.50
For stalls for other meats, sheep, pork, goat, &c., . . . . .	10.00	1.00	0.50	0.12½
For use of fish-stall, if the value of fish sold is \$2.00 and over, . . . . .	...	...	...	0.12½
For a turtle-stall for sale of turtle only, weighing 40 lb. and under, . . . . .	...	...	...	0.06½
Do. do. over 40 lb., . . . . .	...	...	...	0.12½
For a general grocer's stall for sale of all groceries, &c., including dried fish, . . . . .	20.00	2.00	...	0.25
For a poultry and game stall to be kept for all comers, . . . . .	Free for one year.			
For a greengrocer's stall for sale of fruit and vegetables (fresh or dried), . . . . .				
For a baker's and confectioner's stall for sale of all legitimate articles of this trade, . . . . .				

*Fees.*

(Schedule B.—Rule 26.)

For every beeve weighing above 100 lb., . . . . .	\$1.00
" " calf weighing 100 lb. or under, . . . . .	0.50
" " sheep, . . . . .	0.25
" " lamb, . . . . .	0.12½
" " pig under 10 lb., . . . . .	Free.
" " pig 10 to 50 lb., . . . . .	0.12½
" " pig over 50 to 100 lb., . . . . .	0.25
" " pig over 100 lb., . . . . .	0.50
" " goat, . . . . .	0.25
" " kid, . . . . .	0.12½
" " turtle, . . . . .	0.25

The general superintendence of the market and slaughter-house is under the direction of the clerk, who attends daily at both places to enforce the rules and to see that order is kept.

The salaries of officers connected with this department have, since 1886, been paid from the local revenue of the towns in which the market is situated, and not, as before, from the general revenue.

The following table shows the average prices of articles sold in the market, but as these prices are in no way fixed, they are liable to change:—

*Average Retail Prices of Food.*

Beef, fresh, . . . . .	\$0.12½ to 0.18½ per lb.
" salt, . . . . .	0.18½ "
Butter, . . . . .	0.50 "
Cheese, . . . . .	0.31 "
Chickens, . . . . .	0.18½ to 0.37½ each.
Coffee, . . . . .	0.38 per lb.

Corn, . . . . .	\$4.00 per barrel.
Cornmeal, . . . . .	0.09 per quart.
Ducks, . . . . .	0.50 to 0.75 each.
Fish, fresh, . . . . .	0.04 per lb.
" salt, . . . . .	0.12½ "
Flour, . . . . .	0.06 per quart.
Fowls, . . . . .	0.50 each.
Goat, . . . . .	0.18½ to 0.25 per lb.
Ham, . . . . .	0.31 "
Lard, . . . . .	0.19 "
Mutton, . . . . .	0.25 "
Onions, . . . . .	0.12 "
Plantains, . . . . .	0.75 per 100.
Pork, fresh, . . . . .	0.18½ per lb.
" salt, . . . . .	0.18½ "
Potatoes, . . . . .	0.06 "
Pumpkins, . . . . .	According to size.
Rice, . . . . .	0.09 per lb.
Sugar, . . . . .	0.06 "
Tea, . . . . .	0.75 to 1.00 "
Turkeys, . . . . .	1.50 to 2.50 each.
Turtle, . . . . .	0.12½ per lb.
Yams, . . . . .	According to size.

The annexed table gives the return of all animals slaughtered at the slaughter-house, Belize, for the last four years:—



Animals.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cattle, horned, . . . . .	784	790	804	864
Goats, . . . . .	25	45	36	48
Pigs, . . . . .	460	576	624	696
Sheep, . . . . .	2	4	2	7
Total, . . . . .	1271	1415	1466	1615

# ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MARKETS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Clerk, Belize, . . . . .	W. Fraser, . . . . .	\$500	1885
Cleaner, Belize, . . . . .	J. Phillips, . . . . .	180	1885
" Slaughter-house, Belize, . . . . .	W. Quamina, . . . . .	60	1885
Clerk, Corosal, . . . . .	H. Bell, . . . . .	300	1870
Cleaner, Corosal, . . . . .	...	...	...
" Slaughter-house, Corosal, . . . . .	...	...	...

# WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the colony is, on the whole, very deficient, the only way that water is obtained being from the rain-water collected in large tanks or cisterns. Nearly every person has at least one tank adjoining his house, but should there have been a dry season, water becomes very scarce in the town. The Government have a number of tanks in the town, and the water collected in them is sold at a low rate to persons requiring it. The following are the rules passed in November 1881 regulating the supply of water from these tanks:—

“From and after the 1st January next the public tanks will be placed under the charge of the inspector of police, and rain-water therefrom will be supplied monthly at the following rates:—

For 2 gallons each day, 25 cents per month.

For 4 " " 50 " "

“Applications for water will be entertained at

the police office on any day, Saturday and Sunday excepted, between the hours of 1 P.M. and 3 P.M., when, on payment in advance, according to the quantity desired, the applicant will receive as many ‘tokens’ marked ‘Water supply, 2 gallons,’ or ‘4 gallons,’ as the case may be, as there are days in the following month, if the application is made at the end of a month. Should, however, applications be made during the month, the same charge of 25 cents or 50 cents, as the case may be, will be made, and as many ‘tokens’ as there are remaining days in the month will be delivered to the applicant.

“A constable will be in attendance daily, from 7 until 9 o’clock in the morning, at the tank where the issue takes place, and will be provided with a bucket to hold two gallons. The water from the tank will be drawn in this measure, and then transferred to the bucket of the applicant.

“To obtain water, a ‘token’ must be delivered to the constable, who will retain the same, and issue as many gallons of water as the ‘token’ represents.

“‘Tokens’ will be issued free to such persons as can show beyond doubt their inability to pay for the supply, on certificate of such inability from the district magistrate.

“Any disorderly conduct at the time of issue may make the person committing the same liable to be prosecuted under the Police Ordinance.”

## PART VIII.

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### NATURALISATION OF ALIENS.

By Ordinance No. 13 of 1883, and 8 of 1885, and under the provisions of the Imperial Act, 33 Vict. cap. 14, to amend the law relating to the legal condition of aliens and British subjects, the Governor of British Honduras is empowered in Council to give or withhold a certificate of naturalisation as he thinks fit.

An alien to whom a certificate of naturalisation is granted shall in this colony be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject in this colony.

Nothing contained in the above Ordinance qualifies an alien to be the owner of a British ship.

The procedure under this Ordinance is as follows :—

An application is sent through the Colonial Secretary to the Governor in Council for a certificate of naturalisation, setting forth that the applicant has resided in the colony for not less than five years, and intends when naturalised to do so. He must adduce, in support of his application, evidence of his residence and intention to reside as may be required.

If satisfied with the evidence adduced, the Governor in Council may, with or without assigning any reason,

give or withhold the certificate, as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from such decision.

The certificate does not take effect until the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance, which must be done within sixty days of the date of the certificate, and shall be administered either by the Colonial Secretary, Chief-Justice, or a justice of the peace, to whom a *dedimus* must be specially directed for that purpose. It must be recorded within three months from the date of the certificate.

Under sect. 3 of Ordinance 8 of 1885, the children of naturalised parents who, whilst under the age of twenty-one years, have become resident with such parents in this colony, are deemed naturalised British subjects within the colony.

Aliens cannot be employed in the Government service except in the position of *alcaldes* or interpreters, by Ordinance 8 of 1886, entitled, "An Ordinance to remove the disqualification of aliens for the posts of *alcaldes* and interpreters." This was requisite in consequence of some of the persons holding office being aliens.

The fees payable in connection with these proceedings are :—

## SCHEDULE B. (Sec. 9, Ordinance 13 of 1883.)

Fees payable by applicant.	Fee.	To whom payable.
For certificate of naturalisation, . . .	\$5.00	The Colonial Secretary.
For administration of oath, . . .	0.50	The officer administering same.
For recording same, . . .	2.50	The Keeper of Records.
For certificate of same, . . .	2.50	Do. do.

## SCHEDULE C.

Fees payable by applicant.	Fee.	To whom payable.
For declaration of alienage or British nationality, . . .	\$0.75	The officer administering same.
For certificate of readmission to British nationality, . . .	2.50	The Colonial Secretary.
For registering same with oath, . . .	2.50	The officer registering same.
For administration of oath, . . .	0.50	The officer administering same.
For transmitting declaration, with or without oath, for registration in England, . . .	0.50	The officer transmitting same.
For registration of declaration, with or without oath of allegiance, . . .	2.50	The officer registering same.
For certified copy of any declaration or certificate, with or without oath, . . .	2.50	The officer making same.

## LAND-SURVEYORS.

Prior to the year 1852, every and any one could practise as a surveyor of land in this colony: the consequence was that no end of confusion was the result. Many of the plans that are at present in the Record Office, the handiwork of surveyors of those days, would puzzle any ordinary mortal to discover the situation, extent, and bearings of the land it pretends to represent. Some, again, are most gorgeously painted with every imaginable colour under the sun; others have, when any particular surveyor found it difficult to make both ends of a line meet with one sweep of the brush or swing of the finger, obliterated the obnoxious angle for ever.

The first Act passed relating to surveyors was 15 Vict. cap. 10, in 1852. The preamble to this Act

reads, "Whereas many persons in this settlement have suffered great losses through the incapacity and ignorance of unqualified persons acting as surveyor of lands," showing how very necessary it was that the old system should be done away with. By this Act they had to enter into bond, and certain penalties are imposed for negligence, &c.

But by sect. 3, no surveyor was to make a plan of any land *unless* he had actually surveyed the said land!

No doubt this accounts for the puzzle that has always been set the judge, jury, counsel, and surveyors, wherever an old survey has to be referred to. What is still more remarkable is the great care with which, apparently, all the minute details are filled in on the plan of sites and marks that never existed!

This Act was amended by 21 Vict. cap. 11 in 1858, which required plans of all surveys to be lodged, under penalty. Plans had hitherto been lodged in a very irregular manner, but from this date they seem to have been very regularly kept up.

These Acts remained in force till 1886, when, by Ordinance 3 of that year, these two former Acts were repealed.

The present Ordinance is a very full and comprehensive one: it makes more ample provision with respect to the qualification, appointment, and duties of surveyors of land.

Rules under sect. 29 of this Ordinance have been made by the Governor in Council on the 14th August 1886.

1. All candidates under this Ordinance shall, in the first place, forward an application in writing to the Governor, through the Surveyor-General, requesting that a board of examiners may be convened to conduct the requisite examination. This application shall be accompanied by a succinct statement of the candidate's previous career and experience, together with copies of such testimonials as he desires to submit. The Governor may then, if he sees fit, order the board to be convened to conduct the said examination under clause 7, who will report as provided under clause 6 of the Ordinance.

The Board of Examiners consists of—

The Surveyor-General,

The Colonial Engineer,

The Assistant Surveyor-General,

and such other land-surveyors as shall be appointed by the Governor.

After the examination, the Board of Examiners makes a report as to the applicant's qualifications to the Governor, and a certificate may be granted by him if the applicant has given sufficient proof of his abilities to perform a surveyor's work.

It is not necessary for any person

appointed as Surveyor-General, Colonial Engineer, or Assistant Surveyor-General, to pass any examination.

The fee for examination is \$25.

The fee for recording certificate is \$25.

#### RULES FOR SURVEYS.

##### *Towns.*

1. In the case of new townships or extensions of existing townships the following rules are to be observed:—

2. A reservation not exceeding 66 feet in width for streets and roads is to be made in all places where streets and roads are considered necessary by the Surveyor-General.

##### *Town Lots.*

3. Town lots are to be of the following dimensions: frontage, 60 feet; depth, 120 feet.

4. Lanes or footpaths may be reserved 10 feet in width, half-way between each main street or road.

5. A belt of land 10 chains in width round all townships, and of not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  the total acreage of the town lots, shall be reserved as park lands, except when otherwise ordered.

6. The intersection of each street or road is to be marked by a post or pillar having a broad arrow marked on it, and a copper nail driven in the top of such post or pillar. The pillars are to be not less than 6 inches square, and to project not less than 2 feet 6 inches from the ground.

7. Township boundaries are to be marked by pillars similar to those at street or road intersections, but with the name of the township marked on them.

8. A reserve is to be made for Government purposes of not less than six lots in one block, and in the best situation.

##### *Suburban Lots.*

9. Suburban lots may be laid out in lots of 1 to 20 acres in area, and they will be situated in a belt 40 chains wide external to the park lands reservation.

##### *Rural Sections.*

10. A reservation for roads of 1 chain in width is to be made wherever it may be required.

11. A reservation for rights of way and footpaths, 12 feet in width, is to be made wherever they exist.

12. Reserves for Government purposes are to be made wherever they are most likely to be useful, and are to amount to not less than 1 per cent of the acreage of lands set apart for sale in each district.

13. The right of way along a belt not exceeding 66 feet in width, measured from high-water mark, along river and sea frontages, is to be reserved for Government or public purposes.

14. All sections are to be provided with a sufficient outlet on to a public road, navigable river, or sea-shore.

15. All intersections of boundaries are to be marked by posts or pillars, as provided for in Rule 6.

16. All boundary lines are to be cleared to a suitable width, not less than 6 feet.

17. All artificial boundaries are to be laid out along geographical meridians and parallels.

#### METHOD OF SURVEYING.

18. At the starting-point of every survey the true meridian shall be determined and adopted as the line of reference, with an angular reading of §§.

19. In each town a true meridian should be set out and marked by two concrete pillars, and all surveys made in that locality shall be in accordance therewith.

20. The main survey-lines from the starting-point are to be linked one to another by traversing, and they must either be brought to a closure at the starting-point or at some other point with reference to which the true meridian has been determined.

21. The surveys of the boundaries of all adjacent lots and sections must be joined trigonometrically to others previously established and defined.

#### HOW PLANS ARE TO BE MADE.

22. The plans shall have the scale to which they are plotted delineated upon the same paper as the plan itself as well as expressed in words, and a N. point, together with the variation of the instrument used, is also to be noted on the plan.

23. The scale for plans of town lots shall be 1 chain = 1 inch.

24. The scale for plans of suburban lots shall be 3 chains = 1 inch.

25. The scale for plans of rural sections shall not exceed 20 chains = 1 inch.

26. All possible information in respect to angles, distances, marks, &c., are to be noted on all plans.

All lines actually surveyed, reopened, or measured, in connection with any plan lodged for record, are to be delineated in red, other lines in black; and all possible information in respect to angles, distances, marks, contiguous lands or surveys, &c., are to be noted on the plan.

Plans of all surveys made and lodged for record under section 24 of the Ordinance shall be drawn on mounted drawing-paper, or on tracing paper mounted upon mounted drawing-paper, or on vegetable parchment.

#### QUALIFIED LAND-SURVEYORS.

W. H. Green, North Front Street, Belize.<sup>1</sup>

H. V. Fitzgerald, Regent Street, Belize.

C. R. Usher, Regent Street, Belize.

## LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

The legal formalities in the matter of the application for obtaining letters patent for inventions are under the local Act, 26 Vict. cap. 2, called "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1862."

The following rules passed under this Act give the course to be pursued in applying for letters patent:—

"1. All petitions for the grant of letters patent, and all declarations and provisional specifications, shall be left at the Colonial Secretary's office, and shall be respectively written upon sheets of paper of 13 inches in length by 8 inches in breadth, leaving a margin of 1½ inch on each side of each page, in order that they may be bound in the books to be kept in the said office.

"2. The drawings accompanying provisional specifications shall be made upon a sheet or sheets of paper or cloth, each of the size of 13 inches in length by 8 inches in breadth, or of the size of 13 inches in breadth by 16 inches in length, leaving a margin of 1 inch on every side of each sheet.

"3. Every provisional protection of an invention allowed by the Attorney-General shall be forthwith advertised for four successive weeks, and the advertisement shall set forth the name

and address of the petitioner, the title of his invention, and the date of the application.

"4. Every invention protected by reason of the deposit of a complete specification shall be forthwith advertised, and the advertisement shall set forth the name and address of the petitioner, the title of the invention, the date of the application, and that a complete specification has been deposited.

"5. Where a petitioner applying for letters patent after provisional protection, or after deposit of a complete specification, shall give notice in writing, at the Colonial Secretary's office, of intention to proceed with his application for letters patent, the same shall forthwith be advertised; and the advertisement shall set forth the name and address of the petitioner and the title of his invention, and that any persons having an interest in opposing such application are to be at liberty to leave particulars, in writing, of their objections to the said application, at the Colonial Secretary's office, within twenty-one days after the date on which the advertisement appears.

"6. The office of the Colonial Secretary shall be open to the public every day, Christmas and Good Friday, public holidays and days set apart by proclamation for public humiliation or thanksgiving, excepted, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

"7. All advertisements shall be made in the 'Honduras Gazette,' or other such organ published by authority; and in the event of there

<sup>1</sup> Left the colony.

being no such organ, then on the black board at the court-house.

"8. All specifications in pursuance of the conditions of letters patent, and all complete specifications accompanying petitions for the grant of letters patent, shall be respectively written book-wise upon a sheet or sheets of paper each of the size of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth. The same may be written upon both sides of the sheet, but a margin must be left of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch on every side of each sheet.

"9. The drawings accompanying such specifications shall be made upon a sheet or sheets of paper or cloth, each of the size of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth, or upon a sheet or sheets of paper or cloth each of the size of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth by  $29\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, leaving a margin of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch on every side of each sheet.

*Note.*—It is recommended to applicants and patentees to make their elevation drawings according to the scale of 1 inch to a foot.

"10. No warrant is to be granted for the sealing of any letters patent which contains two or more distinct substantive inventions.

"11. No amendment or alteration, at the instance of the applicant, will be allowed in a provisional specification after the same has been recorded, except for the correction of clerical errors or of omissions made *per incuriam*.

"12. The provisional specification must state distinctly and intelligibly the whole nature of the invention, so that the Attorney-General may be apprised of the improvement, and of the means by which it is to be carried into effect."

#### FEEs TO BE PAID UNDER THIS ACT.

##### To Colonial Secretary.

On leaving petition for grant of letters patent,	\$0.50
On notice of intention to proceed with application,	0.25
On sealing of letters patent or duplicate,	5.00
On filing specification,	0.50
On certificate of payment at or before the expiration of the third year,	2.00
On certificate of payment at or before the expiration of the seventh year,	3.00

On leaving notice of objections,	\$0.25
Every search or inspection, per hour or less,	0.25
Entry of assignment or licence,	1.00
Certificate of assignment or licence,	1.00
Filing application for disclaimer,	0.50
Caveat against disclaimer,	0.50
Copies of documents, per folio of 90 words,	0.25
On each certificate on copy,	0.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
For preparing each advertisement,	1.00

##### To the Attorney-General.

By the person opposing a grant of letters patent, including summons,	16.00
By the petitioner on hearing the case of opposition, including summons,	16.00
By the petitioner for the hearing previous to the fiat of the Attorney-General allowing a disclaimer or memorandum of alteration in letters patent and specification,	14.00
By the person opposing the allowance of such disclaimer, or memorandum of alteration on the hearing of the case of opposition,	14.00
By the petitioner for the fiat of the attorney-general allowing a disclaimer or memorandum of alteration on letters patent and specification,	16.00
On investigation of each application, and certificate and report thereon,	10.00

#### PAYMENTS TO BE MADE TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY AND ACCOUNTED FOR TO THE PUBLIC TREASURER.

On sealing letters patent,	\$25.00
On every assignment or licence,	5.00
At or before the expiration of the third year,	50.00
At or before the expiration of the seventh year,	100.00
On duplicate of letters patent lost or destroyed,	5.00

The following is a list of the patents granted under this Act :—

Name of patentee.	Date of letters patent.	Purpose of patent.
J. A. de Braam,	5th August 1863,	An improved machine for dressing the leaves of the Agave and other plants, to separate and obtain the fibres thereof.
Do.	28th September 1874,	The construction and application of a mechanical contrivance for regulating the receiving from gutters, pipes, or other conductors, and removal of sugar, concrete, and other substances, liquid or solid.
J. G. Stephens,	10th September 1885,	An improved method of, and apparatus or machinery for, cleaning and separating the pulpy matters from the fibres of leaves and plants.

## RECEIVER OF WRECKS.

By Ordinance 7 of 1879, the law relating to wrecks, casualties, and salvage was consolidated.

The duties of Receiver of Wrecks, the powers and duties of Collector of Customs, &c., are all laid down in this Ordinance. An amending Ordinance was passed in 1884, No. 5. The duties of Receiver of Wrecks may be briefly summed up as follows:—

To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder, or obstruction.

The following rules are to be observed by persons finding or taking possession of wreck within the limits of the colony:—

"1. If the person finding the same is the owner, he is to give notice to the receiver that he has found the same, and he is to describe the marks by which the wreck is distinguished.

"2. If he is not the owner, he is to deliver the same to the receiver.

"3. If the owner neglects to give notice, he is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500.

"4. If a salvor neglects to deliver the same, he forfeits all claim to salvage, has to pay double the value of wreck to the owner thereof or person

entitled to the same, and is liable to a penalty of \$500."

RECEIVER OF WRECKS FOR THE  
BELIZE DISTRICT.

Hon. J. H. Phillips, M.L.C., Lloyds' Agent, London; and  
The National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York.

## FEES AND REMUNERATION OF RECEIVER.

"For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be or may have been in distress, a fee not exceeding \$5, but so that in no case shall a larger fee than \$10 be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.

"For wreck taken by the receiver into his custody a percentage of 5 per cent upon the value thereof, but so that in no case shall the whole amount of percentage so payable exceed \$100.

"In cases where any services are rendered by a receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees instead of a percentage—that is to say:

"If such ship or boat with her cargo equals or exceeds in value \$3000, the sum of \$10 for the first, and the sum of \$5 for every subsequent day during which the receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than \$3000, one moiety of the above-mentioned sum."

## POUNDS.

The following are the rates of poundage leviable under "The Cattle Trespass and Pound Ordinance, 1878,"—Ordinance 6 of 1878.

The following information respecting trespasses by cattle is given for general information:—

"Any person may seize any live stock of whatever description found trespassing in his house or land, and secure the same in any public pound, or if there be no public pound within three miles of the scene of trespass, then in any private pound or place of security, and keep the same until satisfaction be made for such trespass.

"Such person is required to make complaint of such trespass to some justices of the peace within a reasonable time; and until order is made

by such justice, the animal impounded must be properly fed and treated.

"No expense for keep of any live stock impounded shall be recovered for more than one week, unless the said stock shall have been advertised with full description thereof, including marks, brands, colour, and height, by a notice in writing exhibited openly at the nearest district court-house.

"Any person sustaining any damage from the trespass of any live stock can make complaint before any justice of the peace, who may summons the owner of such live stock and adjudicate thereon.

"Any person impounding live stock and not making complaint within a reasonable time to some justice of the peace, may be proceeded against as in the case of a person sustaining damages by trespass of live stock.

"Any person rescuing any cattle lawfully seized for the purpose of being impounded, or who shall commit any pound-breach or rescue where-

by any cattle of any description shall escape or be enlarged from any pound, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding six months.

"Any person unlawfully killing, wounding, or maiming any animal whatsoever trespassing in his house or lands, is liable to pay, over and above the value of the animal if killed, all costs and expenses any sum not exceeding \$50, and in default may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months.

"In all cases of trespass, the person having charge of the live stock committing any trespass shall be deemed to be the owner of such stock, and be rendered liable to damages and penalties arising from any trespass."

The justices of the peace of a district appoint convenient places for establishing public pounds in such districts.

#### BELIZE POUND.

##### *Reduced Rates of Fees.*

	Cents.
For every horse, mare, mule, ass, bull, ox, cow, or heifer, for the first day a charge of	75
For every day or portion of a day after the first day,	37½
For every sheep, goat, swine, calf, lamb, or kid, for the first day a charge of	50
For every day or portion of a day after the first day,	25

##### *Scale of Provender to be provided.*

Animals.	Corn.	Grass or Cane Tops.	Hay.	Plantains.	Water.
Horse, mare, mule, . . .	2 quarts	2 bundles	7 lb.	...	3 buckets
Bull, cow, ass, . . .	...	2 "	7 "	...	3 "
Sheep, goat, . . .	...	2 "	...	...	1 "
Pigs, . . .	...	...	...	4 lb.	1 "
Calf, Kid, . . .	Half that allowed a cow or goat respectively.				

James C. Murray, *Pound-Keeper, Belize.*

#### COROSAL POUND.

##### *Scale of Fees.*

For all animals entered in the pound the first day,	\$1.00
For every day or portion of a day—	
For a horse, mare, mule, ass, bull, ox, cow, or heifer,	0.75
For a sheep, goat, or hog,	0.50
For a calf, lamb, or kid,	0.25

##### *Scale of Provender to be provided.*

Animals.	Corn.	Grass or Cane Tops.	Plantains.	Water.
Horse, mare, or mule, .	2 quarts	2 bundles	...	3 buckets
Bull, cow, heifer, ass, .	...	2 "	10 lb.	3 "
Sheep or goat, . . .	1 quart	...	...	1 "
Pigs, . . .	...	...	4 lb.	1 "
Calf or Kid, . . .	Half that allowed a cow or goat.			

Vacant, *Pound-Keeper, Corosal.*



## THE BELIZE FIRE-BRIGADE DEPARTMENT.

The establishment of a Fire-Brigade (one of the oldest institutions) for the town of Belize, was rendered necessary on account of the houses being built of wood alone: this is even now almost the case, though a few stores and houses are built of brick, stone, or corrugated iron.

In 1846 the first regular fire-brigade was established by the local enactment 10 Vict. cap. 1, which was passed on the 7th November of that year, and entitled, "An Act for establishing a more efficient system of police, for abolishing the offices of fire-wardens, and for making more effectual regulations for the prevention and extinguishment of fire in or about the town of Belize, in the settlement of British Honduras."

With the police force, consisting of a sergeant, a corporal, and ten men, appointed under this Act, this chapter has nothing to do, except that it might be mentioned that the force were to assist the firemen in case of a fire. Forty-eight firemen, however, were appointed, under the control of the police magistrate.

In 1878, by Ordinance No. 19 of that year, a volunteer fire-brigade, consisting of one superintendent, one assistant superintendent, seven firemen, and ten assistant firemen, was formed. This volunteer fire-brigade continued in force until 1885, when, the officers having all resigned, the Government took the fire-brigade under its control.

Under 26 Vict. sess. 2, cap. 19, sec. 14, and 27 Vict. cap. 13, it is illegal to repair shingle roofs with shingles, or anything but non-inflammable material; and any person detected infringing this law will be proceeded against, and on conviction will be liable to a penalty of \$250.

This law, as well as the two follow-

ing clauses of the Fire-Brigade Ordinance, 1878, is still in force, and is given here, as the information may not generally be known.

"7. Any person who shall, after the coming into operation of this Ordinance, burn any lamp or candle in any dwelling-house, store, shop, negro-room, shed, or other building within the said town of Belize without securely protecting the same with a glass or metal shade or screen, and any person who in striking a match or in any way procuring or making use of fire shall so negligently and carelessly conduct himself as to cause reasonable fear of conflagration shall, upon conviction of such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding the sum of \$10.

"8. Any person who shall burn or permit or suffer any fire to be burning on board of any *bungay*, schooner, sloop, boat, or *doray* lying at or near any wharf or landing-place in the said town of Belize between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening and five of the clock in the morning, or who shall at any time have any lamp or candle burning on board of such *bungay*, schooner, sloop, boat, or *doray*, without securely protecting the same by a glass or metal shade or screen, shall upon conviction of such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding \$5."

The following are the rules and regulations for the proper management of the Fire-Brigade, and for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes of the "Fire-Brigade Ordinance, 1878," made under section 3 of the above-mentioned Ordinance:—

"1. The Fire-Brigade is to consist of the officers notified in the Government 'Gazette' of the 20th February 1886, subject to such alterations as may be made from time to time by his Excellency the Governor.

"2. A captain will be attached to each engine.

"3. The number of firemen is to be not less than thirty for the large engine and fifteen for each of the smaller ones.

"4. Each engine is to be practised and exercised at least once a-month, and at such times and places as may be appointed by the superintendent.

For every practice the following amounts will be paid:—

Each captain, . . .	\$1.00
Each fireman, . . .	0.50

"5. Officers and firemen are subject to all lawful orders of the superintendent, and in the absence of the superintendent, of the assistant-superintendent; in his absence, the captain present whose name first appears in the list in the Government 'Gazette' will give all necessary directions, which are to be obeyed as if given by any superintendent.

"6. Each captain will be held responsible for the cleanliness and good order of his engine, and that all necessary appurtenances are always ready for immediate service.

"7. Each fireman will be supplied with a red shirt, helmet, one pair trousers, one pair boots, one belt and buckle, for which he will be held responsible, fair wear and tear excepted.

"8. It shall be the duty of each fireman, on the first alarm of fire, to immediately hasten to his respective engine, and as soon as there are sufficient firemen to move the engine to the fire, with all its necessary equipments, to do so without any delay whatsoever, or waiting for any orders at the time.

"9. In case of any insufficiency of firemen at the fire, it shall be lawful for any superintendent or captain to call upon any onlooker or idler at the fire, and to direct him to assist in such manner as may be deemed requisite towards assisting in extinguishing the fire; and if he neglect or refuse when so called upon, he shall be deemed to disobey a lawful order.

"10. Every superintendent or senior officer present at any fire may order and direct the destruction of any house or other building for the prevention of the further spreading of such fire, should such destruction be, in his opinion, necessary for the protection of life and property. In such case, a report of the circumstances shall be

forwarded without delay to the Colonial Secretary, together with an appraisement of the value of such building, for the information of the Governor.

"11. The engine which first plays or pours a continuous stream of water on a fire shall be entitled to a sum of \$30 as a premium; the engine which does so second, to \$20, and all others will receive \$15, provided that the large engine shall receive \$25 if second. Said amounts may be increased on the report of the superintendent or the officer acting in charge at the fire, under any circumstances that may arise to warrant an augmentation.

"12. Any infraction of these rules, or any disobedience of any lawful order, will render the party guilty of the same liable to a fine or fines mentioned in section 5 of Ordinance 1 of 1878.

"13. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to give such directions as will ensure the carrying out of the provisions of sections 6, 7, and 8 of the 'Fire-Brigade Ordinance, 1878,' relative to giving orders for cleaning chimneys and removal of combustibles, and enforcing the law regarding insecure lights and fires, and lamps on board vessels lying near wharves, &c.

"14. The keeper of the fire-engines shall keep the engines and apparatus clean, and he will be subject to the orders of either superintendent."

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BELIZE FIRE-BRIGADE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
Superintendent, . . . . .	H. C. Usher, . . . . .	\$250.00
Assistant superintendent, . . . . .	C. Hempstead, . . . . .	500.00
Captains of engines—		
No. 1, . . . . .	S. G. Woods, . . . . .	} 1.00 per practice.
" 2, . . . . .	C. B. Ottley, . . . . .	
" 3, . . . . .	F. W. Blockley, . . . . .	
" 4, . . . . .	B. Reneau, . . . . .	
" 5, . . . . .	R. K. Masson, . . . . .	
Firemen—	No. attached—	
No. 1 engine, . . . . .	60	} 0.50 "
" 2 " . . . . .	30	
" 3 " . . . . .	30	
" 4 " . . . . .	30	
" 5 " . . . . .	30	
Keeper of fire-engines, . . . . .	J. C. Murray, . . . . .	800.00

#### HAULOVER FERRIES.

At the Haulover, the Belize or Old river branches off into two directions, one stream flowing direct into the sea, and the other making a detour of about 8 miles, and flowing through the town of Belize before reaching the sea. At this divergence, situated about 5 miles

from the town by road, are the two ferries,—the larger connecting the main road with the road to the northern districts of the colony, and the smaller the road to the western frontier and Guatemala.

The ferries are the property of the

Government, and are leased under contract for five years at a rental of \$18 per month.

Under the present contract, entered into in 1887, the contractor is compelled to keep an inn and make certain improvements on the land adjoining the ferries.

The following list of tolls for the use of the ferries was framed by the Road Commissioners under the provisions of the Road Act, 1864, on the 16th February 1886, and approved by the Legislative Council on the following day:—

For every foot passenger,	\$0.12½
" " horse or mule, including rider,	0.25
" " head of cattle, including person or persons in charge,	0.25
" " hog, sheep, or goat,	0.06½

For every carriage or cart with one horse, including the driver and two persons,	\$0.50
" " extra horse or person,	0.12½

And no extra toll shall be taken for any person, horse, mule, cattle, hog, sheep, goat, carriage, or cart returning the same day.

The above tolls are charged between the hours of 6 A.M. and 8 P.M., and double rates are charged between the hours of 8 P.M. and 6 A.M.

Persons, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, carriages or carts, &c., which may be required to be conveyed across the ferry for Government purposes, are to be done so free of charge by the contractor.

The present leaseholder, — Robert Young.

## CARRIAGES.

The first Act passed regulating the keeping and hiring of carriages was in 1885 by Ordinance 21 of that year, which was amended the same year, in order to provide for carriages specially licensed, by Ordinance 30.

Applications for licences to let to hire any carriage must be made to the inspector of police, who, after inspecting such carriage, and finding it in a fit and proper condition for public use, shall grant such licence. (See Schedule A of Ordinance.)

Applications for licences as drivers of licensed carriages must be made to the inspector of police, who, if satisfied that he is a fit and proper person, shall grant such licence. (See Schedule B of Ordinance.)

The inspector of police inspects carriages and horses once every three months, or oftener, to see whether they are in a fit condition for public use, and if not he may suspend licence.

The driver shall carry in his carriage

a reasonable quantity of luggage for any person travelling in it without extra charge.

Should the driver find in his carriage any property, he must within twenty-four hours carry it to the police station, unless sooner claimed.

Should any dispute arise between hirer and driver, the former may require the latter to drive him to the station to settle the dispute.

The table of fares given below must be exhibited on the inside of every carriage, and the number of persons to be carried.

Carriages specially licensed are not subject to the scale of fares, &c., but special agreement must be made *unless such carriage be hired from the stand for carriages*, in which case they are subject to the same fares and rules.

The carriage-stand is opposite the Government shed at the foot of the bridge.

Table of Fares.	For 1-horse Carriage.	For 2-horse Carriage.
<i>Fares by Distance for one or two Persons.</i>		
For every mile or part of a mile, provided no single fare shall be less than 25 cents, . . . . . }	\$0.18½	\$0.25
<i>Fares by Time for one or two Persons.</i>		
For every hour, . . . . .	0.75	1.00
For every additional quarter of any hour, . . . . .	0.18½	0.25
<i>Fares, Distance or Time.</i>		
For each extra person—2 children under 12 years of age counting as one adult for entire distance or time, . . . . . }	0.12½	0.12½
Calling carriage off stand without hiring same, . . . . .	0.12½	0.12½

Driver, if hired by *distance*, is not compelled to drive more than six miles an hour. If hired by *time*, he may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding five miles an hour.

The hirer shall state, when hiring, whether the same is by *distance* or *time*; if not, it shall be presumed to be by *distance*.

Double fares after 10 P.M. and up to 5 A.M.

Distances.	Fares for 2 Persons.		Mileage.	
	1 Horse.	2 Horses.	Miles.	Yards
From Court-House to north side of Belize Bridge, . . . . .	\$0.18½	\$0.25	...	211
From Court-House to corner of Barrack Road, . . . . .	0.18½	0.25	...	593
From Court-House to corner of Eve Street, . . . . .	0.18½	0.25	...	770
From Court-House to Hospital Gate, . . . . .	0.18½	0.25	...	840
From Court-House to Barrack Gate, . . . . .	0.18½	0.25	...	1422
From Court-House to Officer's Mess, . . . . .	0.37½	0.50	1	187
From Court-House to Barrack Room, . . . . .	0.37½	0.50	1	440
From Court-House to Barrack Hospital, . . . . .	0.37½	0.50	1	660
From Court-House to Branch Road, off Circular Road, . . . . .	0.56½	0.75	2	242
From Court-House to junction with Haulover Road, . . . . .	0.56½	0.75	2	1443
From Court-House to junction of streets with Circular Road, . . . . . }	0.75	1.00	3	979
From Court-House to Canal in Barrack Road, . . . . .	0.75	1.00	3	1364
From Court-House round Circular Road by Barrack Road, to corner of Queen Street, . . . . . }	0.75	1.00	3	1470
From Court-House round Circular Road by Eve Street, Barrack Road, to Court-House, . . . . . }	0.98½	1.25	4	204
From Court-House to Government House Gate, . . . . .	0.18½	0.25	...	617
From Court-House to centre of Yarbrough Bridge, . . . . .	0.18½	0.25	...	1325
From Court-House to Gates of Vaults, . . . . .	0.18½	0.25	...	1567
From Court-House to gate of Hon. J. H. Phillips' Plantation, . . . . . }	0.37½	0.50	1	1028
From Court-House to Frenchman's Gate, . . . . .	0.37½	0.50	1	1100
From Court-House to John Stephen's Gate, . . . . .	0.37½	0.50	1	1308
From Court-House to Canal in Orange Street, . . . . .	0.18½	0.25	...	269
From Court-House to gateway of Lord's Ridge Cemetery, . . . . . }	0.37½	0.50	1	158

## PART IX.

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### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

THE English branch of the Catholic Church of Christ entered this colony with the first settlers, inasmuch as they belonged to that portion of the Church; but its first official recognition took place in 1812, when the magistrates of Belize, by a formal deed, declared that a site had been allotted, and a church erected upon it, which the Bishop of Jamaica (to which island this colony was attached) consecrated. This church was dedicated to St John the Baptist, and stood in a fine open piece of ground which belonged to it. The building was erected at great cost, and solidly built, but without adequate foundations, and consists of the following parts: (1) A chancel 19 by 14 feet, with a large east window of painted glass representing our Saviour in the act of blessing; (2) a nave 78 by 44 feet, lighted by ten windows: these were formerly in two parts—the upper separated from the lower by 4 feet of brickwork, which has lately been removed and replaced by glass panels; (3) a porch on the north side 16 by 15 feet; (4) a vestry on the south side corresponding to the porch; (5) a tower at the west end 15 feet square and about 50 feet in height, containing one large bell, which, however, is only chimed.

The upper part of the tower is now of wood, the former brickwork having been taken down many years ago, in consequence of the tower being considered too weak to bear its weight. There is a large west end gallery for organ and singers. The church is lighted with lamps and candelabra, and furnished with high pews to seat 450 people.

To this church the Government appointed a rector at a stipend of £600. Various men occupied the post in succession, the most noteworthy being Matthew Newport, D.D., a High Churchman of the old eighteenth-century type, who made the colony his home for thirty-four years, dying in 1860. During his ministry a comfortable rectory was built facing the sea, a few minutes' walk from the church. About the middle of the century, the growth of the town on the north side of the river led to the erection of a second church by the Government in that quarter. In 1851, a small wooden structure was put up in the midst of a low swampy lot. This building, ugly, low, and hot, was dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, but never consecrated. To this an incumbent was appointed at a stipend of £400, but without a house, the in-

cumbency being joined with the chaplaincy to the troops till the year 1884. St Mary's Church consists of a chancel 7 feet deep by 13 feet wide, raised two steps above a nave 40 by 26 feet, with two vestries on either side  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Originally there was an iron frame turret for a bell at the west entrance, about 30 feet high, but this was removed in 1886, when the building was moved bodily from the centre to the north end of the churchyard, to make room for the erection of the new church. There is a west gallery for children. The church is lighted by bracket and chandelier lamps, and seated with open benches, and accommodates 150 people, which is very much less than the number of registered communicants, who amount to about 250.

In 1872 the well-deserved fate of disestablishment befell the Church. The example had been set in Ireland, and the principle established that a Church which has not secured the adhesion of a large part of the population should not be supported out of the taxes paid by those who deliberately reject its ministrations.

The Church here fulfilled the conditions. It was supported out of the taxes, and was in consequence bound hand and foot by the State, and had become what such a fettered Church is sure to become.

It had made no efforts to extend its influence beyond Belize, it had allowed itself to be supplanted in Belize by Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Baptists; but the blow, which was a sore chastisement to the Church, brought an awakening to its sleeping conscience, and freedom to its fettered limbs.

Terms, as good as could have been expected, were obtained. St John's Church, churchyard, and rectory, St Mary's Church and churchyard, were handed over to the Church. Vested

interests were respected, but no commutation scheme was carried out; perhaps none was practicable. The rector of St John's soon left the colony; the rector of St Mary's, the Rev. Alfred Field, remained till 1876, trying to organise the Church under its changed conditions. At his departure, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel assisted the diocese by granting £100 a-year to his successor, who remained here till 1882. St John's being a wealthier and larger congregation, has always been able to maintain its rector without help. Since 1882, St Mary's has been self-supporting, though the struggle has been very hard, owing to the small size of the church, and the additional efforts required for the erection of a new one. This event seems to be not far distant.

On February 14, 1888, the foundation-stone of the new church was laid, in the presence of a great assembly, by Dr J. N. Galleher, Bishop of Louisiana, U.S.A. A shortened form of evening service was held in the present church at 4 P.M., and a sermon, preached by the Rev. H. Nethercott, rector of St John's, at the conclusion of which a procession of choristers and clergy, with the bishop, left the church, singing "The Church's one foundation," and proceeded to the site, where, after appropriate hymns and prayers, the bishop gave a short address, in which he alluded in eloquent terms to our common brotherhood in the Church, although gathered from many climes. He spoke of the great office of the English Church, to carry the sacraments and the three-fold ministry, the Bible and Prayer-book in the tongue of Shakespeare, Milton, and Tennyson, with England's drum-beat round the world.

He alluded with pathos to the absence of the Bishop of Jamaica, his own pleasure and pride in being present in his place, and the kindness which had made him, though a stranger, feel at

home in their midst, and ended by invoking God's blessing on the house to be built, and the worshippers to be gathered therein. He then, with suitable words and prayers, laid the stone, which enclosed a bottle containing newspapers and coins. The ceremony then concluded with prayers and hymns. His Excellency the Governor and many of the leading inhabitants were present; a detachment of the 2d W.I.R. kept the ground, under command of Major Caulfield.

The Anglican revival, which commenced half a century ago and has been spreading ever since, has only influenced the Church here during the last fifteen years. It has caused the same heart-searchings here as elsewhere, bringing, as Christ said the truth proclaimed would ever do, not peace, but a sword; but the tendency of the Church-life in the colony is undoubtedly moving towards a broader, more historic view of Church doctrine, continuity, and ceremonial, not, as our Roman brethren say, towards the dogmas of Trent and the ritual of the Middle Ages, but towards the truly catholic teaching of Nicæa and earnest solemn usage of the primitive Church, which has been obscured by the Puritanism of the seventeenth and Erastianism of the eighteenth century, as much as by the corruptions of the medieval times.

In 1882 a mission was started in the Northern District of the colony, embracing Corosal and Orange Walk: at the latter place a good site was acquired, and a wooden building erected in two storeys, the upper part as a parsonage, the lower as a church. At Corosal a plain thatched building has been acquired and fitted up as a church. After a sharp struggle for existence, the mission seems at last to have entered on a career of steady though slow progress.

In 1884 a fine school building, the largest in the town, was put up, consisting of two storeys. The lower is

occupied by a flourishing elementary school, the upper is used at present only for classes, meetings, &c. The administration of the diocese of British Honduras is at present in the hands of the Bishop of Jamaica, though eventually, when an endowment is provided, a separate bishop, which is the Church's greatest need, will be appointed. As the bishop is only able to visit here for a few days at a time, and at long intervals, his commissary administers the diocese, subject to his direction. The Synod of the Church consists of all clergy, together with lay representatives from each congregation, and certain of the officials, if registered communicants. This body meets for legislative purposes: when not in session a committee is appointed,—the Standing Committee to aid and advise the bishop's commissary. This body consists of the bishop, any clergy who can attend, four laymen nominated by Synod, two by the bishop and the corporate body. This latter consists of three permanent trustees, who hold all church property. The clergy at present (Feb. 1888) in the colony are:—

Rev. H. Nethercott, bishop's commissary, and rector of St John's.

Rev. H. M. Ward, M.A., rector of St Mary's.

Rev. J. W. Moore, assistant curate of St John's and head-master of the schools.

Rev. E. D. Tinling, curate in charge of the Northern District.

Services held are:—

#### ST JOHN'S.

*Daily*.—7 A.M. and 7 P.M., with sermon on Wednesday.

*Sundays*.—Holy Communion, 7 A.M., and on first Sunday in month at mid-day; morning prayer, 11 A.M.; evening prayer, 7 P.M.

*Holy Days*.—Holy Communion, 7 A.M.

*Sunday-School*.—3.30 P.M.

#### ST MARY'S.

*Daily*.—Evensong, 7 P.M.; sermon on Thursday—except on Saturday, it is at 8 P.M., and Monday, no service.

*Sunday*.—Holy Communion at 7 A.M., also on

first and third Sundays in month at mid-day ;  
mattins, 11 A.M. ; evensong, 7 P.M.

*Sunday-School.*—8.30 P.M.

*Saints' Days.*—Holy Communion, 7 A.M. ; and  
address at evensong.

#### FREETOWN MISSION ROOM.

Open daily for reading, 6-9 P.M.

*Service, Tuesday,* at 7 P.M.

*Wednesday.*—Bible-class, 7 P.M.

*Sunday.*—Services at 7 A.M. and 7 P.M.

*Sunday-School.*—8.30 P.M.

There are various classes and guilds in connection with both churches for different good purposes, and a small library attached to each church, and a small book-store at St Mary's rectory for prayer-books, texts, &c. There are four lay readers in the diocese authorised to hold service in the absence of the clergy :—

Mr F. Fuller, at St Mary's.

Mr C. Blockley, at St John's.

Mr D. A. Young, and

Mr R. W. Pickwood, in the Northern District.

Services at Corosal are—Sundays at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M., with Sunday-school at 3 P.M. ; and on Wednesdays at 7 P.M., with address. Orange Walk is visited by the curate monthly, when services are held at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

The table of fees for this diocese at present is :—

For each certificate of baptism, if copied at the time,	\$1.00
If searched for at any other time,	1.25
Service of marriage,	3.00
Certificate of marriage,	1.00
Funeral service,	1.00
Tolling bell,	1.00
Playing organ for marriage or funeral,	2.00

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the course of the year 1850 a public meeting was called, and the following resolution was adopted: "A considerable portion of the inhabitants of British Honduras are members of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and were accustomed to engage in public worship according to the rites of that Church, until they became residents in the settlement. They have long, very naturally, desired to possess the means of celebrating divine service in that Church in which the Christian character of themselves and of their fathers was reared, and of receiving religious instruction from a ministration under which they were taught their earliest lessons, and imbibed their first notions of the Christian truth, and to which they look back with gratitude and reverence."

A. Montgomery, Esq., John Young, M.D., T. Stuart, Esq., and John Walker, Esq., were appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect. A subscription list was also opened, which soon amounted to £500.

This committee sought and were received into communion with the Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland, and that Church was asked to send out a minister.

A site for a church was secured on the river Belize, and immediately north from the Court-house.

On this lot a temporary building was erected, and on 21st January 1852, the Rev. D. Arthur, formerly of Stewarton, Scotland, arrived, and took charge of the "kirk." In this temporary building Mr Arthur at once began the work of the Presbyterian church, and also a school.

In the great fire on the south side, this building was burnt down. Church and school then met in different places, and steps were taken to raise the present brick building. This church was opened early in 1863. Mr Arthur continued its minister till 1876, when he retired on account of old age. In November 1876, the Rev. John Jackson, formerly of Girvan, Scotland, also sent out by the Free Church, arrived in the colony, and



until now carries on the work of the congregation as minister. At present the Sabbath and week-day services are as under:—

*Sabbath Services.*

10.30 A.M., Public worship.

12 noon, Sabbath-school.  
4 P.M. Bible-reading.  
6.30 " Public worship.

*Week-day Services.*

Tuesday, 7 P.M., Prayer meeting.  
Thursday, 7 " Practice of sacred music.  
Friday, 7 " Bible-class.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The mission was founded in 1848.

**PRIESTS.**

*The Holy Redeemer, Belize*—The Rev. S. Di Pietro, S.J.; the Rev. F. C. Hopkins, S.J.; the Rev. A. M. Parisi, S.J.

*San Narcisso, Corosal*—The Rev. M. Antillach, S.J.; the Rev. J. Barantes, S.J.; the Rev. S. Gillet, S.J.

*Immaculate Conception, Orange Walk*—The Rev. P. Molina, S.J.; the Rev. J. Piemonte, S.J.

*Sacred Heart, Stann Creek*—The Rev. H. Gillet, S.J.; the Rev. J. Kellet, S.J.

*Punta Gorda*—The Rev. C. Gillet, S.J.

### CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER,

#### BELIZE.

#### SERVICES.

*Sundays.*—Low Mass, 7 A.M.; High Mass and sermon, 9.30 A.M.; vespers, English sermon, and benediction, 7 P.M.

*Daily.*—Low Mass, 6.30 A.M.; prayers, 7 P.M.

## THE WESLEYAN MISSION.

This mission was commenced in the year 1825, towards the end of which the first missionary, the Rev. Mr Wilkinson, arrived in Belize—the object of the parent society being to provide instruction and religious privileges for the slaves who were employed in cutting logwood and mahogany at various points in the interior or the riverbanks. Mr Wilkinson spent some weeks in Belize preaching and catechising, and, after visiting the works up the Old river for some hundred and fifty miles, judged it best that the headquarters of the mission should be in town. In August of 1827 his promising career was cut short by fever; but he was succeeded, early in 1828, by the Rev. Thomas Johnston, who prosecuted the work with great zeal and success, but with no sufficient regard for climatic conditions, and he

also died, a victim to fever, from over-exertion and exposure, within six months of the time of his arrival. Soon afterwards Mr Wedlock was on the ground, and, acting with greater prudence, was able to consolidate the work, so that in 1830 the first Wesleyan chapel built in the colony was duly opened for public worship with thanksgiving and the voice of melody.

From that time the mission may be considered to have been fairly established.

In 1829 a mission was projected by the same society for the benefit of the Indians on the Mosquito coast. The Rev. Mr Pilley and his wife arrived in Belize for that destination towards the end of that year, but did not secure a passage to Cape Gracias à Dios till the following spring. We have no particulars at hand as to the method

adopted, nor of the special character of the difficulties encountered, in seeking to establish a footing there, but after repeated trial, both the efforts and the health of the missionary completely failed; he and his wife were compelled to return to England, and the mission has never again been resumed.

From Belize the work has gradually spread to the Bay Islands and Corosal, to Mullin's river, the Boom, Northern river, Manatee, Stann Creek, Sittee river, Monkey river, Point Ycacos; and, within the last three years, to Toledo, Punta Gorda, and also to Livingston (Guatemala) and Puerto Cortez, and now to San Pedro Sula (Spanish Honduras).

There are now (1888) upon this ground seven European ministers and one native West Indian, having under their charge six circuits or principal stations—namely, Belize, Corosal, Ruan, Stann Creek, Toledo, and San Pedro—with seventeen sub-stations and fourteen other preaching-places. There are also 32 lay preachers, 151 Sabbath-school teachers, with 24 day-school teachers, and 1 catechist; 1647 church members, 1334 scholars attending the day-schools, and 1571 attending the Sunday-schools, with some 5880 attendants upon public worship. Within the colony the day-schools, which are supplied with certificated teachers, and are under Government inspection, receive liberal aid, according to the numbers in average attendance from month to month, from the Government of the colony, and are doing effective educational work. There is also a high school in Belize, in which good work is being done, and where a number of the teachers have been trained; and it is hoped soon to have one established at San Pedro. The expenses of the work are met partly by church collections

and contributions, and subscriptions on the ground, partly by Government grants in aid of schools, and partly by an annual grant from the parent society, London.

*Belize Churches.*—Wesley Chapel, Albert Street, and Ebenezer Chapel, Barrack Road.

#### HOURS OF SERVICE.

*Sunday.*—10.30 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.

*Sunday-Schools.*—At 9.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M.

*Wednesday Evenings.*—Divine service at 7.

*Friday Evenings.*—Prayer-meeting at 7.

A Band of Hope meeting is held in the Wesley schoolroom every *Thursday afternoon* at 5.30, and a Gospel Temperance meeting in the same place on every alternate *Thursday evening* at 7.

Various society classes meet on the Monday and Tuesday evenings at both places.

#### RESIDENT MINISTERS.

*Belize.*—Rev. W. Tyson, chairman of the district, and general superintendent of missions and schools. Rev. J. B. Nowell, and one expected shortly for high school.

*Corosal.*—Rev. J. W. Lord. Hours of service, 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

*Stann Creek.*—Rev. T. N. Robert.

*Toledo.*—Rev. E. Jolliffe. Hours of service as at Corosal.

There are day-school teachers stationed at the Boom, the Northern river, Sibun river, and Manatee, in the Belize circuit; at Consejo and Orange Walk, in the Corosal circuit; and at Mullin's river, Sittee river, and Monkey river, in the Stann Creek circuit, in addition to those on the principal stations; and these usually conduct divine service each Sunday at 11 A.M. on the several sub-stations, which are also visited from time to time by the superintendent or other ministers.

## THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Some time about the year 1820, certain merchants of this town—Messrs Angus & Co.—interested themselves in the spread of the Gospel, and called the attention of several of the then existing missionary societies to British Honduras and the Mosquito shore.

As a result of these appeals, the Baptist Missionary Society determined to send a missionary to this colony.

In June 1822, Mr Bourne, the first missionary, arrived at Belize.

In 1825 Mr Bourne completed the mission-house and residence. The building was situated by the sea-shore, on the north side of Belize.

In 1834 the Society removed Mr Bourne from the colony, and sent out Mr Alexander Henderson, who for nearly fifty years, until his death, laboured for the Church in Belize.

In the Society's report for 1837, it states that "the mission at Belize has been favoured with considerable prosperity, the congregation continues to increase, and several additions have been made to the church."

In 1840, her Majesty's Superintendent presented the Baptists with a piece of ground at Freetown for the possession of a burial-ground.

In June 1842 a small house was erected in Freetown. In this building prayer-meetings were held, and a Sunday-school opened for the pensioners and others inhabiting Freetown.

In 1845 a Mr Kingdon arrived from Jamaica to assist Mr Henderson.

The following is extracted from an address from the members of the Society in Belize to that in England,

showing the high estimation in which Mr Henderson was held by them :—

"That your late agent, Mr A. Henderson, after twelve years' experience and intimacy with him, has had, and still has, our full confidence, as well in the character of a Christian man as in the office of a pastor, or as a zealous and active missionary labourer, and have no wish to lose his labours amongst us, nor to exchange them for those of any other."

Some parts of the New Testament were translated by Mr Henderson into the Carib, Maya, and Waika languages. Mr Henderson continued his labours, assisted by Messrs Braddick and Kelly, until 1879, when failing health compelled him to cease taking any active part in the church—the services being conducted by Messrs Braddick and Kelly until Mr Waring's arrival.

Mr Waring arrived in this colony in June 1881. He found the church in a very discouraging condition, and everything connected with it in a state of general decay. By his energy and earnest attention to his duties, he not only succeeded in furthering the cause of his church, but filled the people over whom he presided with a portion of his own vigour. Unfortunately he died in 1888, much regretted.

The church has now a membership of over 200, also a good day-school and Sunday-school. There are four out-stations; the services are conducted by native brethren under the supervision of the pastor in Belize. The work in Belize is being carried on at present by Mr Bryan, who was sent out as a missionary schoolmaster by the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society. The church hopes to have ere long a permanent minister to take the place of their late pastor.

## PART X.

## BRITISH HONDURAS FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE  
YEAR 1887.

THE principal heads of the general revenue are—Customs, Excise, Postal Service, Port and Harbour Dues, and Land Revenue.

The general revenue received during the year 1887 amounted to \$280,140, and for local purposes \$13,234, making a total of \$293,374.

The expenditure during the same year was—for general purposes, \$294,298, and for local purposes, \$12,874, making a total of \$307,172.

*Local Revenues.*

By Ordinance 12 of 1886, "the Local Revenues Appropriation Ordinance, 1886," which was passed, the tax on lands and houses in certain towns in the colony may now be raised from the annual rate of 3 per cent to one not exceeding 6, and appropriating this as well as other certain local revenues for local purposes.

This constitutes a new departure in the fiscal arrangements of the colony, for hitherto all taxes have been treated as general revenue and appropriated for general purposes.

Each of the towns of Belize, Corosal, and Orange Walk have separate local

revenue and expenditure accounts. The following taxes are placed to the credit of the local account of the town in which the tax is levied:—

1. Land and property tax on the lands in the towns of Belize, Corosal, and Orange Walk.
2. Fire-tax.
3. Cemetery fees.
4. Dues and taxes of drays, horses, and other animals.
5. Carriage licences.

The local expenditure consists of the maintenance and improvement in each town of the drainage, fire department, the market, the public cemeteries, the streets, the water supply, or any other similar object of a public character, or for the payment of loans raised to carry out improvements.

The expenditure for the year has therefore exceeded the revenue by \$13,798.

A careful perusal of the different items of revenue and expenditure will show that this excess has resulted from various causes.

The yield of the general revenue during the year 1887, without any increase of taxation, was \$21,567 in excess of the amount received in the previous year. The chief increases were as follows: \$6650 under the head

of Customs; \$5498 under the head of Excise; \$3602 under that of Postal; and under that of Reimbursements to Government, \$7625. While the only decreases worthy of notice were \$5412 under the head of Land Revenue, and \$7431 under that of Land Tax. Of the former, however, a comparison of the Blue-books for 1887 and that of 1886 explains itself—the sales and rents of Crown lands for 1887 exceeding that of 1886 by \$656; the deficit occurring only under *Licences to cut wood*, the amount received in 1886 being \$6067 in excess of that for 1887. Of the latter amount of \$7431, it can hardly be called a deficit—this item having been transferred to a considerable extent to the Local Revenue service under the Ordinance 12 of 1886.

The general expenditure of the colony for the year 1887 shows a decrease of \$5601 from that of the preceding year, which can be accounted for chiefly by decreases under the following heads:—

Taking the first item, under the head of *Salaries to Public Officers*, there is a decrease of \$10,894 from that of the previous year.

The next large decrease in the expenditure of 1887 from that of 1886, is under the head of *Works and Buildings*, the same having been reduced to less than one-half—viz., \$7338.

Under the head of *Roads, Streets, and Bridges*, there is a decrease of \$2400 from that of the year previous.

Again, under the head of *Drawbacks, &c.*, there has been a decrease of \$2293.

And finally, under the head of *Miscellaneous*, there has been a decrease of \$7348.

Against these decreases, however, there should be put increases, under the following heads:—

The only increase that is largely in excess is that under the head of *Military*, which exceeds the previous year by \$9200. This was caused not from

any actual increase, but by being placed under its proper head—the year previous it was put under that of *Police*.

The next item that is in excess is *Constabulary*, which exceeds the previous year by \$4000, and was caused by cost of recruiting in bringing the force up to its full number.

Another item of increase comes under the head of *Mails*, which exceeds the previous year by \$4000; this increase was caused by the establishment of a new coastal service to the Northern District.

Finally, a new item of \$5332, under the head of *Loans*, is introduced; this is interest paid on the debentures issued under the Belize Improvement Loan.

That the revenue of the colony is in a fairly healthy condition, and that it has steadily increased during the last nine years, may be seen on referring to the comparative table, which will show an increase of upwards of \$90,000—from 1879, when the revenue was \$201,624, to 1887, when the revenue was \$293,374.

#### *Public Debt.*

A sum of \$55,750 was raised in the colony, under Ordinance 13 of 1885, authorising a loan of \$100,000 to provide for the cost of carrying out the improvements in the town and harbour of Belize, recommended by Baron Sicama, C.E. A further sum of £9000 is authorised to be raised in England, under Ordinance 1 of 1877, as the amount of \$44,250, the balance of the former loan, was not forthcoming in the colony. This loan bears 5 per cent interest, and will be repaid in thirty years by means of a sinking fund. A sum equal to 1 per cent on the total amount of the loan is to be appropriated half-yearly out of the general revenue of the colony, and remitted to the Crown Agents, to be invested in securities of the Imperial or Colonial Governments.

### ABSTRACT OF THE NET REVENUE OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1887.

<b>Customs—</b>	
Ad valorem, at 12½ per cent, . . . . .	\$59,833.00
Ad valorem, at 17½ per cent, . . . . .	2,297.39
Specific duties, . . . . .	77,494.57
	<u>\$139,624.96</u>
Excise duties, . . . . .	46,342.15
<b>Fees of Office—</b>	
Colonial Secretary, . . . . .	\$64.71
Clerk of Courts, . . . . .	2,096.65
Magistrates' courts, . . . . .	3,346.09
	<u>5,507.45</u>
<b>Fines and forfeitures—</b>	
Supreme Court, . . . . .	\$50.00
Magistrates' courts, . . . . .	3,287.97
	<u>3,337.97</u>
<b>Land revenue—</b>	
Sales of Crown lands, . . . . .	\$2,126.62
Rents of " . . . . .	1,342.50
Licences to cut mahogany, . . . . .	4,731.55
	<u>8,200.67</u>
<b>Land and Property Tax—</b>	
Mahogany and logwood works, . . . . .	\$10,147.94
Land elsewhere than in town, . . . . .	1,643.84
	<u>11,791.78</u>
<b>Liquor licences—</b>	
Distillery, . . . . .	\$30.00
Wholesale, . . . . .	400.00
Retail, . . . . .	13,092.50
	<u>13,572.50</u>
<b>Port and harbour dues—</b>	
Light dues, . . . . .	\$7,687.78
Storage on gunpowder, . . . . .	775.70
Warehouse rent, . . . . .	5,951.05
	<u>14,414.53</u>
<b>Postal revenue—</b>	
Postage receipts, . . . . .	\$4,573.64
Commission on money-orders, . . . . .	4,740.03
Imperial contribution, . . . . .	9,783.78
	<u>19,097.45</u>
<i>Incidental.</i>	
<b>Reimbursements to Government—</b>	
Hospital patients, . . . . .	\$1,359.21
Lunatic asylum do., . . . . .	511.50
Printing jobs, &c., . . . . .	275.98
Prisoners, maintenance of military, . . . . .	144.67
Sundry reimbursements, . . . . .	7,855.46
	<u>10,146.82</u>
<b>Sale of Government property—</b>	
Unserviceable stores, &c., . . . . .	813.47
<i>Receipts in aid of Revenue.</i>	
Interest, . . . . .	\$1,364.47
Loans, . . . . .	2,535.03
Miscellaneous receipts, . . . . .	3,390.61
	<u>7,290.11</u>
<i>Local Revenue.</i>	
Belize, . . . . .	\$11,705.08
Corosal, . . . . .	1,095.33
Orange Walk, . . . . .	433.54
	<u>13,233.95</u>
<b>Total revenue,</b> . . . . .	<u>\$293,373.81</u>

### ABSTRACT OF THE NET EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1887.

#### *Salaries of Public Officers.*

Colonial Secretary, . . . . .	\$9,321.01
Constabulary, . . . . .	34,244.21
Councils, . . . . .	500.00
Ecclesiastical, . . . . .	450.00
Jails, . . . . .	5,636.48
Governor, . . . . .	14,340.20
Judicial, . . . . .	11,041.00
Lands, . . . . .	4,074.46
Lighthouses, . . . . .	2,184.00
Magistrates, . . . . .	11,764.80
Medical, . . . . .	7,704.00
Treasury, . . . . .	13,700.97
Works and roads, . . . . .	4,600.00
<b>Total salaries,</b> . . . . .	<u>\$119,561.13</u>

#### *Expenditure exclusive of salaries.*

Administration of Justice, . . . . .	5,169.93
Charitable allowances, . . . . .	260.94
Drawbacks and refund of duties, . . . . .	3,096.37
Education, . . . . .	11,866.09
Jails, . . . . .	8,938.19
Hospital, Asylum, and Poorhouse, . . . . .	9,147.66
Interest, . . . . .	1,033.02
Lighthouses, . . . . .	2,612.53
Loans, repayment of, . . . . .	5,332.09
Mails, . . . . .	25,479.28
Military, . . . . .	13,743.44
<b>Miscellaneous services—</b>	
Contribution to Imperial Institute, . . . . .	\$1,000.00
Furniture Government House, and maintenance of grounds, . . . . .	947.28
Printing, stationery, and furniture, public offices, . . . . .	2,336.56
Sundry expenses, remittances, &c., . . . . .	19,727.79
Land-Survey expenses, &c., . . . . .	8,529.98
Agricultural Society, . . . . .	330.64
Revision of laws, . . . . .	3,277.13
Registration of births, deaths, &c., . . . . .	1,022.00
Unforeseen and extraordinary expenditure, . . . . .	6,158.02
Queen's Jubilee celebration, . . . . .	1,315.70
	<u>44,695.10</u>
Pensions, allowances, and gratuities, . . . . .	6,524.21
Police (constabulary), . . . . .	15,850.00
Revenue services, . . . . .	2,837.11
Roads, streets, and bridges, . . . . .	6,419.14
Transport, . . . . .	4,848.13
Works and buildings, . . . . .	6,883.96

#### *Local Expenditure.*

Belize, . . . . .	11,705.08
Corosal, . . . . .	1,116.45
Orange Walk, . . . . .	51.75

**Total expenditure,** . . . . . \$307,171.60

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE GENERAL REVENUE OF THE COLONY FOR THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE REVENUE.

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Item.	Revenue.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
1	Customs, . . . . .	\$124,359	\$114,929	\$67,259	\$90,729	\$93,732	\$106,149	\$123,686	\$120,650	\$123,995	\$132,975	\$139,625
2	Excise duties, . . . . .	21,117	19,186	25,654	39,681	41,528	37,744	40,729	42,733	41,181	40,844	46,342
3	Fees of office, . . . . .	4,244	4,673	4,891	4,542	4,642	4,413	5,747	6,317	5,628	5,947	5,507
4	Fines and forfeitures, . . . . .	2,178	2,088	2,386	3,218	3,926	2,350	3,795	3,574	5,901	2,819	3,338
5	Interest, . . . . .	2,795	2,604	813	195	566	842	935	1,175	1,884	1,208	1,364
6	Land revenue, . . . . .	2,479	3,175	2,843	5,104	6,702	12,672	11,283	10,803	8,407	13,613	8,201
7	Land tax, . . . . .	10,994	10,939	12,102	11,580	12,686	12,263	12,569	15,515	16,350	19,223	11,792
8	Licences, liquor, . . . . .	8,645	8,191	10,341	8,252	9,158	9,542	10,568	9,974	13,235	13,922	13,573
	Loans, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,535
9	Miscellaneous receipts, . . . . .	6,266	82,237 <sup>1</sup>	33,063 <sup>1</sup>	14,889 <sup>1</sup>	6,044	5,097	4,632	5,118	6,032	5,609	3,391
10	Port and harbour dues, . . . . .	20,791	21,454	26,130	22,807	22,132	23,351	24,150	20,748	19,219	14,722	14,415
11	Postal service, . . . . .	12,819	12,880	11,863	11,257	11,591	13,124	12,559	18,038	14,366	15,495	19,097
12	Reimbursements to Government, . . . . .	1,425	2,756	1,485	2,507	2,682	2,613	3,426	2,423	2,517	2,622	10,147
13	Sales of Government property, . . . . .	507	509	1,503	60	1,246	465	560	345	630	790	813
14	Taxes assessed, . . . . .	1,485	1,112	1,311	1,101	1,581	1,266	1,700	1,917	1,860	2,168	2
	Do. Belize, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,705
	Do. Corozal, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095
	Do. Orange Walk, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
	Total revenue, . . . . .	220,104	286,683	201,624	216,172	218,210	231,921	261,388	259,330	261,229	271,807	293,374

1 The revenue includes under "Miscellaneous receipts" surplus funds which had been invested and were realised as follows :—  
1878, . . . \$74,935 | 1879, . . . \$25,500 | 1880, . . . \$7,953  
2 Assessed taxes are now placed to the credit of the revenue of the towns in which they are levied.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY FOR THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS.

Item.	Expenditure.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
1 } to } 13 }	Salaries of public officers, . . .	\$75,131	\$73,104	\$74,939	\$76,979	\$76,107	\$80,538	\$85,645	\$87,688	\$91,932	\$130,455	\$119,561
	EXPENDITURE EXCLUSIVE OF SALARIES.											
14	Administration of justice, . . .	2,527	3,774	2,336	1,127	1,783	1,627	2,591	2,950	3,790	4,923	5,170
15	Charitable allowances, . . .	1,203	722	692	677	538	301	326	346	370	282	260
17	Drawbacks and refunds of duties, . .	19,467	16,497	3,916	1,454	650	712	714	2,174	4,363	5,399	3,096
18	Education, . . . . .	5,722	6,358	6,131	7,482	8,082	8,207	9,249	9,734	10,783	11,757	11,866
19	Jails, . . . . .	5,560	6,727	7,610	7,432	7,676	7,676	7,435	9,402	9,042	9,144	8,938
20	Hospital, asylum, and poorhouse, . .	5,430	6,008	4,650	4,545	4,817	5,007	6,115	8,254	8,400	8,373	9,148
21	Interest, . . . . .	2,157	1,634	2,147	882	438	698	816	890	1,071	1,150	1,033
22	Lighthouses, . . . . .	2,285	867	6,655	669	669	804	699	1,653	7,331	1,417	2,613
23	Loans, repayment of, . . . . .	...	2,650	17,000	5,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,332
24	Mails, . . . . .	25,047	25,103	31,044	22,247	22,549	25,611	25,214	24,688	22,083	21,424	25,479
25	Military, . . . . .	34,996	48,573	17,086	7,814	30,812	31,198	17,169	31,337	30,010	4,543	13,744
26	Miscellaneous services, . . . . .	3,591	5,302	10,138	8,615	12,467	11,450	12,639	23,122	41,369	52,043	44,695
27	Pensions allowance and gratuities, .	1,567	3,043	4,281	5,443	5,307	6,967	6,267	5,932	6,471	6,432	6,524
16	Police, . . . . .	3,845	7,117	4,774	4,665	4,178	8,024	4,258	6,319	7,163	11,878	15,850 <sup>1</sup>
28	Revenue services, . . . . .	2,043	2,155	2,602	4,840	4,868	1,850	1,722	2,689	2,947	2,641	2,837
29	Roads, streets, and bridges, . . .	2,484	7,145	8,310	7,682	9,556	5,743	5,574	16,134	24,218	8,804	6,420
30	Transport, . . . . .	2,131	2,337	2,535	2,947	1,670	3,809	3,220	5,634	5,742	5,144	4,848
31	Works and buildings, . . . . .	22,035	52,213	46,652	18,569	11,393	22,284	12,074	23,979	42,127	14,222	6,884
	Belize, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,705
	Corozal, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,116
	Orange Walk, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
		\$217,221	\$271,329	\$253,498	\$189,613	\$203,559	\$222,501	\$201,718	\$267,952	\$316,176	\$312,773	\$307,172

<sup>1</sup> This service now comes under the head of Constabulary.



The subjoined TABLE gives the comparative statement of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony from 1827 to 1887, with the exception of the years 1841-44, 1850-52, and 1854, 1855, the returns for which years we have been unable to obtain:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1827, . . . . .	\$84,125	\$124,150
1828, . . . . .	80,000	81,375
1829, . . . . .	80,000	82,365
1830, . . . . .	74,660	66,390
1831, . . . . .	58,560	57,630
1832, . . . . .	70,250	84,990
1833, . . . . .	63,660	70,570
1834, . . . . .	73,530	71,205
1835, . . . . .	84,300	69,575
1836, . . . . .	89,000	63,860
1837, . . . . .	69,730	68,850
1838, . . . . .	78,695	82,995
1839, . . . . .	67,765	99,855
1840, . . . . .	61,230	62,685
1845, . . . . .	111,860	91,510
1846, . . . . .	103,335	96,000
1847, . . . . .	138,990	181,740
1848, . . . . .	101,805	141,805
1849, . . . . .	104,895	138,050
1853, . . . . .	147,550	144,375
1856, . . . . .	113,115	131,180
1857, . . . . .	125,645	132,345
1858, . . . . .	139,240	120,635
1859, . . . . .	139,910	128,890
1860, . . . . .	162,775	151,350
1861, . . . . .	163,785	144,485
1862, . . . . .	186,470	160,875
1863, . . . . .	177,745	143,205
1864, . . . . .	157,720	141,820
1865, . . . . .	132,645	178,070
1866, . . . . .	136,665	155,470
1867, . . . . .	161,800	152,530
1868, . . . . .	212,080	198,600
1869, . . . . .	183,145	152,015
1870, . . . . .	133,617	131,100
1871, . . . . .	189,432	139,833
1872, . . . . .	195,691	152,770
1873, . . . . .	260,053	182,318
1874, . . . . .	222,454	200,051
1875, . . . . .	213,482	203,923
1876, . . . . .	213,716	219,192
1877, . . . . .	220,110	217,488
1878, . . . . .	286,683	271,329
1879, . . . . .	201,624	253,498
1880, . . . . .	216,172	189,613
1881, . . . . .	213,210	203,559
1882, . . . . .	231,921	222,501
1883, . . . . .	261,388	201,718
1884, . . . . .	259,330	267,925
1885, . . . . .	261,229	316,178
1886, . . . . .	271,807	312,773
1887, . . . . .	293,374	307,172

# ABSTRACT OF THE ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1888.

## GENERAL REVENUE.

Item.	Revenue.	Estimate for 1888.
1. Customs, . . . . .		\$145,000.00
2. Excise duties, . . . . .		48,000.00
3. Fees of office, . . . . .		5,310.00
4. Fines and forfeitures, . . . . .		3,100.00
5. Interest, . . . . .		1,557.00
6. Land revenue, . . . . .		12,500.00
7. Land and property tax, . . . . .		11,050.00
8. Licences, liquor, . . . . .		15,000.00
9. Loans, . . . . .		990.50
10. Miscellaneous receipts, . . . . .		2,372.00
11. Port and harbour dues, . . . . .		14,600.00
12. Postal service, . . . . .		1,557.00
13. Reimbursements to Government, . . . . .		2,600.00
14. Sale of Government property, . . . . .		500.00
Total, . . . . .		<u>\$264,136.50</u>

## LOCAL REVENUE.

15. Belize, . . . . .	\$12,514.00
16. Corosal, . . . . .	1,450.00
17. Orange Walk, . . . . .	535.00
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$14,499.00</u>
Total Revenues, . . . . .	<u>\$278,635.00</u>

## GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

### Salaries.

Item.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1888.
1. Colonial Secretary's Department, . . . . .		\$9,130.00
2. Constabulary Force " . . . . .		58,711.30
3. Councils " . . . . .		500.00
4. Ecclesiastical " . . . . .		450.00
5. Governor's " . . . . .		12,677.00
6. Judicial " . . . . .		12,102.03
7. Land " . . . . .		4,331.00
8. Lighthouse " . . . . .		2,184.00
9. Magistrates' " . . . . .		11,317.00
10. Medical, hospitals, asylum, and poor-house, . . . . .		7,450.00
11. Prisons Department, . . . . .		6,427.81
12. Treasury and Customs Department, . . . . .		13,046.13
13. Works and Roads Department, . . . . .		4,971.62
Total salaries, . . . . .		<u>\$143,299.11</u>

*Expenditure exclusive of Salaries.*

Item.	Expenditure.	Estimate for 1888.
14. Administration of justice, . . .		\$5,370.00
15. Charitable allowances, . . .		300.00
16. Constabulary force, . . .		11,950.00
17. Drawbacks and refunds of duties, . . . . .		1,000.00
18. Education, . . . . .		12,078.32
19. Hospitals, asylum, and poor-house, . . . . .		6,950.00
20. Interest, . . . . .		1,200.00
21. Lands, . . . . .		3,200.00
22. Lighthouses, . . . . .		3,400.00
23. Loans, . . . . .		7,987.00
24. Mails, . . . . .		29,500.00
25. Military, . . . . .		1,733.32
26. Miscellaneous services, . . .		12,500.00
27. Pensions, allowances, and gratuities, . . . . .		8,981.40
28. Prisons, . . . . .		8,360.00
29. Revenue services, . . . . .		3,150.00
30. Roads, streets, and bridges, . .		5,000.00
31. Transport, . . . . .		3,300.00
32. Works and buildings, . . . . .		9,580.00
Total exclusive of salaries, . .		<u>\$136,440.04</u>
Total, . . . . .		<u>\$272,739.15</u>

## LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

33. Belize, . . . . .	11,024.50
34. Corosol, . . . . .	1,325.00
35. Orange Walk, . . . . .	500.00
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$12,849.50</u>
Total expenditure, . . . . .	<u>\$290,188.65</u>

## STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1888.

## ASSETS.

Cash balance—		
In hands of Treasurer, . . . . .	\$2,110.04	
" Sub-Accountants, . . . . .	2,979.96	
		\$5,090.00
Savings Bank Funds—		
Cash in hands of Treasurer, . . . . .	\$5,233.78	
Funds invested, . . . . .	38,918.92	
		44,152.70
Funds invested—		
Police Reward Fund, . . . . .		300.00
Loans—		
Amount due by Belize Improvement Loan to General Revenue, . . . . .	\$8,467.73	
Amount of Sinking Fund invested, . . . . .	2,594.60	
		11,062.33
Bills maturing (£5000), . . . . .		32,432.43
		<u>\$93,037.46</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Debentures issued under the Belize Improvement Loan, . . . . .	\$55,750.00
Deposits in Treasury—	
Police Reward Fund, . . . . .	\$1,168.12
Constabulary " " . . . . .	339.29
" Pension Fund, . . . . .	786.22
Official Administrator, . . . . .	1,245.33
	3,538.96
Balance due Crown Agents on account-current, . . . . .	25,631.24
Military debt due War Office, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	86,665.90
Savings Bank Funds—	
Amount due depositors, . . . . .	35,233.78
	<u>\$208,819.88</u>

<sup>1</sup> This debt will be cancelled on the withdrawal of the Imperial troops.

## PART XI.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The import trade of the colony is principally carried on with the United Kingdom and the United States; there is also a fair amount of trade with the neighbouring republics, including Mexico.

During the year 1887 the import trade stood thus: From the United Kingdom, \$477,606; from the United States, \$407,389; and from the neighbouring republics, \$164,099; making a total of \$1,097,721. The imports of the colony show a decrease of \$82,092 on that of the previous year.

The export trade of the colony stood thus in 1887: Value of exports to the United Kingdom—produce of the colony, \$773,300; in transit, \$12,205—total, \$785,203; to the United States—produce of the colony, \$199,133; in transit, \$160,740—total, \$359,873; to the neighbouring republics, \$20,007; in transit, \$171,094—total, \$191,101: making a grand total of \$1,349,709. The exports show a decrease of \$60,525 from that of the previous year, but an increase of \$128,318 over that of 1885.

The following TABLE shows the total value of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony during the year 1887:—

COUNTRIES.	Total imports therefrom.	EXPORTS THEREOF.		
		Produce of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and Manufactures.	Total.
United Kingdom, . . . . .	\$477,606.00	\$773,300.00	\$12,205.00	\$785,805.00
Bahamas, . . . . .	231.00	1,876.00	1,400.00	3,276.00
Caymans, . . . . .	2,473.00	128.00	817.00	945.00
Montserrat, . . . . .	10.00	...	...	...
British Guiana, . . . . .	155.00	...	...	...
France, . . . . .	26,694.00	...	...	...
Germany, . . . . .	15,434.00	...	...	...
Spain, . . . . .	1,199.00	...	...	...
Holland, . . . . .	713.00	8,125.00	...	8,125.00
Italy, . . . . .	230.00	...	...	...
United States, . . . . .	407,389.00	199,133.00	160,740.00	359,873.00
Mexico, . . . . .	25,447.00	1,062.00	10,675.00	11,727.00
Guatemala, . . . . .	28,215.00	8,343.00	11,751.00	20,094.00
Honduras, . . . . .	75,805.00	6,448.00	125,431.00	131,879.00
Nicaragua, . . . . .	34,632.00	4,164.00	22,957.00	27,121.00
Costa Rica, . . . . .	...	...	280.00	280.00
Cuba, . . . . .	1,194.00	...	884.00	884.00
Brazil, . . . . .	294.00	...	...	...
Total, . . . . .	\$1,097,721.00	\$1,002,569.00	\$347,140.00	\$1,349,709.00

The following return shows the QUANTITIES and VALUES of the items of produce of the Colony exported, and the countries to which they were exported during the year 1887 :—

Article.	Country to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals—Hogs, . . . .	Mexico, . . . . .	85	\$1,052
Turtle, . . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	426	2,301
Bananas, . . . . .	United States, . . . . .	bunches 235,708	115,152
Cedar, . . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	feet 15,585	1,478
	United States, . . . . .	" 11,187	
Cocoanuts, . . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	" 326,990	29,952
	United States, . . . . .	1,140,910	
Coffee, . . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	lb. 225	22
Fustic, . . . . .	Do. . . . .	cwt. 11	14
Hides and skins, . . . .	United States, . . . . .	lb. 26,414	2,913
Limes, . . . . .	Do. . . . .	barrels 18½	55
Logwood, . . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	tons 18,944.6½	464,425
	Holland, . . . . .	" 325	
Mahogany, . . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	feet 4,162,264	264,426
	United States, . . . . .	" 29,000	
Mangoes, . . . . .	Do. . . . .	barrels 87	283
Oranges, . . . . .	Do. . . . .	" 233	571
Pears, . . . . .	Do. . . . .	" 15	44
Pines, . . . . .	Do. . . . .	" 8,178	585
Plantains, . . . . .	Do. . . . .	bunches 480,125	4,723
Rosewood, . . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	tons 10.14	347
	United States, . . . . .	" 15.10	
Rubber, . . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	lb. 324	12,497
	United States, . . . . .	" 23,643	
	United Kingdom, . . . . .	gals. 3,320	
Rum, . . . . .	Guatemala, . . . . .	" 12,178	16,958
	Honduras, . . . . .	" 8,045	
	Nicaragua, . . . . .	" 3,298	
	Bahamas, . . . . .	" 1,685	
Sarsaparilla, . . . . .	United States, . . . . .	lb. 4,111	981
Sponges, . . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	" 10,755	8,421
	United States, . . . . .	" 11,229	
	United Kingdom, . . . . .	" 1,022,463	
Sugar, . . . . .	United States, . . . . .	983,670	68,631
	Guatemala, . . . . .	" 18,125	
	Honduras, . . . . .	" 36,697	
	Nicaragua, . . . . .	" 53,789	
	Caymans, . . . . .	" 2,750	
	Bahamas, . . . . .	" 16,200	
Tortoise shell, . . . .	United Kingdom, . . . . .	lb. 1,840	6,477
Ziricote, . . . . .	United States, . . . . .	" 392	100
	Do. . . . .	tons 5	

The following are the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of IMPORT for the year 1887 :—

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
Animals—			Lumber—		
Cattle, . . . . . each	1,451	\$32,140	Dressed, . . . . .	218,300	\$4,574
Horses, . . . . . "	185	10,165	Rough, . . . . .	909,260	15,012
Hogs, . . . . . "	547	2,602	Millinery, . . . . .	...	98,027
Turtle, . . . . . "	2,307	4,009	Paints, . . . . .	...	5,033
Beer, porter, &c., . . . .	14,920	13,118	Rice, . . . . . lb.	1,077,692	20,341
Clothing, . . . . .	...	14,863	Salt, . . . . . "	645,390	2,553
Cotton goods, . . . . .	...	107,575	Spirits—		
Cigars, . . . . . M.	1,381	11,129	Brandy, . . . . . gals.	4,396	11,131
Coffee, . . . . .	80,399	14,279	Cordials, . . . . .	" 603	1,044
Drugs, . . . . .	...	11,382	Gin, . . . . . "	5,455	2,797
Furniture, . . . . .	...	6,009	Rum, . . . . . "	" 65	119
Hardware, . . . . .	...	35,228	Whisky, . . . . .	" 3,409	5,328
Hats, . . . . .	...	15,120	Sugar, . . . . . lb.	58,541	2,508
Ice, . . . . .	...	2,615	Tobacco, . . . . .	" 64,823½	8,068
Indian corn, . . . . .	...	2,855	Wines, . . . . . gals.	18,053½	20,852
			Woollen goods, . . . .	...	20,035

The following TABLES show the Principal Articles comprising the Imports and Exports of the Colony for the last Ten Years.

## IMPORTS.

ARTICLE.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Cigars, . . . . .	464	384	431	193	469	532	1,161	898	1,337	1,881
Malt liquors, . . . . .	10,917	12,580	14,199	11,772	15,469	8,076	21,263	16,602	17,186	14,820
Spirits, . . . . .	6,377	4,167	5,067	5,892	6,383	9,169	14,872	35,252	11,626	14,110
Sugar, . . . . .	38,693	43,000	35,223	53,903	49,564	57,529	55,291	62,611	67,683	58,641
Tea, . . . . .	4,618	4,792	6,236	7,083	9,260	7,335	7,250	12,313	13,269	14,311
Tobacco, . . . . .	70,320	69,243	62,004	76,203	105,142	87,335	87,938	100,180	103,464	64,823
Wines, . . . . .	4,800	5,889	6,701	7,468	11,240	13,468	22,025	20,750	15,742	18,056
Total value of all imports, . . . . .	\$957,450	\$799,165	\$1,186,620	\$1,009,057	\$1,164,411	\$1,344,865	\$1,187,690	\$1,274,231	\$1,179,813	\$1,097,721

## EXPORTS.

ARTICLE.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Sugar, . . . . .	1,736	2,002	2,807	1,931	2,572	2,023	2,391	1,679	479	659
Run, . . . . .	2,154	3,700	3,249	5,318	4,269	17,509	22,318	34,493	25,411	32,908
Mahogany, . . . . .	3,146,532	3,198,375	2,196,751	2,665,729	3,901,305	6,928,168	7,527,879	4,036,688	6,107,094	4,191,264
Cedar, . . . . .	87,129	304,000	241,167	199,838	264,948	469,144	348,341	277,111	132,498	26,772
Logwood, . . . . .	13,704	12,633	17,057	17,542	13,092	13,863	15,303	14,021	20,134	20,019
Rosewood, . . . . .	94	232	415	71	93	21	91	180	72	26
Fustic, . . . . .	12	99	82	2	2	12	12	1	...	1
Zircote, . . . . .	6	73	...	7	55	54	150	762	...	5
Indian-rubber, . . . . .	163,638	146,944	210,511	113,785	135,371	44,598	66,379	129,054	134,909	84,627
Sarsaparilla, . . . . .	38,354	38,304	45,128	51,812	105,760	27,965	31,771	38,601	21,609	14,529
Turtle, . . . . .	385	389	700	500	408	392	516	285	304	426
Cocoanuts, . . . . .	698,000	919,000	1,623,000	1,421,817	1,209,658	1,963,919	1,554,149	1,883,918	1,223,916	1,467,900
Bananas, . . . . .	...	...	8,958	22,229	25,684	87,039	88,538	96,572	167,245	235,708
Plantains, . . . . .	...	...	177,000	323,700	52,000	1,026,906	591,900	500,400	763,875	480,125
Other fruits, . . . . .	...	...	\$340	\$419	\$424	\$506	\$801	\$306	\$1,316	\$1,538
Total value of all exports, . . . . .	\$1,175,035	\$98,365	\$1,264,275	\$1,237,013	\$1,253,168	\$1,514,348	\$1,587,246	\$1,221,401	\$1,400,234	\$1,349,709

The following TABLE gives the total value of IMPORTS and EXPORTS from and to the principal countries with which there are both Import and Export Trades, from 1879 to 1887.

Countries.	Imports.	Export Pro- duce of the Colony.	In Transit.	Total Exports.
<b>United Kingdom—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
1879, . . . . .	396,420	437,785	151,695	589,480
1880, . . . . .	614,320	555,985	30,455	586,440
1881, . . . . .	547,760	596,250	91,300	687,550
1882, . . . . .	588,915	647,215	22,670	669,885
1883, . . . . .	744,160	851,585	35,840	887,425
1884, . . . . .	638,012	943,531	81,631	1,025,162
1885, . . . . .	553,386	665,363	43,437	708,800
1886, . . . . .	470,147	863,480	39,896	903,376
1887, . . . . .	477,606	773,300	12,205	785,203
<b>British Colonies—</b>				
1879, . . . . .	4,370	...	65	65
1880, . . . . .	495	...	...	...
1881, . . . . .	1,725	...	...	...
1882, . . . . .	2,388	...	...	...
1883, . . . . .	1,101	103	...	103
1884, . . . . .	4,053	29	...	29
1885, . . . . .	1,768	...	947	947
1886, . . . . .	7,564	...	1,522	1,522
1887, . . . . .	2,869	2,004	2,217	4,221
<b>United States—</b>				
1879, . . . . .	298,655	109,660	118,515	228,195
1880, . . . . .	331,055	179,910	107,435	287,345
1881, . . . . .	408,260	142,245	126,045	268,290
1882, . . . . .	498,245	195,465	132,010	327,475
1883, . . . . .	452,735	180,140	70,930	253,070
1884, . . . . .	409,733	158,275	105,910	264,185
1885, . . . . .	450,335	135,378	122,862	258,240
1886, . . . . .	465,355	145,838	124,509	270,347
1887, . . . . .	407,389	199,133	160,740	359,873
<b>Central American States—</b>				
1879, . . . . .	96,400	2,565	79,390	81,955
1880, . . . . .	214,290	4,275	229,945	234,220
1881, . . . . .	40,860	6,555	206,050	212,605
1882, . . . . .	60,600	7,310	164,245	171,555
1883, . . . . .	86,900	8,980	274,975	283,955
1884, . . . . .	68,148	10,017	242,842	252,959
1885, . . . . .	173,219	15,181	202,648	217,829
1886, . . . . .	169,323	30,373	163,958	194,331
1887, . . . . .	138,652	18,955	160,419	179,374
<b>Mexico—</b>				
1879, . . . . .	3,045	...	38,680	38,680
1880, . . . . .	25,690	...	134,915	134,915
1881, . . . . .	8,295	715	67,840	68,555
1882, . . . . .	8,875	693	58,765	59,460
1883, . . . . .	19,795	10	67,750	67,760
1884, . . . . .	10,959	2,062	36,412	38,474
1885, . . . . .	26,487	500	35,085	40,085
1886, . . . . .	31,975	900	29,758	30,658
1887, . . . . .	25,477	1,052	10,675	11,727

The subjoined TABLE gives the comparative statement of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony from 1857 to 1887:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1857, . . . .	\$1,343,450	\$2,201,360	1869, . . . .	\$755,945	\$875,165
1858, . . . .	1,039,540	1,901,890	1870, . . . .	921,685	859,885
1859, . . . .	876,465	1,440,805	1871, . . . .	903,800	1,088,355
1860, . . . .	1,004,345	1,579,595	1872, . . . .	844,045	1,017,800
1861, . . . .	1,153,720	1,462,880	1873, . . . .	1,183,075	1,084,960
1862, . . . .	1,056,785	1,781,945	1874, . . . .	891,885	1,203,140
1863, . . . .	1,328,755	1,953,215	1875, . . . .	876,605	1,012,560
1864, . . . .	1,455,720	1,865,985	1876, . . . .	817,015	1,032,100
1865, . . . .	1,053,375	1,615,845	1877, . . . .	836,160	622,515
1866, . . . .	845,165	1,385,775	1878, . . . .	957,450	1,175,035
1867, . . . .	952,475	931,345	1879, . . . .	799,165	938,365
1868, . . . .	887,415	1,018,295	1880, . . . .	1,186,020	1,264,275
			1881, . . . .	1,009,055	1,237,013
			1882, . . . .	1,164,410	1,253,163
			1883, . . . .	1,344,865	1,514,348
			1884, . . . .	1,187,690	1,587,246
			1885, . . . .	1,273,280	1,221,401
			1886, . . . .	1,179,813	1,400,234
			1887, . . . .	1,097,721	1,349,709

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING-VESSELS ENTERED AT PORTS IN THE COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS FROM EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1887.

Countries whence arrived.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
<b>EUROPE—</b>									
United Kingdom, . .	4	1,085	34	...	...	...	4	1,085	34
France, . . . .	...	...	...	1	435	9	1	435	9
Spain, . . . .	...	...	...	1	389	9	1	389	9
<b>AFRICA—</b>									
West Coast, . . . .	...	...	...	1	293	8	1	293	8
<b>AMERICA—</b>									
United States, . . .	12	1,393	79	...	...	...	12	1,393	79
Mexico, . . . .	60	1,189	254	2	389	13	62	1,578	267
Guatemala, . . . .	10	147	36	1	10	1	11	157	37
Honduras, . . . .	79	3,181	332	77	1,170	190	156	4,351	522
Nicaragua, . . . .	15	266	52	2	323	11	17	589	63
British Guiana, . .	...	...	...	9	2,821	75	9	2,821	75
Brazil, . . . .	...	...	...	18	6,037	158	18	6,037	158
Dutch Guiana, . .	...	...	...	2	567	15	2	567	15
U.S. Colombia, . .	...	...	...	2	679	16	2	679	16
<b>WEST INDIES—</b>									
Barbadoes, . . . .	...	...	...	20	6,677	175	20	6,677	175
Trinidad, . . . .	...	...	...	1	297	9	1	297	9
Grand Caymans, . .	2	112	11	...	...	...	2	112	11
Martinique, . . . .	...	...	...	1	346	9	1	346	9
Guadaloupe, . . .	...	...	...	2	559	15	2	559	15
Cuba, . . . .	1	61	8	1	28	5	2	89	13
Jamaica, . . . .	...	...	...	1	66	6	1	66	6
<b>Total, . . . .</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>21,086</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>28,520</b>	<b>1,530</b>

**TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING-VESSELS CLEARED AT PORTS IN  
THE COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1887.**

Countries to which departed.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
<b>EUROPE—</b>									
United Kingdom, . .	62	20,177	543	...	...	...	62	20,177	543
Holland, . . . . .	1	294	8	...	...	...	1	294	8
<b>AMERICA—</b>									
United States, . . .	8	827	48	2	89	11	10	916	59
Mexico, . . . . .	6	85	26	52	1,083	214	58	1,168	240
Guatemala, . . . .	3	138	19	10	120	35	13	258	54
Honduras, . . . . .	132	3,298	426	24	1,024	97	156	4,322	523
Nicaragua, . . . . .	14	237	50	1	66	6	15	303	56
<b>WEST INDIES—</b>									
Grand Caymans, . .	2	112	11	...	...	...	2	112	11
Cuba, . . . . .	2	364	21	...	...	...	2	364	21
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>25,532</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>27,914</b>	<b>1,515</b>

**TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED AT PORTS IN  
THE COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS FROM EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1887.**

Countries whence arrived.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
<b>EUROPE—</b>									
United Kingdom, . .	18	18,739	527	...	...	...	18	18,739	527
<b>AMERICA—</b>									
United States, . . .	48	32,645	1,287	1	17	7	49	32,662	1,294
Mexico, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	40	10	1	40	10
Guatemala, . . . .	20	13,088	547	14	6,955	348	34	20,043	895
Honduras, . . . . .	2	1,771	61	8	5,694	183	10	7,465	244
Venezuela, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	864	26	1	864	26
<b>WEST INDIES—</b>									
Montserrat, . . . .	...	...	...	1	960	28	1	960	28
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>66,243</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>80,773</b>	<b>3,024</b>

**TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF STEAM-VESSELS CLEARED AT PORTS IN  
THE COLONY OF BRITISH HONDURAS TO EACH COUNTRY, IN THE YEAR 1887.**

Countries to which departed.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
<b>EUROPE—</b>									
United Kingdom, . .	9	7,823	245	...	...	...	9	7,823	245
<b>AMERICA—</b>									
United States, . . .	48	33,654	1,296	1	525	18	49	34,179	1,314
Mexico, . . . . .	1	1,455	34	11	11,625	299	12	13,080	333
Guatemala, . . . .	27	15,592	716	12	9,351	329	39	24,943	1,045
Honduras, . . . . .	...	...	...	5	2,624	116	5	2,624	116
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>58,524</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24,125</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>82,649</b>	<b>3,053</b>



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF ALL NATIONALITIES ENTERED  
AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN THE COLONY DURING THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

Description.	1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
ENTERED.																								
Sailing-vessels, }	274	23,043	1,343	300	24,756	1,356	363	27,386	1,644	339	25,888	1,524	316	19,346	1,292	680	24,089	2,086	540	30,736	1,935	325	28,523	1,530
Steamers, .	69	49,362	1,818	78	50,056	1,813	87	62,909	2,362	115	81,115	2,917	131	99,072	3,515	140	85,597	3,571	132	88,760	3,443	114	80,773	3,024
Total, .	343	73,305	3,161	378	74,812	3,169	450	90,295	4,006	454	106,913	4,441	447	118,418	4,807	820	109,686	5,657	672	119,406	5,428	439	109,293	4,554
CLEARED.																								
Sailing-vessels, }	273	25,663	1,346	297	23,444	1,820	324	26,025	1,473	299	23,909	1,361	277	22,349	1,230	325	23,293	1,407	335	28,866	1,552	319	27,914	1,515
Steamers, .	65	45,402	1,645	79	50,279	1,826	85	60,685	2,282	112	78,650	2,866	133	100,920	3,479	142	91,747	3,674	132	88,865	3,473	114	82,649	3,053
Total, .	338	71,065	2,991	376	73,723	3,146	409	86,710	3,755	411	102,559	4,227	410	123,269	4,718	467	115,040	5,081	467	117,731	5,025	433	110,563	4,568

## PART XII.

### EDUCATION.

PREVIOUS to the passing of the local Act, 31 Vict. cap. 10, on the 27th February 1868, the schools which received aid from the Government were under the supervision of a Board of Education, which did not then consist entirely of Government officers, as does the present one created under the Act. This Act vested the administration and management of all public moneys granted from time to time in aid of education in the Governor and the Executive Council, and empowered and authorised them to supervise and control all schools receiving aid from public funds, and also all teachers of such schools. Under section 3 of this Act, they were also given power and authority to frame regulations for the following purposes:—

1. For the Government inspection and public examination of all schools which may receive aid from public funds, and for the government of the teachers, and for determining the ages within which children shall be admissible thereto.

2. In securing a just and equitable distribution and appropriation of all funds at their disposal for the payment of teachers and the rent and repair of schoolrooms, in supplying school necessities, and in defraying all other incidental expenses; and

3. Generally for establishing, encouraging, maintaining, and testing efficient education throughout the colony.

Regulations to the above effect were framed, and in 1877 the giving of aid was placed on a secure footing by the "School Regulations," which were then passed in Council. On the 17th September 1886, they were again revised, and the regulations then passed by the Council came into effect on the 1st October of that year, and superseded those made in 1877.

Teachers, or heads of denominations on behalf of teachers, desirous of receiving aid from the public grant for education, must send to the Colonial Secretary, or to the Inspector of Schools, an application in writing, accompanied by testimonials of moral character, and submit to have their competency for teaching tested by examination.

According to the way in which this examination is passed, a teacher will be granted a first or second class certificate.

In order to obtain a first-class certificate, a teacher is examined in writing, dictation, reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and history, and the papers are prepared from the books in use in the schools in which the candidates propose to teach. For a second-

class certificate all the above subjects, with the exception of history, form the examination, which, at the same time, is not so hard as that for a first-class certificate.

The examinations are held during the midsummer and Christmas holidays.

The fees for the examination are: first-class, \$5; second-class, \$2.50. These fees are payable to the Inspector of Schools.

Teachers of schools situated in the towns of Belize, Corosal, Orange Walk, and Stann Creek, who have a daily average of twenty-five pupils and upwards, receive a monthly payment upon the average number of pupils attending the school, as follows:—

First-class teachers—		
For adults, . . .	50 cents per head.	
" infants, . . .	25 "	
Second-class teachers, . . .	25 "	

In the case of teachers of schools situated outside the above-mentioned towns, they receive as follows, should the average daily attendance of all the pupils amount to 25:—

First and second class teachers, \$15 per month.

When the average is above 25, the following are the rates at which teachers are paid on each pupil above that number per month:—

First-class, . . .	75 cents.
Second-class, . . .	50 "

The Inspector of Schools publicly examines the pupils of each school once a-year, and teachers receive a bonus according to the passes in the several standards—of which there are five, the following being the rates of the bonus for each standard:—

Infant, . . .	\$0.25 for each child.
No. 1, . . .	0.25 "
2, . . .	0.50 "
3, . . .	0.75 "
4, . . .	1.00 "

It will be seen from the list of schools that, with the exception of one private, all the schools receiving aid

from the Government are carried on by the different religious bodies. There are at present 27 schools receiving aid, of which 8 are in the Northern, 12 in the Central, and 7 in the Southern Districts. These schools are maintained thus:—

Church of England, . . .	1
Presbyterian, . . .	1
Roman Catholic, . . .	11
Wesleyan, . . .	12
Baptist, . . .	1
Private, . . .	1
	<u>27</u>

The teaching is purely elementary, and the English language must be taught in all schools receiving aid. Since the introduction of the present system, there has been a gradual but steady improvement annually in the attendance of the scholars.

The number of scholars on the roll of all the schools in 1887 was 2612, the daily average attendance was 1794, and the average number of days the schools were opened during this year was 204.

The following extracts from the Inspector's report for 1886 may be interesting:—

"The schoolrooms are generally in very good condition, and in all there were signs of some interest in keeping them in repair, and in a clean tidy state. Two schools were in need of extensive repairs, and new schoolrooms were purposed to be put up. One that had been left almost a complete ruin by the great gale in August, was in very creditable condition at the time of the examination in October.

"The daily attendance was seriously affected by the sickness prevalent over most of the country, but still it compares favourably with the year before.

#### REMARKS ON SEVERAL BRANCHES.

"1. *Reading*.—There has not been much progress in this branch. Generally the letter 's' is better treated than formerly, but the sound of 'th' is still rather improper. Earnest and thorough drill must still be applied to the vowel and diphthong sounds, and more careful drill to the syllabication of words. By such drill the 'enunciation' would certainly become as good as the 'pronunciation' has generally become. Reading has become 'fluent,' but the modulating and sustaining of the voice throughout a sentence do not yet receive the attention and care they demand, to make the reading 'expressive'; 'intelligence' is still making some progress.

"2. *Writing*.—This branch has made little or

no progress, and until pupils are kept back from such hurrying on to 'small hand,' no progress will be perceptible. Teachers must patiently and firmly keep their pupils at 'text' and 'half-text' till they can manage them well and easily before they are put to 'small hand.' We must again insist upon this careful attention to their more gradual advance.

"3. *Arithmetic*.—There is now quite a change in the position of this branch. From being one of the most deficient, it has become one of the most proficient. The rules are all well taught, correctly apprehended, and wrought with fair speed and accuracy. Close drill to bring the working of the rules to greater steadiness is yet required.

"4. *Grammar*.—Creditable progress is shown in this branch. 'Parsing' is yet needing much attention to bring out readier and more intelligent application of the definitions and rules.

"Attention to this in school should lead to a more correctly grammatical style of speech out of school.

"5. *Geography*.—Steady progress has been made in this branch, and an intelligent map knowledge was generally presented. America, too, has evidently received a share of the study the other quarters of the globe have been receiving.

"In very many schools extra branches were presented. We were called to notice Bible knowledge, history, drawing, needlework, and drill. Drawing is receiving attention pretty widely, and in many instances very creditable specimens were shown. All these, however, were well and successfully taught.

"The teachers have had great difficulties to contend with this year, notwithstanding they presented evidence of thorough hard work and fair progress."

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment.
Inspector of Schools, . . .	Rev. J. Jackson, . . .	\$500	...

[RETURN OF SCHOOLS.]

## RETURN OF SCHOOLS for 1887.

Name of District and Place where School is situated.	What class of School.	In connection with what Church.	Schoolmaster or Mistress.	Number of Scholars.		Mode of Instruction.	How supported.		Expense of School.	Remarks.
				Male.	Female.		Government Grant.	Voluntary Contributions.		
NORTHERN DISTRICT— Orange Walk, . . . San Estevan, . . . Corozal, . . . Progreso, . . . Pochakan, . . . Conesto, . . . Sarteneja, . . .		{ Roman Catholic, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, . . .  Roman Catholic, A. Noble, J. . . E. Kenyon, . . .	Rev. J. Keller, . . . H. J. Marchand, . . . Rev. H. Gillet, . . . J. M. Nel, . . . R. Pasos, J. . . Miss D. Lopez, . . . A. Noble, J. . . E. Kenyon, . . .	79	118	Elementary.	\$470.25	\$81.62	\$600.00	{ Opened on 1st June 1887.  Not constantly open during the year.
				58	81		629.75	64.95	634.00	
				84	66		648.75	58.18	708.62	
				70	58		511.00	197.62	201.00	
				40	26		188.50	23.50	237.75	
CENTRAL DISTRICT— Northern river, . . . The Boom, . . .  Belize, . . .  Sibun, . . . Maantee, . . .	Public and Week-day.	{ Wesleyan, . . . Roman Catholic, Private, . . . Presbyterian, . . .  Wesleyan, . . . Baptist, . . . Church of England, . . . Wesleyan, . . .	A. E. Ottley, . . . J. Thacker, . . . Sister M. Evangelista, . . . Mrs A. Cato, . . . G. Michoud, . . . Miss J. Reneau, . . . A. M. Field, . . . Miss M. Hewlett, . . . Rev. J. Bryan, . . . Rev. J. W. Moore, . . . Miss S. Runnals, . . . J. D. Meighan, . . .	22	14		904.00	27.62	447.17	
				12	20		192.75	173.50	366.25	
				188	139		1,468.00	304.25	1,810.00	
				98	47		288.62	90.00	230.75	
				57	80		412.00	1,101.88	1,473.88	
SOUTHERN DISTRICT— Mullin's river, . . . Stann Creek, . . . Regalla, . . . Sittee river, . . . Monkey river, . . . Punta Gorda, . . .		{ Wesleyan, . . . Wesleyan, . . . Roman Catholic, . . . Roman Catholic, . . . Wesleyan, . . .	A. J. Frazer, . . . Chas. Ottley, . . . Rev. S. Gillet, . . . J. B. Hope, . . . Jos. Kemp, . . . R. T. Coe, J. . . Rev. J. Piemonte, . . .	53	92		408.00	42.56	450.56	{ A new school built in 1887.
				46	84		288.75	186.44	475.19	
				119	62		608.76	180.00	217.50	
				16	18		180.00	87.50	482.75	
				29	84		231.75	143.56	350.00	
Totals, . . .				1,481	1,131		\$11,028.03	\$4,475.56	\$14,274.68	
					2,612					

† These teachers only hold a second-class certificate.

## PART XIII.

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### AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

It is difficult to arrive at a fair or even moderately correct estimate of the total acreage under cultivation in this colony, in the absence of official returns made under the provisions of an Act to enforce the rendering it compulsory on all cultivators of the soil to make such returns at stated periods.

According to the Blue-book returns for the year 1887,<sup>1</sup> the estimated acreage of cultivated lands in the colony was 44,601<sup>2</sup> acres; and of land uncultivated, 4,155,399 acres—the total acreage of the colony being estimated at 4,200,000 acres.

INDIAN CORN or MAIZE (*Zea mays*), which is the staple food of the Indians and Spanish population, undoubtedly occupies the largest area of cultivated land, the total estimated number of acres being, for 1887, 5157, and for 1886, 6578. Although so large a number of acres are returned as under the cultivation of maize, the whole of the produce is consumed in the colony—none being at present exported. In spite of the rude and unscientific

method of planting, by making holes in the ground with a pointed stick and placing the seed therein, it yields about 28 *cargas*, or nearly 56 bushels to the acre.

SUGAR-CANE.—The manufacture of sugar is carried on in various parts of the colony, the total number of acres under cultivation being, for 1887, 2119½, and for 1886, 2502. There are 15 mills worked by steam and 47 by cattle; and there are 21 stills in connection with the estates. Beyond the sugar used for home consumption, 952½ tons were exported in 1887.

Canes grow in the colony equal to any elsewhere. They require less cultivation than is usually the case, and have been known to ratoon for over twenty years. The estates in the colony have been profitably worked with experienced management; but the present great depression in the sugar-market is being keenly felt here as in other sugar-producing countries.

BANANAS and PLANTAINS, &c.—The cultivation of this fruit for the American market has within the last few years been started, in consequence of steam-communication having been regularly established under contract with

<sup>1</sup> No returns having been sent in for the Belize district for the year 1887, it has been thought advisable to give the returns for the year 1886 as well, which includes the Belize district.

<sup>2</sup> This is the same as given in the Blue-book for 1886.

New Orleans, and is daily becoming more important and profitable. Bananas, &c., have now become staple articles of export. The total acreage under cultivation, together with other minor products, amounts to 6306 for 1887, and for 1886, 6306.

The prices obtained for bananas during 1887 averaged  $37\frac{1}{2}$  to 50 cents, and for plantains, 75 cents to \$1 per bunch.

**PINE-APPLES.**—Little attention has been directed as yet to the cultivation of this finest of West Indian fruit. The local market is usually supplied by those grown at Red Cliffe by the Caribs, and various other places along the coast.

A few are shipped for the American market: 8178 were shipped during the year 1887, value \$585.

**ORANGES, LIMES, and LEMONS.**—These are grown in small quantities, but hardly sufficient to supply the local market. No attention is paid to their growth; the consequence is that the fruit is not of the fine quality seen in the West India Islands.

A few of these, also, are shipped for the American market:  $18\frac{1}{2}$  barrels (value \$55) of lemons, and 233 barrels (value \$571) of oranges, were exported for the year 1887.

**MANGO.**—This tree is widely distributed in the colony; but the fruit of the particular variety under cultivation is not good, and steps should be taken to procure a fruit which sells well, and for which there is a large demand. The trees already established might be grafted with advantage, as the finest East Indian varieties are raised in this way. Eighty-seven barrels of mangoes, value \$283, were exported during the year 1887.

**FRUITS and VEGETABLES.**—The Avo-

cado Pear (*Persea gratissima*) is a vegetable rather than a fruit suited for exportation. The edible portion, or pulp, is known as "subaltern's butter," and from the seed a fine oil is expressed. "Loquats, mangosteen, Durian, the Cherimoyer of Peru, and other valuable varieties might be introduced; the Jew plum, Brazil nut, Sabucaja nut, papaw, tamarind, naseberry, wampee, date-palm, common fig, the olive, and many other tropical and sub-tropical plants of economic value."

All kinds of pumpkins, cucumbers, marrows, and melons grow on the rich soil of the interior. *Tomatoes*, for which there is great demand in the States, might be grown to any extent, and if shipped during the winter months would command very remunerative prices.

Of *Vegetables*—such as cabbages, peas, beans, parsnips, carrots, beet, artichoke, and onions; of salads—such as lettuce, radish, chillies, eschalots, and endive—there is at present a great dearth in the planters' gardens, though they might be grown in sufficient quantities for local use as well as for distant markets.

At the present moment, when English capital is flowing so freely over to the United States, and especially to the State of Florida, for the development of its oranges, lemons, and other tropical products, it is worthy of consideration to inquire whether a portion at least of this capital may not be more profitably diverted to our own British colony, which is capable of competing with Florida in every market, and where climate, temperature, and other natural advantages are all in favour of British Honduras, which, unlike the State we have named, is absolutely free from the effects of frost on delicate fruit products.

**COCOANUTS.**—The cultivation of cocoanuts is occupying far greater

attention than formerly. The export of them for the last twelve years has shown a remarkable development. A reference to the table of exports will show the steady increase that has occurred. Cocconut trees occupy a considerable portion of the Cays and the coast-line. Mr Morris says, "The general appearance and prolific character of the trees which came under my observation in the neighbourhood of Belize, on the outer Cays, and near the southern settlement, surpass anything I have seen." The whole of the seaboard is eminently fitted for their cultivation.

The island of Long Cay, the property of the Hon. J. H. Phillips, M.L.C., and the island of Turneffe, the property of the Belize Estate and Produce Company, have probably the greatest number of trees in the colony. Another fine cocconut property is the Commerce Bight Estate, owned by Mr C. T. Hunter and Dr Alexander Hunter, which has about 10,000 trees upon it. The colony took the first prize for the best cocoanuts at the New Orleans exhibition. The total number of cocoanuts shipped and exported for the year 1887 was 1,467,900, averaging from \$12 to \$30 per thousand.

**CACAO.**—Although the fact does not appear to be generally known, one, if not more, species of the cacao plant, producing the cacao nibs of commerce, is a native of British Honduras. In the forests along the banks of the Rio Grande, in the neighbourhood of the Toledo settlement, and again in the forest on the western frontier, near the upper portions of the Belize river, cacao trees are found wild in the woods, with their stems covered with flowers, and often loaded with fruit. The yellow-fruited cacao of the colony is the finest quality of cocoa which can be grown anywhere, and is found growing wild in patches throughout the colony, with

pods measuring from 6 to 8 inches long, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

**COFFEE.**—The native plant produces on suitable soil, and at the altitudes where it is found growing, as marketable a quality of coffee as any that is brought for export from the neighbouring republics; whilst coffee grows on the low lands at the sea-level equal to the Liberian species. Labour is, however, difficult to obtain at present in sufficient quantity for any extended cultivation of the crop; and until the roads into the interior are completed, planters must "look for remuneration from other agricultural pursuits."

The Hon. Mr Fowler, Colonial Secretary, adds the following facts:—

"An experienced coffee-planter lately (1879) accidentally visited the colony, and I induced him to go up to the Cayo, in the Belize river, where Indian labour is available, and he could see, as I did, coffee growing uncultivated, and be able to judge for himself the prospects of success of coffee-planting in the colony. He went, he saw, and he was conquered. Besides, he is satisfied that this side of the continent is much preferable to the Pacific slope, where so much coffee is grown, on account of the soil and climate, and more particularly as regards the effect of the sun, for it is more or less cloudy here throughout the year, which gives the requisite shade to the plant. He has taken up 4000 acres of land, and has already commenced operations, instead of carrying them on elsewhere, as he intended. His partners, with their families, have since arrived. This," says Mr Fowler, "must be convincing."

Besides the native plant, which is abundant, imported varieties do well. Liberian coffee comes into crop the third year—about 3 cwt. per acre in the fourth, worth 90s. the cwt. The fact that the American market is so favourable to this large-berried and prolific coffee gives its cultivation in British Honduras all the aspects of a thoroughly sound investment. The Liberian coffee grows equally well on the low lands; whilst the hill plantations already established—now in their fourth year—though short-handed, begin to yield a harvest of berries of a fine quality, sure to command high prices in the market.



It is clear, therefore, that coffee estates only require starting, and success can hardly fail to be achieved. *Coffea Arabica* can be seen growing wild and uncultivated on Mullin's river, a few feet above sea-level, equal to the Liberian species, having acclimatised and adapted itself to its position. 135 acres are returned as being under cultivation in 1887.

**INDIA-RUBBER.**—Next to cacao, the most interesting plant found wild in the forests of the colony is the India-rubber tree, called by the natives *toonu*. The *toonu* in British Honduras is found in most of the Cohune ridges of the country, and especially along the banks and in the valleys bordering Mullin's river, Sittee river, and the Rio Grande in the south; as well as along the Sibun river and the upper waters of the Belize river in the west. The tree is very abundant in some places. The number of pounds shipped in 1887 was 23,967.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Fine specimens of this valuable medicinal plant are met with wild in the woods of the western districts, as well as in the southern parts of the colony. There is no reason why a large trade could not be developed from sarsaparilla, partly collected from wild plants in the woods, as well as from plants under systematic cultivation. But even as it is, sarsaparilla has always swelled the returns from minor products. The number of pounds exported in 1887 was 14,529.

**COHUNE PALM (*Ataltea cohune*).**—This, the finest of all the palms growing in the colony, is found in abundance on "ridges" to which they give the name, which are of a deep rich soil, and of an estimated extent of 1,280,000 acres. With the forests of mahogany, cedar, rosewood, and all the lesser palms growing up with it, the Cohune palm

occupies at least 30 per cent of the vegetation. It bears clusters of nuts, each as large as a pheasant's egg, 500 to the bunch; these, when divested of their exceedingly hard shells, yield an oil of great commercial value, when compared with the finest cocoanut oil. "Scores of tons of these nuts found in the woods contribute nothing at present to the wealth of the colony."

**FIBRE PLANTS.**—The Pita or Silk Grass (*Bromelia pita*) is abundant in the west, where it covers extensive tracts of country. The rhea, ramie or China grass, plantain, banana, pineapple fibre—the last being of special commercial value and easily extracted—these with henequen or sisal hemp deserve the earnest consideration of the planters who own soil suitable for their several cultivation. The 'Textile Record' (America) states that "the essence of the henequen trade is its certain and abundant profit." The fibre costs the planter 1½ cent per pound to place in the market, whilst the price paid for sisal hemp in England is about £30 per ton, equal to £23 profit: all these fibres sell at from £25 to £50 per ton.

**FODDER PLANTS.**—The native grasses are not abundantly represented; the cultivation of Guinea grass receives attention. Para grass has been introduced from Demerara. Bahama grass is being cultivated with success. There is a broad-leaved grass (*Paspalum distichum*) which forms a close herbage much liked by cattle. The *Guango*, a shade-tree, yields abundance of pods, which are greedily eaten by cattle and pigs. As the plantations extend, the land will be laid down with permanent pasture, hedged in by these trees, which yield food for cattle in abundance, the cost of such operations being trivial when the gain derived from the first outlay is taken into account.

TOBACCO grows luxuriantly, and cigar manufacture is carried on in a small way with fair results, which should encourage further efforts.

Planters under these circumstances have a fair prospect before them. The want of adequate capital appears to be the only drawback to the establishment of large flourishing plantations, for there is soil and climate adapted to the cultivation of all tropical products, and as small plantations pay well under existing conditions, there is no reason to doubt the success of larger operations.

### BANANA-PLANTING IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

By WALTER L. BENNETT, Esq., Mullin's River.

Since the great depression in the sugar-markets, agriculture in this colony has been confined almost entirely to planting bananas and plantains.

These fruits are now exported to the value of nearly \$10,000 per month, and yet there is no one, so far, who is in a position to lay down hard-and-fast rules as to their cultivation.

Our most experienced planter, when appealed to as an authority, says, "I am only learning about bananas." This being the case, I can only, in attempting to advise possible settlers on banana-planting, give my own opinions without pretending to quote laws.

#### *Choosing Land.*

In the selection of land for bananas, one has two objects in view—the suitability of the soil for their growth, and the suitability of the position for easy access to the sea-coast. There are lands which will grow the most magnificent crops, but from which the cost of the transport of the fruit to the steamers would swallow up all profit; the lands nearest to the sea being, on the other

hand, in general swampy, and otherwise unfit for cultivation.

Hitherto those selected have been immediately on the banks of the rivers, and about five miles from the coast; the fruit being conveyed in paddling canoes to deep water, and there transferred to larger craft, which deliver it on board the steamers which anchor for the purpose off the mouths of the various rivers.

It is now, however, difficult to obtain good land with river frontage without going so far up the rivers that it is a question whether it would not pay as well, or even better, to take up back lands nearer to the coast, and to convey the fruit overland to deep water on the rivers, thus dispensing altogether with the small canoes, and being independent of floods, which, in some cases, render it impossible for the canoes to return for a second load of fruit.

The most suitable soil for bananas seems to be sandy alluvial deposits along the banks of rivers and streams, and the next best a red loam. Here again the question of floods occurs; a river-side flat, which is covered annually by a flood, undoubtedly receives a most valuable top-dressing, and if the water runs off within forty-eight hours, the banana plants benefit thereby.

On the other hand, if the water settles on the land in pools, and the rain is succeeded by a hot sun, the roots of the plants appear to be scalded, and (especially in the case of young plants) all growth stopped.<sup>1</sup>

Another source of damage in floods is the number of loose logs lying about a plantation, which, being floated and carried along by the water, sweep down the plants in their course. Even putting aside the unhealthiness and discomfort of living on such lands, I should decidedly advise a new-comer

<sup>1</sup> This does not apply to any portion of the Northern District, where floods do not prevail.

to avoid any land liable to be flooded. The presence of the Cohune palm, and the large size of the timber growing on the land, are indications of good soil. It is hoped that information as to Crown lands available for banana-planting will soon be obtainable at the Surveyor-General's Office.

### *Felling and Clearing.*

Having selected land combining as nearly as may be the two desired points, the first thing to be done is to mark out the field for the first year's clearing. Make a rough sketch of the whole block of land, divide it off into rectangular fields of suitable size, leaving belts of bush, say two chains in width, between each field, and open your estate on this definite plan. You will find the small extra trouble amply repaid in the greater ease of ultimately working such a place; your boundaries are straight, you go on regularly from No. 1 field to No. 2, and so forth; you know exactly where you are at all times, and new labourers are not liable to lose their way, and consequently their time (a by no means unfrequent occurrence whilst carrying fruit out of a large old plantation). The advantages of leaving belts of bush between the different fields are various: firstly, they answer as landmarks; secondly, they prevent fire from running from a new clearing into land already under cultivation; thirdly, they are a great assistance in stopping the spread of grass and weeds from an old field which may be abandoned into an adjoining plot; fourthly, they are handy reserves whence to cut sticks and leaves for thatching and other purposes; and last, though by no means least, they protect the bananas from high winds. Wind indeed is very destructive to bananas<sup>1</sup> (though so far it is their only known enemy),

<sup>1</sup> This applies but very slightly to the north, where gales very seldom blow.

and this should be borne in mind when deciding on the size of the fields—i.e., when deciding on the frequency of the belts of bush; every ten chains one way, and every twenty chains the other way, is sufficiently close, and divides the land up into 20-acre fields. The only disadvantage these belts have is that of keeping the morning sun from the plants immediately under their lee, but this is trifling compared with the benefits they confer.

The boundaries of the field or fields that are to be opened the first year having been marked out by means of a narrow path cut round the four sides, the underbrush is first cut down, and afterwards the large timber. The ordinary allowance in this colony is four men to the acre for underbrushing, and six men to the acre for felling; but these tasks are so light that a man seldom takes more than five hours to accomplish his day's work. Care should be taken that all the lines or *tie-ties*<sup>2</sup> (some of which are as much as twelve inches in girth) which cling to the large trees are cut off close to the ground, as otherwise they remain green and hinder the progress of the fire. All branches which stand up after a tree has been felled should be lopped off; in fact, the whole mass of vegetation should be made to lie as closely to the ground as possible, the object being to get a good "burn," as the less timber there is on the ground after the clearing has been burnt off, the easier will every future operation be found. Cut down every tree in the field: if any are left standing on account of their timber, fruit, or for any other reason, the fierce fire will probably kill them, and then a high wind will send their branches crashing down and destroy your bananas: they also interfere with the lining of the field.

Felling should be finished by the

<sup>2</sup> Lianas.

end of March, and the fire-stick applied about the second week in May. Where "ruinate," or land which has already been under cultivation, is being reopened, two or three weeks in hot weather is sufficient to allow for drying. After the fire it is generally necessary to go over the field and collect the smaller timber which has been unconsumed into heaps and burn it, the large logs being left alone; but if the bush was sufficiently dry in the first instance, and the lopping was properly attended to, this work is trifling.

Where a clearing is opened immediately on the banks of a river, it is advisable to leave a fringe of bush, to prevent logs carried down in floods from being washed into the plantation.

#### *Lining.*

The next operation is to lay out the rows for the plants. This may be done sufficiently well for bananas, simply by the eye and three straight sticks; but if it is intended to cultivate any permanent crop between the rows, or if appearance is studied, the extra trouble and cost of lining properly will be found very small.

The proper distance apart at which bananas, should be planted depends principally upon the soil: in ordinary situations, 16 feet apart is sufficient; in very good land, 18 or even 20 feet is better. Having decided, we will say, upon planting 16 feet apart, which gives 170 plants to the acre, you proceed to line off in this way: Choose a tree of soft wood which splits easily, cut it into lengths of 20 inches, and split up the blocks into pegs (a boy can split *and sharpen* 600 pegs a-day).

Take a small rope, about 1 inch round and about 250 feet long, stretch it thoroughly, and then, by opening the strands, insert a tag or piece of cloth every 16 feet. By

means of three sticks, or a prismatic compass, run a line straight down the middle of the field, stretch your rope tightly along this line, and at every tag put in a peg. Have one man at each end of the rope with a 16-foot measuring-stick, and three boys with bundles of pegs between them. The first or base line being finished, the two men measure off by their sticks 16 feet to one side, stretch the line tightly between them, and the boys put in the pegs, the line being moved 16 feet farther each time. Wherever in crossing a hollow the line is up in the air, a stone should be held under the tag *and dropped*, the peg being inserted where the stone falls.

There are other more accurate and complicated ways of lining, but this will be found sufficient for practical purposes, and does not cost more than \$1 per acre, including the pegs.

#### *Holing.*

Deep planting is a mistake for bananas.<sup>1</sup> Some people advise deep planting as a precaution against the plants being blown down in high winds. My experience teaches me that banana-suckers, if strong and healthy, are more likely to be broken in a high wind than blown down, even though planted only 4-6 inches under the ground. It is also claimed that planting a sucker deeply, in the first instance, prevents the stool from growing out of the ground so fast (a habit which bananas undoubtedly have); but I very much doubt whether the advocates of deep planting could tell eighteen months afterwards whether the original plant of a stool had been covered with 10 inches of soil or only 4, and no one advises more than 10 inches of soil over a sucker. Dig the holes 7 or 8 inches deep, and allowing 3 inches for the sucker itself, this will

<sup>1</sup> Other planters who have *actually tried* it find deep planting anything but a mistake.

give a covering of earth of 4 or 5 inches. The width of the hole depends upon the nature of the soil—the stiffer the soil the wider the hole—but 10 inches is generally enough. Of such holes a boy or a coolie woman can cut 200 to 250 per day. Take care that the labourers do not throw away the pegs, but leave each one at the edge of the hole.

### *Planting.*

To obtain plants, whole stools of old bananas are dug up, and the roots divided. Small young bulb-like suckers may be detached from the mass, and only these utilised; or the large bulbs may be cut into pieces, each having one or two eyes, much in the same way as potatoes are planted; or, again, the young shoots, or “followers” as they are called, may be cut off with the rootlets and bulbous swelling at the base. It matters very little which class of plant is used; for myself I prefer the last, if the shoot is not more than 8 inches above ground at the time. The variety of banana which is generally cultivated here is called the “French banana,” and care must be exercised that only this one is taken for seed, as there are three other kinds occasionally met with in plantations, the fruit of which is unsaleable to the steamers; and still another variety, which, though yielding at first very large bunches, is not durable as a plant.

The usual task for digging plants, where the old stools have to be uprooted and the bulbs split up, is 200 pieces, or “split suckers,” as they are called.

Sacks are the most convenient means of conveying the plants (suckers) to the holes. The actual planting is a very simple matter. Put a piece of the bulb, with the eye or eyes downwards, into each hole,<sup>1</sup> cover it over with the same earth that was dug out of the

hole, and press the earth down lightly with the foot, but *do not trample it firmly*. Stick in the peg again, so that in the event of a sucker failing to grow, the exact spot is marked where the “supply” or fresh sucker must be planted.

### *Roads and Drains.*

The land sufficiently near the coast to be available for bananas being generally nearly flat, or only undulating and almost entirely free from rocks, little road-making is necessary for plantation purposes. For a 20-acre field, one road through the centre is enough, and all that is necessary is to clear away the logs and stumps down one row between the bananas, and to cut a drain 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep along one or both sides, 2 feet from the banana-plants, throwing the earth into the centre of the row; this gives a roadway of 12 feet.

Very little draining either is necessary, as there is practically no surface-wash, and a damp piece of land with shallow top-soil over a stiff cold sub-soil will seldom repay thorough draining for banana purposes. If the land requires anything more than one or two leading drains, to run surface-water out of hollows, it would be better not to open it for bananas at all.

### *Cultivation.*

The cultivation of bananas has been confined hitherto to weeding, thinning out, and moulding up. Weeding is the torment of a planter in this colony, he having an incessant struggle to cope with the grass. There are, of course, various kinds of weeds which spread rapidly through a plantation, but it is “running grass” which does the most injury to banana-suckers, and which is the hardest to keep down. The general way is to cut it down as close to the ground as possible, with cutlasses (*machetes*), three or four times a-year,

<sup>1</sup> This is practically the same as deep planting.

a man doing 25 yards square, or 1 *mecôte*, for a task. In old and thoroughly weedy clearings this is the best plan; but if a new field is taken in hand directly after the burn, and weeded with hoes once a-month for the first year, and once every two months afterwards, it will be found no more expensive in the actual work, as a coolie woman can do 3 *mecôtes* a-day (I have done this on my own estate with coolie women and children, giving as a task a row of 16 chains long  $\times$  16 feet wide, and they frequently finished in six hours), and far more satisfactory as regards the health of the plants and getting about the plantation. For instance, a 20-acre field weeded with *machetes* four times a-year, at a 1-*mecôte* task, is  $160 \text{ tasks} \times 4 = 640$ , or weeded with hoes twelve times a-year, at a 3-*mecôte* task, is  $54 \text{ tasks} \times 12 = 648$ .

But to do this you must begin weeding three weeks after the burn. The weeders should cut off with *machetes*, not tear off, all dead leaves, and lay them with the old stems, from which the fruit has been cut, in the centre of the rows—unless the old stems are chopped up and placed around the stools as manure, though I doubt if much good is derived from this latter course. In good soil, when about eighteen months old, the stools will often have eight or more stems: it is advisable then to go over the field and thin out the stools, cutting out as near the root as possible (to prevent their growing again) all above, say, five stems, leaving those which will bear soonest, and leaving also, whenever possible, one “follower,” or young shoot, to each large stem. “Moulding up” is sometimes practised in conjunction with “thinning out”: after cutting out the superfluous stems, earth is thrown up around and into the centre of the stools. When this is done, care must be taken that the earth is dug from the middle of

the rows, and not from close around the stool, or more harm than good will result.

In cases where land has been under cultivation before, the cost of reopening and working is very much less than when virgin forest is felled—as the almost entire absence of logs and stumps makes it possible to use ploughs, cultivators, grass-cutters, or other labour-saving apparatus.

So far old cane-fields, put into bananas, have not proved a success; and whether old banana-fields, allowed to lie idle for some years and then ploughed up and replanted, will answer or not we do not yet know. Manuring, as far as I am aware, has not yet been tried in this colony for bananas.

#### *Crop.*

A bunch of bananas is ready for shipment in from six weeks to three months, according to the time of year, after the appearance of the blossom. From a clearing planted in June returns should begin to come in in the following May.

Men go regularly through the plantation, row by row, and selecting those bunches which are ready for shipment—i.e., those rather more than half matured in summer, and those nearly full in winter—cut partially through the stem of the sucker as high as they can reach with a *machete*, so that it falls over gradually, either by its own weight or with a slight pull on the hanging leaves; then seizing the “tail,” as it is called, of the bunch with their left hand, and supporting the weight against their thigh to prevent its falling to the ground, sever the stalk about 6 inches from the fruit. The tail is then cut off, leaving a small portion for convenience in handling, and the bunch laid upon the ground. The stem itself (as it will bear but the one bunch of fruit) must now be cut off about 4 feet from the ground and hauled into

the middle of the row. The reason for not cutting the stem off close to the ground is, that part of the moisture it contains may drain back into the stool. When the fruit is fairly plentiful, a man can cut 300 bunches a-day. Other men follow the "cutters," and picking up the bunches carry them on their shoulders to the water-side, where they are left in the shade until put into the canoes, which take them either to the mouth of the river or to meet the larger boats in deep water. Bananas require great care in handling—a very slight knock showing, after a day or two, as an ugly black mark. They also readily burn in the sun—one side of a bunch being turned black after an hour's exposure. A bunch of bananas from good land may stand 4 feet in height, weigh 90 lb., have 12 "hands" or clusters, and number 180 bananas—exceptional

bunches being even a good deal larger than this; whilst an ordinary "pass" bunch would weigh about 65 lb., have 8 hands, and number 110 bananas. From good land, planted 16 feet by 16 feet and kept in good order, a return of 250 bunches per acre may be reckoned upon in two years from date of planting. Forty acres of two-year-old bananas gave me 35 bunches per acre per month for six months.

I will now give an estimate of the probable expenses and receipts on opening a 20-acre field of bananas, situated on the bank of a river or good road, taking labour at 50 cents per day. The usual course would be to open another field the second year, and another the third, and so on; but for the sake of making the estimate clear, I shall presume the plantation to remain at the original 20 acres.

## FIRST YEAR.

<i>Dr.</i>	
To purchase of land, . . . .	\$40.00
" felling and clearing, . . . .	200.00
" lining, . . . . .	20.00
" holing, . . . . .	8.50
" purchase of plants: 3500 at 50 cents	
per 100, . . . . .	17.50
" draining, . . . . .	10.00
" roading, . . . . .	20.00
" weeding, seven months, . . . .	189.00
" bush house, . . . . .	100.00
" labourers' house, . . . . .	25.00
" one <i>doray</i> (canoe), . . . . .	20.00
" tools, . . . . .	25.00
" living, . . . . .	600.00
" contingencies, 10 per cent, . . .	127.50
	<u>\$1,402.50</u>

*Cr.*

By balance, . . . . .	\$1,402.50
	<u>\$1,402.50</u>

## SECOND YEAR.

<i>Dr.</i>	
To balance, . . . . .	\$1,402.50
" weeding, first six months, \$162.00	
" do. second do. . . . .	81.00
	<u>243.00</u>
" cutting and shipping 2600 bunches,	
at 6½ cents, . . . . .	162.50
" one <i>doray</i> , . . . . .	20.00
" living, . . . . .	600.00
" contingencies, 10 per cent, . . .	102.55
	<u>\$2,530.55</u>

*Cr.*

By 2600 bunches at 50 cents, . . .	\$1,300.00
" balance, . . . . .	1,230.55
	<u>\$2,530.55</u>

## THIRD YEAR.

Dr.		Cr.
To balance,	\$1,230.55	By 6000 bunches at 50 cents, . . . \$3,000.00
" weeding, twelve months,	182.00	
" thinning out,	30.00	
" cutting and shipping 6000 bunches,		
at 6½ cents,	375.00	
" one <i>doray</i> ,	20.00	
" living,	600.00	
" contingencies, 10 per cent,	118.70	
" balance,	463.75	
	<u>\$3,000.00</u>	<u>\$3,000.00</u>

Profit at end of third year, \$463.75.

*Permanent Crops.*

As bananas are planted so far apart, there is room to cultivate other products between the rows. Indian corn is sometimes planted immediately after the bananas, and in some cases repays the whole cost of opening; but I do not advise the adoption of this plan, as the suckers seem to be nearly always injuriously affected; and maize is in itself, unless specially cultivated, a risky crop in this neighbourhood.

Until the bananas give too much shade to the ground, catch crops of cocos, cassava, tobacco, or pindar-nuts might be raised; but I think it is advisable to confine these to small patches by themselves, and to plant a permanent crop throughout the field at once. India-rubber, cacao, Arabian and Liberian coffee, tea, oranges, limes and lemons, cocoanuts and mangoes, may each and all be grown between the rows of bananas. Coffee and tea I do not recommend, on account of the unsuitability of the local labour for their cultivation. Pine-apples do not seem to like the shade; nor do the bananas seem to like them, and their sharp-spiked leaves make working amongst them very unpleasant. The price obtainable from the steamers for pine-apples is only 75 cents per dozen. Cocoanuts also do not seem to thrive well amongst bananas. India-rubber certainly, and either cacao or one of the citron family, will probably prove the

best selection. The rubber should be planted as soon after the bananas as possible, so as not to be kept back by the shade; and where plants are not available for this purpose, seed planted at stake will answer nearly as well. Cacao is better raised in nurseries, and transplanted after being gradually hardened. At five to six years' old cacao may be reckoned on as giving a net profit of \$50 per acre per annum.

The belts of bush between the fields are suitable spots for the cultivation of vanilla, which is indigenous.

*General.*

It is hardly saying too much to affirm that British Honduras might become one of the most important planting colonies in the empire. There are large tracts of Crown lands, with magnificent soil, and well watered, within twelve miles of the sea-coast, to be bought for \$2 per acre, without reckoning the interior of the country. The climate is not unhealthy, and the United States market is within three days' steaming.

Almost every tropical product seems to flourish here, and the only two things wanting are labour and transport facilities.

The supply of labour is already greatly inadequate to the demand, and the quality is very unsuited for agricultural purposes. The "advance system," by which labourers receive two or three months' wages in advance, at once puts the employer in the power of his men



—as however incompetent, idle, or in-subordinate a man may prove, the master cannot dismiss him, as he would thereby lose the amount advanced. Without offering the inducement of a large advance of wages, it is now impossible to get men to sign a labour contract at all; and it is a common occurrence for a man to receive advances from two or three different employers, and then run away. When hiring a gang at Christmas-time, one knows beforehand that some of the men are sure to disappear with their advances. Moreover, the insufficient supply makes it necessary to hire any labourer one can get—old jail-birds, drunkards, and men known to have served their former employers badly. I do not believe that, at the time of writing this (February 1888), a new-comer could hire twenty-five men in the colony for plantation purposes at 62½ cents a-day.

To the insufficient supply is also due the necessity of giving way in a great measure to the labourers' old idea of a fixed task. If you do not accept five or six hours' work as the equivalent of a day's pay, you must go without any at all.

The means of transport are much the same as the labourers—very few and very bad. The rivers or streams are the only means of getting your produce to the coast, and these in some instances are so blocked with snags and fallen trees as to be positively dangerous.<sup>1</sup>

Regular steam-communication is about to be opened with Jamaica; and if this proves the solution of the labour question, there will remain but the one drawback (transport facilities) to success in *planting in British Honduras*.

#### COCOANUT-PLANTING.

By C. C. PRICE, Esq. of Craig Millar.

To those who can wait for a return

<sup>1</sup> This does not apply to the north.

for their money for about eight years, I do not think that any more profitable investment of their capital could be made in this colony than by putting it into a cocoanut plantation. It is all expenditure for the above time, and then a return begins to come in, which increases every year until the whole of the trees are in full bearing. In starting a plantation, the first thing to be done is to choose a spot either upon the coast or one of the Cays,—not up any of the rivers, as the soil being too rich, the trees are more liable to be killed from the attacks of the palm bug or beetle,—the most suitable being sandy alluvial; but they also thrive in almost pure sand, so long as it is of not too dry a nature.

In February and March the bush should be cut down, allowed to dry during April, and burnt in May. It should then be cleaned up, all the unburnt trees and limbs put in heaps, and again fired. Next comes the lining out: the rows should be *at least* 25 feet apart, and the young plants 25 feet in each row. Seed-nuts should be obtained from trees past the middle age, and from those containing large clusters of fruit, and should be allowed to sprout before planting. The holes in which to plant the young trees should be from 18 inches to 24 inches deep, which can be filled in as the plant grows.

The coccol being planted, it simply requires to be kept clean, and the cleaner it is kept, the faster and stronger the young plants will grow. After the tree has come to maturity and commenced bearing, the nuts should on no account be pulled, but allowed to drop of their own accord, as in pulling you are sure to break off more young than dry ones, and so reduce your return. The best times for planting in this colony are in June and October, but not during the early months of the year, as the ground is

then far too dry for the young plants to get a good start.

A tree in full bearing gives from 80 to 150 nuts per annum, the price for which varies from \$12 to \$30 per 1000.

The following are the cocals in the colony which are over 100 acres in extent :—

#### *Upon the Cays.*

Turneffe, owned by the Belize Estate and Produce Company, Limited.

Long Cay, owned by the Honourable J. H. Phillips.

Northern Two Cays, owned by A. Gabourel, Esq.

Cay Chapel, owned by Dr Gentle.

#### *Upon the Mainland.*

Commerce Bight, owned by Messrs A. and C. T. Hunter.

Point Ycacos, owned by the Honourable A. Williamson.

Craig Millar, owned by Messrs Stansmore and Price.

Santa Cruz, Mangrove Creek, owned by H. Fowler, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Trinidad.

With the exception of Turneffe and Long Cay, which are giving good returns, all the above-mentioned estates are from two to seven years old, and the majority of them are being extended every year.

There are also numerous others, ranging from one acre and up.

In this short sketch I have simply given my own experience during a stay of about nine years in British Honduras, and shall be only too glad if the above rough notes prove of any assistance to new-comers or old settlers who may propose investing their capital in the planting of the *Cocos nucifera*.

#### CACAO, INDIAN CORN, &C.

In the absence of any reliable notes by planters in this colony on the cultivation of cacao, &c., the following in-

formation has been extracted from the report of D. Morris, Esq., M.A., F.G.S., Assistant Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and Simmons's 'Tropical Agriculture,' which, it is hoped, may in a measure supply the want :—

#### "CACAO.

"The fruit, or pod, resembles a short, thick cucumber, and contains from twenty to forty seeds enclosed in a pulp, somewhat like that of a water-melon. This pulp is frequently used for food and sweatmeats; vinegar is also made of it. In the Brazilian collections at the various international exhibitions, spirits, liquors, jellies, &c., made with cacao, have been shown.

"*Culture in Trinidad.*—The distance at which the trees should stand apart will be modified to some extent by the altitude at which they grow—but it will range from 10 to 30 feet.

"When commencing a cacao plantation, the first step is necessarily the clearing and preparation of the ground. This is generally done in the summer, which is here the months of January, February, and March, so that all may be terminated before the first rains of winter commence in April and May. Rows of plantains are then set to give shade to the young cacao-trees until the 'bucaras' (species of *Erythrina*) are advanced enough to form shade-trees.

"The plantains are set at stated distances, so as not to crowd the young trees; but a great deal in this depends on the nature of the soil and the species of cacao planted.

"In a virgin soil, where the tree is likely to attain a good size, and the 'Creole' species is planted, the trees are placed 14 or 15 feet apart, so that in a space of 15 feet square, there would be one at each angle of the square. This distance is reduced where the soil is poorer. Some planters, by a system of false economy, plant their trees closer; but this is a bad system, for though there may be a greater number of trees to the acre, the production and vigour will be less from want of air, the trees will shoot up thin and weak, and produce less fruit.

"When the land has been planted with its rows of bananas, and furnished with its water-channels, the next step is to plant young trees of madre cacao (*Erythrina umbrosa* and *E. velutina*).

"The cacao-tree requires the protective shade of another tree to thrive, and the younger it is the more it requires shade, hence the banana or plantain suffices at first, but the madre cacao protects it during its after life. This shade-tree is planted either by suckers or seeds in the interval between every three cacao-trees, or about 25 to 35 feet apart.

"It is better to form a plantation from seeds if the necessary care can be given to the young growing trees without too much expense. In forming seed-beds the finest fruits are chosen fully ripe; they are opened with care, so as not to injure the seeds, which are set a foot apart in furrows about two inches deep, and slightly sprinkled over with earth, and then covered with plantain leaves. After fifteen days the leaves are removed, as the seeds will have sprouted. From this time to transplanting all the care

necessary is to keep down weeds, which might choke the young plants.

"At three years the trees begin to flower, and a year after they produce some fruit; but it is not till seven or eight years that it gives any good crop. The age of fruiting varies; in the interior of Central America it is about eight years; in the vale of Guapa, seven; and about Ecuador and the banks of the Rio Negro, five years.

"When the trees begin to ripen their fruit they are visited every fortnight, to gather the pods which are ripe, and to trim the tree a little. This is done by females and children. The women detach the fruit-pods with a knife or chopper mounted on a long stick, and the children collect and carry them to the store, where the seeds, some twenty-five to thirty-three in each fruit, are extracted. The fruit-pods are of different forms and sizes; some nine inches or more in length are called cows' tongues; others shorter and rounder, but on the whole larger, are called *angolitas*; these, the most common, are a reddish colour, dark or light. The first kind are considered the best, because the husk is thinner, and the fruit contains more seeds. It is generally a light red, but sometimes white at first, and turns a palish yellow when ripe.

"Between the appearance of the fruit and its ripening there is an interval of nine months. The average yield of a tree may be taken to be one pound of cacao, although some assume it to be one and a quarter pounds. In a rich virgin and favourable soil the tree will last thirty-five or forty years, in poorer soil only twenty or twenty-five.

"The mode of forming a plantation in Brazil is as follows: After having cleared and burned off the suitable land near the bank of a river, small holes are made in the ground and a seed placed in each; in order to keep down weeds and to shelter the young plants from the sun and winds, bananas (*Musa*) are planted throughout the grounds.

"At the end of three years the tree is well grown and begins to produce fruit. These are ripe about June and December, and are knocked off the trees with the aid of long forks. They are then piled in heaps on the ground or under shade, and allowed to ferment for three or four days, after which they are cut open and the beans or seeds removed, which are spread on the ground or on mats to dry. The tree flourishes well on the banks of rivers. There are two harvests yearly,—the first in December and January; the second, which is the most abundant, in May and June. The tree, whether in its wild or cultivated state, is not injured by the overflowing of the rivers, even when the trunk is deeply submerged during the inundations. In the provinces of Amazonas and Para it grows naturally without culture, and the trees produce freely, requiring no care except the cultivation of the fruit, which in those localities forms the fortune of the daughters of the cultivators. In the propagation and distribution of this valuable product, attention has been almost entirely confined to the best kinds of Trinidad cacao. From trees of these varieties imported in 1873-74, a large supply of pods have been gathered, and about 12,000 seedlings established in bamboo pots. Several cases of pods have also been obtained direct from Trinidad, which had been carefully selected and packed under Mr Prestoe's—the Government botanist—personal supervision.

"As the ultimate success of cacao-cultivation in Jamaica will depend on the nature and value of the produce, the first consideration of every planter will naturally be the selection of the best varieties as seed-trees. From these, when established, he will be able to extend the cultivation, selecting again those varieties which appear to be most suitable to the particular circumstances of the soil and climate. This must naturally be a slow process; but I would, at the outset of what possesses all the elements of a sound and successful enterprise, recommend that only the best varieties of Trinidad cacao be planted at first, and that the cultivation be kept carefully free from such deteriorated and worthless varieties as will only lead ultimately to disappointment and loss. Efforts are being made through Dr Ernst to introduce some of the best varieties of Caracas cacao.

"Plants of this variety are in great demand, but, strange to say, it is by the well-to-do of the community. It is to be regretted that the peasantry, settled on some of the best cacao-growing lands of the colony, do not cultivate more of this plant. One reason for this is that they are disheartened by the raids made on the pods and their contents by the rats. It would well repay them for the trouble and expenses of systematically poisoning and otherwise preventing the rats from getting to the pods; or by simply training the young trees to a single stem for a height of from 4 to 5 feet, and then fixing a piece of sheet tin around each stem.

#### " INDIAN CORN.

"Indian corn is one of the most important and healthful articles of human food that a beneficent Providence has bestowed upon man; and to its high nutritive value is due in a large degree the strength and vigour of the race of men who laid the foundations of the great American Republic. It was much more largely used fifty or one hundred years ago than now, as fine wheat flour, for some not well-founded reason, has usurped its place in bread-making. In the several forms, however, of hulled corn, popped corn, hominy samp, corn starch, maizena, &c., vast quantities are consumed by all classes of people in America.

"Meal from Indian corn contains more than four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour, more starch, and nearly as much nitrogenous material; consequently in all cold climates it is admirably adapted to sustain the system by furnishing heat-forming compounds.

"The soil best adapted to the crop is a sandy alluvial; next to this, a gravelly or slaty loam. Stiff clay is very objectionable.

"In New Mexico the colours of the grain are numerous—blue, yellow, white, and even jet black. Blue seems to be the predominant colour, and is esteemed by the natives as the richest of all, being almost universally used by them in making the *tortilla*, or corn-cake. This is the only shape in which they prepare Indian corn for the table.

"The corn should be planted at slight depths in hills 4 feet apart in every direction, which will admit of more thorough cultivation in both directions than if planted in rows.

"To prevent crows, squirrels, &c., destroying the seed, tar it before sowing. Take one and a half pints of hot water, and add to it one-twelfth of a pint of tar, mix together, and after cooling,

pour the solution over the seed. After dusting sand, ashes, or sawdust to prevent the seeds adhering together, the grain is ready for sowing. Keep down the weeds during growth, and cultivate between the rows, with hand-hoes and ploughs.

#### "RICE.

"Upland rice is an important crop not only for home use, but pays well for its cultivation, and should be more generally looked after than it is. It will pay to grow it as a green crop, for it bears two cuttings a-year below 32° north latitude, and makes a hay which sheep, horses, and cattle prefer to the best grass product known. The fact that a rice-huller has been invented that will cost little more than a coffee-mill, and enable the good woman of the house to grind out a meal of rice with as much ease as she would grind her mess of coffee, and always have rice, or rice batter-cakes or rice-pudding on the table, will make it a greater inducement than ever for every family to plant a patch of rice. Sandy land, level and fertilised, is best for upland rice. Land that will yield 25 or 30 bushels of corn per acre will produce 50 bushels of rough grain, that will, when hulled, leave 25 bushels of clean rice, say 1200 lb., that, at 5d. per lb., would be worth £24, and the straw is worth one-third more.

#### "PINE-APPLE.

"The simple mode of testing the capability of the soil for growing the pine-apple in the Bahamas is by running a knife down it in dry weather, and if any portion of the earth adheres to the knife, it is considered by the planter an evidence of the suitability of the soil.

"As it does not seed, this plant is propagated by suckers. Occasionally the crown of the fruit (the small aggregated mass of leaves) is planted; but as this requires three years to arrive at fruit-bearing, and the suckers only take twelve or eighteen months, the suckers are preferred for propagation. They should be planted in rich red soil, about 18 inches apart, and weeded every three months. Careful cultivation greatly improves the size and flavour of the fruit.

"In the Bahamas 20,000 suckers are usually planted to the acre; but this appears excessive overcrowding, and as a consequence the plants and fruit must receive a constitutional check in their maturation. The distances apart, at which they are planted in Jamaica, are 3½ feet between the rows, and 2½ feet in the rows; this gives 4840 plants to the acre. Out of this number it may be safely computed that from the first crop, sixteen or eighteen months after planting, 4000 fruit will be obtained from each acre; considerably more would be procured from the second and third years' crops from the suckers produced around the parent plant, owing to sufficient space being provided for each plant. Now, estimating the return from each crop at 4000 pieces, the result, at 6d. each, gives £100 per acre. The pine fields ought to be cleaned five or six times a-year, each cleaning costing, say, £1 an acre, or £6 for the year; and this constitutes the whole cultivation.

#### "GINGER.

"In Jamaica it is propagated by division of the root, the smaller pieces or protuberances being set, each of which throws up two different stems. The first bears the leaves, and rises

sometimes to the height of 3 feet or more, though its usual growth seldom exceeds 16 or 18 inches; when this spreads its leaves and grows to full perfection, the second stalk springs up, which is also simple, and furnished only with a few scales below, but at the top is adorned with a roundish, squamose flower-spike, and seldom rises above two-thirds of the height of the others. The land having been well cleared and trenched, the ginger is planted about March or April. It rises to its height and flowers about September, and fades again towards the end of the year. When the stalks are wholly withered, the root is thought to be full-grown and fit to dry, which is generally done in January and February following. When these are dug up, they are picked and cleaned, and scalded gradually in boiling water. After this, they are spread out in the sun to dry, from day to day, until sufficiently aired for packing. The larger spreading roots are generally called 'hands' in Jamaica, and will occasionally weigh half a pound; they are also termed 'races.'

#### "NUTMEG.

"The tree attains a height of 20 to 30 feet, and greatly resembles our pear-tree. The fruit, which is singularly beautiful, is pear-shaped, about the size of an apricot. As it ripens, the pulp, which is nearly half an inch thick, and of a whitish colour, opens and displays the nutmeg in its black and shining shell, encircled by a network of mace.

"The tree begins to bear when ten years' old, and goes on improving during the space of a century. The fruit is gathered two or three times a-year. Three sorts of nutmegs are distinguished—namely, the male or barren, the royal, and the queen. The last, which are small and round, are preferred to the others, which are large and oval.

"The nutmeg is propagated from fresh seeds (nutmegs), and these vary greatly in size and shape, just as apples and pears do raised from seeds. There can hardly be a more profitable crop than the nutmeg at present prices. The annual yield of a good tree of sixteen or eighteen years' growth, and covering about 600 square feet surface, is about 10 lb., which, at an average of 2s. per lb., gives a value of produce per acre per annum of over £70, exclusive of the yield of mace, 1 lb. each tree, which at 4s. is equal to £10 more. The fruit of the nutmeg takes nine months to mature.

"This tree succeeds best in a rich, deep, friable soil, over a gravelly subsoil forming a natural drainage.

"The form of the ground ought to be undulating, to assist the running off of all superfluous water, as there is no one thing more injurious to the plant than water lodging around its roots; although, in order to thrive well, it requires an atmosphere of the most humid kind. This tree begins to bear about the seventh year; and a few years after, the average annual yield from each tree may be calculated at from 1000 to 5000 fruit.

"Nutmegs are valued a good deal according to size, the largest being the best; thus, those of 68 to the lb. will fetch 4s. 8d.; while very small, 120 to the lb., will be worth but only half that price.

"The demand for plants is still very large, and more than can be fully supplied from the Jamaica gardens, although 800 were distributed during

the past year. A paragraph in my last annual report appears to have drawn attention to the promising nature of this cultivation, and I am glad to be able to report that several energetic planters are taking it up.

"As supplementing what I have already mentioned under this head, I would add that the tree does not thrive in a sandy soil, but prefers a deep, loamy, red, or friable soil, and while it requires a warm humid atmosphere and a plentiful supply of rain, it is very impatient of stagnant water near the roots. Again, 'a spot selected for a nutmeg plantation cannot be too well sheltered, as high winds are most destructive to the tree, independently of the loss occasioned by the blowing off of fruit and flower.' The trees may be planted in 'seasonable' districts at about 20 feet to 25 feet apart; when first put out, the plants require to be well shaded, and if the weather be dry, to be watered regularly for a week or ten days.

"It would not be advisable to establish nutmeg plantations at elevations exceeding 800 feet above

sea-level, and in districts with a mean annual rainfall of less than 70 to 80 inches.

"With regard to the nuts, after being thoroughly dried, they cannot be too soon sent to the market. But with the mace it is otherwise; that must be kept till it has assumed a rich golden colour, which it does only after the lapse of several months. Red blades, that is, fresh mace, are looked upon with suspicion, and seriously affect the sale of the produce.

#### "TOBACCO.

"The best qualities of tobacco are raised from seed obtained direct from Cuba, that from the celebrated 'Vuelta Abaja' plants ranking first. The first supply of this seed was obtained in 1873, through her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, and subsequent supplies of very valuable tobacco seeds, obtained from different parts of the world, as Shiraz, Latakia, Manilla, Bhilisa, Virginia, &c., were received from Sir Joseph Hooker, who from the first has taken a deep interest in this industry."

## THE WOODS OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

The rise and progress of the colony of British Honduras has been indissolubly connected with the fortunes of its trade in timber and dyewoods.

*Sub umbra floreo*, in allusion to the mahogany tree, is the motto gratefully chosen by the colonist; but it is to the humbler denizen of the forest, the logwood shrub, that the colony owes its first recognition and early celebrity as a British plantation or settlement.

The chief industry of the colony is woodcutting, which has now been carried on for over two hundred years, and as a result, much of the finest timber within easy reach of the principal rivers and their creeks has been cut down; but there are still vast tracts of virgin forests in the interior, abounding in some of the finest timber-trees to be found in any part of the world. The difficulty is that they are beyond the reach of rivers, and until the iron horse is introduced to solve the problem of bringing out our woods and stimulating the production and export of the old staples of the colony, must continue so. However, the fact remains that the quantity of wood exported maintains a fair average of the transactions for

the last hundred years.<sup>1</sup> Indeed during the last ten years the average shipments have been more than doubled. The improved price of mahogany in 1883 stimulated its production; but the export, as in the case of logwood, depends upon market prices.

**MAHOGANY** (*Swietenia mahogani*).—The best qualities of mahogany come from the limestone soils to the north of Belize, those from the south being deficient in density and fine grain. In the present century a tree was cut, by a Mr Charles Craig of Honduras, the trunk of which yielded a log of 15 tons weight. It measured 5168 superficial feet, squaring 57 inches by 64. The log was trucked out by Mr Craig, and the limbs of it would probably when "manufactured"—that is, prepared for shipment—more than pay all expenses.<sup>2</sup>

Reliable returns are not procurable further back than 1802, when 2,250,000 feet are mentioned as the quantity exported; 1803, 4,500,000 feet; 1805, 6,481,000 feet. In 1824 it had kept the same figure; in 1840

<sup>1</sup> Gibb's 'British Honduras.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Honduras Observer,' 1843.

it was reduced to 4,500,000 feet, but there had been over-exportation in the few years preceding, and stocks had accumulated in the home markets: in 1837, for example, there were shipped from Belize 8,500,000 feet. The same mistake was made in 1845-46. In the first of these years the returns show 9,919,507 feet; and in 1846 the enormous increase of 13,719,075 feet. A portion of these annual quantities was wood cut outside of the limits. The depression in the years 1848, 1849, 1850 is not difficult to account for. In 1874 the quantity had come down to the old figure of about 6,000,000 feet, and in 1878 lower still, 3,146,582 feet. The cost of cutting down and getting ready for shipment is about from \$40 to \$50 per thousand feet.<sup>1</sup>

**CEDAR** (*Cedula odorata*).—Growing with the mahogany, it is a member of the same family. The export of this wood from the colony has greatly increased within the last few years. In 1876 the number of feet shipped was 18,923; in 1883, 469,144; in 1884, 348,341; in 1885, 277,111; in 1886, 132,498. In the colony the trunks of the largest trees are hollowed out to make *dorays* and *pitpans*, for which purpose they are admirably adapted on account of the light and durable character of the wood.

**LOGWOOD** (*Decandria monogynia*).—This wood really comes next to mahogany in export value. It is found in rather moist lands, and grows luxuriantly in the swamps to the north and west, where it forms immense thickets.

The stem is crooked, and grows 16 to 24 feet high, seldom thicker than a man's thigh, the branches also crooked and irregular, thorny; leaves winged, and flowers pale yellow. The trunks are perpendicularly ribbed, and when cut down, the outer white or sapwood

is removed, leaving only the reddish or dark heartwood, which is cut into convenient logs suitable for shipment. It is claimed for Honduras logwood that it is superior to that grown in Jamaica and St Domingo, and that its market value is fully 40 per cent higher. The yield of this wood is almost inexhaustible, as it seeds freely, and can be recut in ten to fifteen years. Its original value was £100 per ton, then £40; in 1825, £16, and it is now quoted at £5 to £7. Its export from the colony in 1713 to 1716 was 5740 tons; in 1824, over 4000; in 1874, 9210 tons. The average for the last ten years has been 16,000 tons.

Its production for shipment requires less capital than mahogany, and is frequently undertaken by small capitalists employing small gangs, who pay a royalty for cutting on the estates.

It is brought down the rivers in "bark logs," or floating cradles made of the cabbage-palm; and in *dorays*, in which it is also conveyed along the coast.

Amongst the other woods of the colony are:—

**THE SAPODILLA** (*Achias sapota*).—This is a most durable wood, difficult, on account of its extreme hardness, to work on, but it does work up handsomely in furniture. The tree grows tall and free from branches; and one variety bears a sweet fruit with a rough rind, the naseberry, the seeds of which are used as a diuretic. It is much used locally for uprights and beams in housecarpentry, but, owing to the great weight of the logs, cannot be floated down the rivers to the ports. If this difficulty of transportation be overcome—say by the introduction of railways—this wood must find its way to European and other markets in much larger shipments than is the case now. At present it can hardly be said to be exported. There are two varieties, the

<sup>1</sup> Gibb's 'British Honduras.'

black and the red, one rather scarcer than the other, and not half so lofty, although about the same girth. It is a tree which grows abundantly in Honduras.

**ROSEWOOD** (*Dalbergia sp.*)—A very heavy, rich, dark-reddish wood, very desirable for cabinet purposes, and plentiful in the colony, growing to a height of 30 feet, with a girth of 36 to 38 inches. Owing to its weight, it is difficult to transport by water, an obstacle to the exportation of many of the native furniture-woods yet to be overcome; about 150 to 200 tons are probably the average exportation. The so-called Bastard Rose is a distinct variety, the wood of which works up much redder in colour; and there is another illegitimate of the family, the Pix, found in the colony.

**SAM or SALMWOOD** (*Jacaranda sp.*)—A brown, very durable wood. On account of its being avoided by all kinds of insects, it is much appreciated for lining wardrobes, &c. It would therefore be very suitable for specimen cases for collectors of Natural History objects, especially entomological specimens. The tree grows 50 feet high, with an average diameter of 2 feet. It is not exported.

**ZIRICOTE** is by some considered a description of rosewood. Mr Morris, Director of the Botanical Garden, Jamaica, who made a professional tour through the colony a few years ago, at the request of the colonial Government, states it to be scarce, but it is abundant in the Northern District. It is only exported in small quantities. The same authority classes it amongst other timbers of the colony as yet unclassified and unknown to commerce.

**FUSTIC**.—A yellow dyewood; is well

known to commerce and the trade; the *Morus tinctoria*. It is used locally for furniture-work, and about 100 tons are annually exported.

**POISONWOOD**.—Of so-called *Poisonwood* there are apparently three varieties, but "Chechem" is simply the Indian name for all kinds of wood locally so designated. The trees are so named on account of their secreting an acrid juice, which dropping on the skin of the woodcutter blisters it; and a local authority, a writer in the 'Colonial Guardian,' reviewing the preliminary Exhibition in Belize, describes the "Chechem" as a kind of Upas, to be under the shade of which for any time inflames the skin of the face and the eyes. The writer calls the wood of the same tree the "King of Woods," but he means of cabinet woods. The trees of the black variety are large and umbrageous, and both kinds grow abundantly in the region, the height averaging between 80 and 100 feet, diameter 24 to 30 inches. The white variety of "Chechem" appears to be the largest in its growth.

**SANTA MARIA** (*Calophyllum calaba*).—Very suitable for shingles and heavy machine-work and buildings; its seeds also yield an abundant oil adapted for lamps. It is unsurpassed for ship-building. Height 80 feet, diameter 24 inches. The wood is hard and durable, and is used in the construction of mahogany-trucks.

**MAHOL** (*Paritum elatum*) yields a darkish green wood of great value; as also the celebrated *Cuba bast*, an article of commerce prepared from the inner layers of the bark.

**BALSAM** (*Myroxylon tolifera*).—Average height 40 feet, and diameter 20 inches. It resembles both mahogany and sapodilla, the latter most in colour

of the wood. Both the gum and bark are used medicinally.

**BULLET, or BULLY TREE.**—Height 60 to 80 feet, with a diameter of 18 inches. Plentiful. Wood not very workable, and therefore not much used. Tree yields a resinous gum.

**TIMBER-SWEET.**—A low stout tree, bearing a yellow berry, 25 to 30 feet in height, 24 to 30 inches diameter. Wood light, not used.

**MADRE CACAO** (*Erythrina umbrosa*).—A plentiful tree. Height 40 to 50 feet, 15 inches in diameter. A fine hard wood, much used in house-posts, and also as a shade in coffee and cacao plantations. Mr Morris suggests as a preferable shade for cacao the India-rubber plant, giving more shade, and very profitable to the planter. Grows easily from slips.

**BASTARD ROSEWOOD.**—Plentiful. Grows to 40 or 50 feet, 12 inches in diameter. Wood takes a high polish, and is very tough.

**WHITE MAYA.**—A very tough wood, and takes a polish. The tree grows 60 feet, with 20 inches in diameter.

**CALABASH** (*Crescentia cujete*).—A pretty-growing tree, with the leaves peculiarly arranged on the branches (sub-pinnate). The edible pulp of the large round nut is hollowed out, and drinking-cups are made of the shell. Plentiful.

**CABBAGE-BARK TREE.**—Grows plentifully, 40 feet by 15 or 20 inches. The wood hard and durable, used in house-building, and in the composition of trucks or spokes, &c.

**CINNAMON, WILD.**—Plenty of it.

30 feet by 16 to 18 inches diameter. Bark only used.

**BUTTONWOOD.**—Extensively used locally to burn, is occasionally introduced as a variety in inlaid cabinet-work or veneering. The tree is not above 20 feet by 16 or 18 inches thick, and grows in swampy places. Used for ships' timbers.

**SALAAM.**—A hard durable wood, little known. Locally used for furniture, inlaid work, and capable of taking a fine polish.

**BLACKHEART.**—The tree attains a height of 30 feet, with a diameter of 12 inches. Wood hard, yellowish-brown in colour, with a deeper-coloured heart. Takes a high polish.

**BILLY WEBB.**—In local use only. Height 30 feet, diameter about 24 inches. Used in constructing mahogany slides and trucks. It is plentiful, and an exceedingly tough wood.

**GRANDY BETTY.**—Grows plentifully; 40 feet by 12 inches. Wood not in use. Leaves used for a decoction.

**BOY'S JOB.**—Plentiful; 30 or 40 feet by 18 inches. A tough, hard wood; not in use except the leaves medicinally, and for snake-bites.

**JOHN CROW.**—Plentiful; 35 feet by 16 inches. Not used.

**PIGEON PLUM.**—Plentiful; 40 to 50 feet by 12 to 15 inches.

**ALLSPICE** (Pimento) (*Eugenia pimentata*).—A favourite wood for walking-sticks. Its seeds are known and appreciated as a spice everywhere. The tree grows plentifully in the colony; 50 feet in height and 20 inches in diameter.



**FIDDLEWOOD** (*Citharexylum melano-cardium*). — Grows abundantly. A straight tree with copious foliage and branches, 50 to 60 feet in height, 5 feet in diameter. Little used.

**DOGWOOD** (*Piscidia erythrina*). — This is a tree of the genus *Cornus*, of which there are several species, exceedingly hard, called also dogwood. Javin is a variety of this wood with an Indian name. The trees grow large and straight, 80 to 100 feet, 24 to 30 inches diameter, and the wood of both is used for rollers of native sugar-mills, &c. Javin is slightly the hardest.

**GRANADILLA**. — Not to be confounded with the vine granadilla, bearing a luscious fruit. This tree grows 80 feet high, and is 2 feet thick. It produces a hard, durable, finely grained red timber, and is abundant in the region. It rises 50 feet without a limb, and is therefore a conspicuous forest-tree. The wood is used in furniture and house decoration.

#### NARGUSTA.

**IRONWOOD** (*Laplacea hæmatoxylon*). — Every timber region has its own ironwood. This is an exceedingly hard dark-reddish wood, with a very fine grain. Tree 25 feet high, 10 inches in diameter.

**POLEWOOD**. — So called as it is used for poles to propel canoes and rivercraft in shallow places; height 60 to 80 feet, 10 to 12 inches diameter. Grows straight and regular, and is a little used in house-carpentry.

**AXEMASTER**. — A tree the woodman takes his hat off to or gives it the go-by when he can. A dark wood taking a shining polish, 40 feet, by 18 inches diameter. Not much used; the tree blunts the axe, and the wood resists a nail.

#### LIGNUM VITÆ.

**PIX OR PIJ**. — Two bastard varieties of *L. vitæ* evidently. The fruit is scarce, and is not used when found here at all events. It attains a height of 40 feet, and is 12 inches thick as a rule when grown. Plentiful, straight-bodied, 40 feet in height, 10 inches diameter. Timber used for fence-posts, and the twigs make very lasting thatch.

**TEABOX**. — A slender tree, not used, producing an edible berry and leaves, of which a decoction, "bush tea," is made. 30 feet high, 10 to 12 inches diameter.

**PRICKLY YELLOW**. — Plentifully found. A straight-growing tree 30 feet in height, 5 or 6 inches in diameter. Wood used for hoe and other agricultural tool handles.

**SILLY YOUNG**. — A large tree of 100 feet growth, producing durable house-timber, which is also used for slides to slide mahogany and cedar logs.

**GOODLUCK**. — A fine hard wood, looking like dark-brown satin when polished. Probably a variety of the salmwood.

**REDWOOD**. — A strong-bodied tree of 60 to 80 feet growth and 12 inches thick. Wood hard and durable, used for fence-posts and in house-building, and lasting well.

**TURTLE BONE**. — A ponderous and hard wood, light yellow, taking a fine polish. Growing to a height a little under 20 feet; diameter slight; very tough, and something like logwood.

**WILD PROVISION** (*Pachira aquatica*). — A common tree in moist places and

river-banks, bearing a fruit the size of a small pumpkin, the seeds of which are edible. Used for fencing-posts, &c.

**CRABOO, or CRABEW.**—A common tree, bearing a small acid fruit, in size between a black-currant and gooseberry, which when sweetened makes a pleasant wholesome drink. The bark is also locally used medicinally.

**MY LADY.**—Grows nearly 100 feet high and 18 inches to 2 feet diameter. A yellow wood taking a fine polish; used both in house-carpentry and cabinet-work.

**MANGROVE, RED** (*Rhizophora mangle*).

**MANGROVE, BLACK** (*Rhizophora sp.*)

**MANGROVE, WHITE** (*Rhizophora sp.*)—The *manggi* of the Malays. It grows along the sea-shore and river-banks, rooting in the mud, the seeds germinating even while attached to the branches. The Cays or islands in the Bay of Honduras are densely covered with it. The wood is used to burn, and the bark as an astringent. Morris names a white variety (*Laguncularia racemosa*). All varieties are used in house-building, and occasionally in cabinet-work. The white is also used for shipbuilding, in which it has a great local repute, furnishing "knees" that require little moulding into the necessary shape. Average growth 30 to 50 feet; the black is the lowest in stature. Red mangrove, 60 to 80 feet; white, 80 feet; black, 50 feet. Diameter of all, 20 inches.

**MAYFLOWER.**—This is a deciduous tree, and takes a fine polish, has a profusion of purple blossoms in May, and is a handsome tree, wide spread, and growing to 70 or 80 feet. Used for yokes.

**BOTAN** (Palmetto) (*Sabal sp.*)—The leaves are used for thatch, the stem for staking and piles; 60 feet by 5 inches.

**BULLHOOF.**—Plentiful; 80 to 100 feet, 24 inches diameter. Grows straight; not used.

**CALABASH** (*Crescentia cujete*).—Tree about 30 feet high and 18 inches in diameter; almost black in colour as to its wood, which is hard, and takes a good polish. A very handsome wood.

**YASH NICK.**—A beautiful cabinet-wood.

**OAK** (probably *Quercus virens*).—A short scrubby tree 30 to 40 feet, 12 to 15 inches diameter, of which the wood is not used. The bark is used in tanning.

**WALKNAKED** (i.e., with its bark off). Plentifully found, growing 40 to 50 feet high; a tough unworkable wood, not in use.

**BRIBBI.**—Plentifully found, growing about 50 feet. An umbrageous tree with an edible berry. The wood is not used much.

**CABBAGE-PALMS** (*Euterpe montana*, *Areca oleracea*, and *Oreodoxa regia*).—The Mountain Cabbage, the trunk of which is used, especially by Caribs, in constructing dwellings and for logwood rafts, called "bark logs."

**CABBAGE-PALMS** (*Oreodoxa oleracea*).—White and red varieties, both growing 80 to 100 feet, diameter 12 inches; outside very hard, and taking a good polish. Very durable; used in house-building.

**CAHOUN PALM** (*Attalea Cohune*).—The tree averages 55 feet in height; valuable for its oil-bearing nuts.

**COCOANUT PALM** (*Cocos nucifera*).—The use of this familiar tree of the tropics as a furniture material is perhaps not generally known; it is very prettily polished: 60 to 80 feet.

**TUBERUCE**.—Much used in constructing canoes.

**CRAMMATL**.—The bark of this tree is used medicinally, and the tree as a furniture-wood.

**YEMERY, or EMERY**.—Much used for canoes.

**GOMBOLIMBO** (*Symphonia sp.*)—A tree of 60 to 80 feet stature, 20 to 24 inches diameter; plentiful, and yielding a gum. The leaves are used as a decoction.

**RAMUN, or RAMON** (*Trophis americana*).—Its foliage makes good fodder for cattle. It is abundant, growing 50 feet high, 20 inches diameter; wood not used.

**COCKSPUR** (*Acacia spadicifera*) is armed with formidable spines, one at the base of each leaf and branch, 2 inches long.

**WIRE BEER** (*Psidium sp.*)—A wild guava; plentiful; height 40 feet; diameter 8 to 10 inches. Wood not much used.

**WATER WOOD**.—Plentiful, at a height of 50 feet, growing straight; wood used for dwelling-houses.

**"KNOCK-ME-BACK."**—A small tree of 25 feet elevation, found in swampy places growing plentifully. Wood used in house-building. At the end of each leaf there is an extension into a prickle or thorn, hence the local appellation.

**"DRUNKEN BAYMAN."**—Abundant,

but not used; grows straight, 60 feet high, with a diameter of 20 inches.

**WILD TAMARIND** (*T. indica*).—A most umbrageous, handsome tree, the fruit of which is well known, covering a wide space, and plentiful in the colony, 80 to 100 feet in height. The wood is used for *dorays*, *pitpans*, &c.; also for truck-wheels.

**BREAD NUT** (*Brosimum alicastrum*).—Grows 80 to 100 feet by 24 to 30 inches. Furnishes fodder for cattle.

**GLASSY WOOD**.—A tall, slim tree, the wood of which is very tough. It grows 60 to 80 feet high, 12 to 18 inches in diameter; used for beams and wall-plates in house-building.

**IGUANA BLOSSOM**.—A tree so named from its being frequented by a genus of lizard—*Iguana tuberculata* of Laurenti—which, being herbivorous, feeds on the blossoms. The original Carib name is *guana*, and these Indians, or their mixed descendants in Honduras, eat the ophidion which is common to tropical America, hence the tree is often corruptly similarly named. It is looked upon by some as a mere variety of madre cacao.

**NEGRITO**.—A straight grower, with a resemblance to a pine, 80 feet in height, 20 inches diameter. Its stem is used for masts of vessels.

**CASHAW** (*Prosopis juliflora*).—A fodder-tree common in the West Indies and neighbouring countries, but dangerous at times as such. If an animal is fed on the foliage at the time the buds are germinating, the germination is continued in the animal's intestines, and if not relieved of its last meal the poor beast dies. Breeders of stock therefore eliminate it from their pastures. The Cashew (*Anacardium occi-*

*dentale*) is a favourite plant on account of its edible seeds, which grow peculiarly—namely, at the end of the beautifully coloured swollen stalk. The tree belongs to the sumach (*Rhus*) family, and the fleshy stalk, besides being eaten, makes a pleasing preserve, and also a pleasant drink. (Morris: *Prosopis* yields also a gum resembling gum-arabic, and the wood of it is hard and durable.)

**SATINWOOD.**—A hard lemon-coloured local variety of a well-known furniture-wood, which emits a slight fragrance, takes a lustrous polish, and is a great favourite with cabinetmakers and furniture *connoisseurs*. The origin of the name is obvious, and the local species grows to a height of 30 feet, with a diameter of 2 feet. That it is inferior to its Indian congener few who view it worked up in articles of furniture will consider. It is plentiful in British Honduras.

**BEEWOOD.**

**PALMETTOS, CALLED HERE "PIMENTOS."**

**THE SALT-WATER PIMENTO** (*Bactris sp.*)—Much used in staking wharves, resisting well the action of water, 40 feet by 4 inches diameter. Blossom used to stuff pillows, cushions, &c. The palmetto is plentiful, and much used locally.

**THE SILVER PIMENTO** is covered with long spiky thorns. Tree grows 20 feet high by 3 to 4 inches diameter. Wood tough, and used in house-building.

**WITHERS, OR LIANAS.**

Locally known as "Tie-ties," and

very useful to the woodmen and hunters, often supplying the place of rope and string. These parasites climb the tallest trees, and hang in graceful festoons or drop perpendicularly from the branches of their supporters. They vary in thickness from less than that of a little finger to that of the thickest part of a man's thigh, and are frequently armed with formidable thorns.

**WATER TIE-TIE.**—So called from the circumstance that in the driest weather the thirsty traveller, if he is experienced in woodcraft, can obtain water from it by rapidly cutting off a section of the parasite by two quick cuts with his *machete*, and holding the section perpendicularly.

**CHEW-STICK TIE-TIE.**—Twigs of this vine are used by the natives of all the races in the colony as a substitute for the tooth-brush and powder of more highly advanced countries. It is also used in place of yeast to start fermentation in making ginger and spruce beer, &c.

**THE PINE** (*Pinus cubensis*).—It is estimated that about one-third of the area of British Honduras at present known is composed of pine-ridge country.

The chief plant of the pine-ridges of the colony. The timber is used only to a small extent, locally, for building purposes, owing, it is said, to the difficulty experienced in sawing it. The wood is heavy, and if seasoned properly might be very durable. For railway-sleepers, the pine-wood should prove most valuable; and if sawmills were provided, much timber now imported could be supplied from the native woods, and large quantities of pine might be profitably exported.

## THE CURRENCY.

By S. G. Woods, Esq.

It is probable that gold coins were the most plentiful in British Honduras in the earliest years of its settlement, being brought here by the buccaneers on each return from a successful voyage of spoliation of some treasure-laden Spanish galleon, either proceeding to or returning from the American colonies. The dangerous navigation of the reef-bound coast rendered difficult, if not impossible, the pursuit of these bold adventurers, who brought their spoils hitherward only to conceal them, pending a convenient season to bear them elsewhere.

Spots where large deposits of bullion were hidden are still pointed out, and at Cay Caulker a large iron chest is to be seen some fathoms below the surface of the water, and deeply embedded in the sea bottom.

Since the days of the buccaneers, and more particularly towards the end of the last century, many have been the seekers for the treasure supposed still to be lying concealed at various spots amongst the numerous Cays, and even yet it would appear that the era of treasure-seekers is not past, as at the present moment an expedition, in the fitting out of which considerable sums have been expended, is engaged in digging up portions of Turneffe, in hope of finding gold.

It would appear from the older extant records (1790-1800) of the colony, that accounts were originally kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, Jamaica currency, in which also all judgments of the courts were expressed. £5 of this currency was equal to £3 sterling, —the coins in use being English and Spanish gold and silver coins, the former predominating, and very little cop-

per. Towards the end of the third decade of the present century, Central American coins were added to those above mentioned, and some, at least, also passed current in the West Indies, where the question of legal tender first arose. The scarcity, however, of British silver caused the Queen's proclamation of the 14th September 1838 to be promulgated, which made Spanish, Mexican, and Columbian coins legal tender, and declared their sterling value. This is the first formal regulation we know of in regard to our local currency; but neither of this, nor of the proclamation of the 19th August 1853, bearing on the same question, is there a single copy extant in the colony.

About ten years after the first proclamation, British copper coins made their appearance in large numbers, and the proclamation of 1838 having said nothing about these, it became necessary to deal with them by legislation, hence the appearance on our statute-book of the Act 12 Vict. cap. 6, relating to British copper coin.

In the meantime a trade with the neighbouring republics had sprung up, and large quantities of their coins were actually, though perhaps not legally so, current in British Honduras, leading to the passing of the Act 18 Vict. cap. 16, altering and defining the currency of the settlement. This Act provided that all accounts should, for the future, be kept in dollars and rials, such dollars being computed at the rate of 4s. of sterling money, and such rials at one-eighth of that sum.

A rial was, however, found to be an inconvenient unit, and the Act 27 Vict. cap. 20, provided for the substitution of cents for rials, one hundred of such

cents to be equivalent to \$1, thus introducing the decimal system.

Although the coinage of the neighbouring republics was in use, it did not by any means oust British money, which could always be obtained in considerable sums up to the year 1880 or thereabouts; but the currency had become so defective that serious steps were contemplated for a reform.

In addition to British coins, almost any other passed current (although never sanctioned by legislation or Queen's proclamation), perforated, defaced, and cut money, and even tokens issued by the merchants for want of a sufficiently small coin to express a "quartee" (3 cents), of which some issued by Mr John Jex are still extant.

Most of the perforations in the coins were caused by the young female Spaniards, who used to string them into necklaces with which to adorn themselves at frequently recurring *fiestas*; while other defacements were made by silversmiths and others filing away portions of coins to obtain material with which to work.

The first step towards the reform was taken in October 1876, by the mercantile community, who agreed that for the future no damaged, defaced, worn, or perforated coin should be accepted; and in spite of some little discontent displayed at the time, these have now almost entirely disappeared, except in Corosal, where "holey" coin still passes current.

The great difficulty which had now to be dealt with was the quantity of large money, such as whole dollars, which obtained, to the almost entire exclusion of small change. There were very few coins, comparatively speaking, of smaller value than 1s. (25 cents), and although the tokens above referred to, some even made of cardboard (these principally issued by the Chinese and smaller traders), were plentiful, the want of rials and half-rials was sadly

felt. Accordingly, in May 1879, a further resolution of the merchants depreciated the dollars of Guatemala, Chile, and Peru to 87½ cents only, although the fractional parts of these coins were allowed to pass at their full value, and in a short time there were but few "sols" to be seen.

Between this period and the year 1884, there were several attempts made both by the Government and the mercantile community to proceed with the reform, but the question, although much thought was expended thereon, seemed far from solution.

In October 1884, a select Committee, appointed for the purpose, sent in a report on the question, which was afterwards published. The principal recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

1. That the currency continue to be expressed in dollars and cents.

2. The English sovereign to be the standard for gold.

3. Silver dollars of the United States to be standard for silver.

4. Silver to be legal tender to \$100.

5. Coins of smaller value than 12½ cents, legal tender to \$1.

This report led to much discussion, the leading parts being taken by Mr J. Gentle, who advocated reform, and Mr Mutrie, who took an opposite view; but the question still remained unsolved, when, in April 1885, a settlement of the point was sought to be obtained by the law courts, first by Messrs Brodie & Cuthbert, and afterwards by Mr Gentle.

The first case was that of *Carter v. Brodie* and another, in which the plaintiff sought to recover a debt of £275. The defendants paid into court 1325 Mexican dollars as payment in full, urging that the proclamation of 1838 valued the Mexican dollar at 4s. 2d. sterling. In the absence of all evidence of the proclamation, and as the

amount of dollars tendered was calculated at 4s. 2d., judgment was given for the plaintiff.

Mr Gentle's case was a somewhat different one. He endeavoured to obtain a judicial opinion as to what constituted legal tender by means of a friendly suit with Mr Hunter, to recover a debt of £5, first in the Petty Debts and Damages Courts, and afterwards by appeal to the Supreme Court. The attempt failed, the learned Chief-Justice refusing judgment on the ground of the case being a test one. This case is therefore valueless beyond the fact of its having placed on record the descriptions of coins commonly passing current at the time.

The following is a list of coins tendered by Mr C. T. Hunter, in payment of his note for £5 sterling:—

			s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
2 Mexican	dollars	.	at	4	0	0	8	0
2 Spanish	"	"	"	4	0	0	8	0
2 Guatemalan	"	"	"	3	6	0	7	0
2 Chilean	"	"	"	3	6	0	7	0
2 Peruvian	"	"	"	3	6	0	7	0
2 Spanish	$\frac{1}{2}$ -dollar	"	"	2	0	0	4	0
4 Mexican	"	"	"	2	0	0	8	0
4 Guatemalan	"	"	"	2	0	0	8	0
8 Mexican	$\frac{1}{4}$ -dollar	"	"	1	0	0	8	0
8 Spanish	"	"	"	1	0	0	8	0
8 Guatemalan	"	"	"	1	0	0	8	0
4 Spanish	$\frac{1}{8}$ -dollar	"	"	0	6	0	2	0
4 Mexican	"	"	"	0	6	0	2	0
12 Guatemalan	"	"	"	0	6	0	6	0
36 "	$\frac{1}{3}$ -rial pieces	"	"	0	3	0	9	0
					£5	0	0	

At \$5 to the £, equal to \$25.

In May 1885, twelve of the principal merchants issued a notice that they would receive and pay the dollars of Honduras, Chile, Guatemala, and Peru at 100 cents; and almost simultaneously, to obviate the difficulty of small change, a numerous signed petition was presented to the executive, praying that a coin of three cents' value might be issued.

The prayer of the petitioners was granted, on the recommendation of the Governor, in a modified form, by the issue of bronze one-cent pieces later

on in the year, in accordance with an Order in Council, dated 19th May 1885; and by a resolution of the Legislative Council, *sols* (*i.e.*, the dollars of the republics above mentioned) became once more receivable at the Treasury for 100 cents.

The question of gold coins seems but slightly to have been touched upon throughout the whole discussion; but as a matter of fact, owing doubtless to the coinage of the adjoining republics being almost exclusively silver, gold coins have entirely disappeared.

Legal tender is now defined by the Queen's proclamation, dated Sept. 15, 1887, and all local Acts in contravention thereof are repealed by Ordinance No. 8 of 1887.

The proclamation is as follows:—

#### VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS formerly the coins current in our West Indian Colonies, which term included Our Colony of British Honduras, consisted partly of the current coins of Our United Kingdom, and partly of Spanish, Mexican, and Colombian gold coins called doubloons, and of Spanish, Mexican, and Colombian silver coins called dollars, and

Whereas by Our Proclamation given at Our Court at Windsor on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the second year of Our Reign, rates were fixed at which the said Spanish, Mexican, and Colombian gold coins called doubloons, and the Spanish, Mexican, and Colombian silver coins called dollars, should, as measured in sterling, circulate and be received in payment in our West Indian Colonies, and

Whereas by Our Proclamation given at Our Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and in the seventeenth year of Our Reign, rates were fixed at which the gold coins of the United States of North America, called the Eagle, Half Eagle, Quarter Eagle, and Gold Dollar, should, as measured in sterling, circulate and be received in payment in Our said Colonies, and whereas by Our Proclamations given at Our Courts at Windsor on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the thirtieth year of Our Reign, and at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, on the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the thirty-fourth year of Our Reign, it was ordained that certain gold coins coined at the Sydney branch of Our Mint should be legal tender for payment in Our said Colony of British Honduras, and whereas by our Proclamation given at Our Court at Windsor, on the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in the forty-eighth year of Our Reign, it was ordained that certain bronze coins

therein described, called one-cent pieces, of British Honduras currency, struck and to be struck at Our Mint in London, should pass current in Our Colony of British Honduras, and

Whereas the coin actually in circulation in Our said Colony of British Honduras consist now partly of the current coins of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, including gold coins coined at the Sydney branch of Our Mint, partly of the said bronze coins called one cent pieces, of British Honduras currency, and partly of Guatemalan, Chilian, Mexican, and Honduras silver coins called Dollars, and partly Peruvian silver coins called Sols, and whereas it is expedient to reform the currency in Our Colony of British Honduras by declaring a new standard of value, and specifying the coins which shall constitute legal tender, and the rates at which such coins shall, as measured by the new standard of value, circulate and be received in payment:

NOW THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to declare and ordain, and by the advice aforesaid, We do hereby declare and ordain, as follows:—

- (1.) This Proclamation shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor or Officer administering the Government of our Colony of British Honduras, by Proclamation, from which day the current coins of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall cease to be legal tender in Our Colony of British Honduras.
- (2.) Our aforesaid Proclamations of the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the fourteenth day of January, one

thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be revoked so far as regards Our Colony of British Honduras, and Our aforesaid Proclamation of the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, shall be and is hereby revoked.

- (3.) The standard of value in British Honduras shall henceforth be the Guatemalan Dollar, containing 385·8 grains troy of silver of the millesimal fineness of 900·0.
- (4.) The coins hereinafter specified shall be deemed to bear to the Guatemalan Dollar the ratio which is respectively set against the name of each coin in the first column of the List of Coins.
- (5.) A tender of payment of money, if made in any of the said coins which have not become diminished in weight by wear or otherwise so as to be of less weight than the weight specified in the List of Coins as the minimum weight, and which are of the fineness specified, shall be a legal tender in our said Colony of British Honduras:
  - In the case of Dollars, Sols, Pesos, and Five Bolivar pieces, for a payment of any amount.
  - In the case of the other silver coins named in the List of Coins, for a payment of an amount not exceeding Fifty Guatemalan Dollars, but for no greater amount.
  - In the case of one cent pieces of British Honduras currency, for a payment of an amount not exceeding half a Guatemalan Dollar, but for no greater amount.
- (6.) Nothing, however, herein contained shall be construed to alter or affect any contract made before this Proclamation comes into operation.

[LIST OF COINS.



## LIST OF COINS.

1. Equivalent in Guatemalan Dollar.	2. Coin.	3. Metal.	4. Millesimal Fineness.	5. Standard Weight.		6. Minimum Weight.		7. Limit of Tender.
				Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	
1	Guatemalan Dollar, . . . . .	Silver.	900	885-80	25	881-942	24-75	None.
.50	Half-Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	192-90	12-50	188-255	11-875	50 Guatemalan Dollars.
.25	Quarter-Dollar, . . . . .	"	835	96-45	6-25	91-627	5-937	"
.10	One-tenth Dollar, . . . . .	"	835	38-58	2-50	36-651	2-375	"
.05	One-twentieth Dollar, . . . . .	"	835	19-29	1-25	18-926	1-187	"
1	Venezuelan Dollar, or Five Bolivar Piece, . . . . .	"	900	385-80	25	381-942	24-75	None.
.40	Two Bolivars, . . . . .	"	835	154-32	10	148-904	9-50	50 Guatemalan Dollars.
.20	One Bolivar, . . . . .	"	835	77-16	5	73-902	4-75	"
.10	Half-Bolivar, . . . . .	"	835	38-58	2-50	36-651	2-375	"
.04	Honduras Dollar, . . . . .	"	835	15-43	1	14-660	.95	"
1	Half-Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	885-80	25	881-942	24-75	None.
.50	Mexican Dollar or Peso, . . . . .	"	900	192-90	12-50	188-255	11-875	50 Guatemalan Dollars.
.25	Half-Peso, or 50 Centavos, . . . . .	"	900	96-45	6-25	91-627	5-937	"
.108	Quarter-Peso, or 25 Centavos, . . . . .	"	900	41-74	2-62	41-363	2-599	None.
.27	Quarter-Peso, or 25 Centavos, . . . . .	"	900	208-37	13-585	198-498	12-858	50 Guatemalan Dollars.
.108	One-tenth Peso, or 10 Centavos, . . . . .	"	900	104-48	6-747	99-213	6-378	"
.054	One-twentieth Peso, or 5 Centavos, . . . . .	"	900	52-24	3-374	49-606	3-189	"
1	Chilian Dollar or Sol, . . . . .	"	900	885-80	25	881-942	24-75	None.
.50	Half-Dollar, or 50 Centavos, . . . . .	"	900	192-90	12-50	188-255	11-875	50 Guatemalan Dollars.
.20	One-fifth Dollar, or 20 Centavos, . . . . .	"	900	77-16	5	73-902	4-75	"
.10	Decimo, or one-tenth Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	38-58	2-50	36-651	2-375	"
.05	Half-Decimo, or one-twentieth Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	19-29	1-25	18-926	1-187	"
1	Uruguayian Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	885-80	25	881-942	24-75	None.
.50	Half-Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	192-90	12-50	188-255	11-875	50 Guatemalan Dollars.
.20	One-fifth Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	77-16	5	73-902	4-75	"
.10	One-tenth Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	38-58	2-50	36-651	2-375	"
1	Colombian Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	885-80	25	881-942	24-75	None.
.50	Half-Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	192-90	12-50	188-255	11-875	50 Guatemalan Dollars.
.25	Quarter-Dollar, . . . . .	"	835	96-45	6-25	91-627	5-937	"
.10	Half-Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	192-90	12-50	188-255	11-875	"
.25	Quarter-Dollar, . . . . .	"	900	96-45	6-25	91-627	5-937	"
1	Peruvian Sol, . . . . .	"	900	885-80	25	881-942	24-75	None.
.50	Half-Sol, . . . . .	"	900	192-90	12-50	188-255	11-875	50 Guatemalan Dollars.
.20	One-fifth Sol, . . . . .	"	900	77-16	5	73-902	4-75	"
.10	Decimo, or one-tenth Sol, . . . . .	"	900	38-58	2-50	36-651	2-375	"
.05	Half-Decimo, or one-twentieth Sol, . . . . .	"	900	19-29	1-25	18-926	1-187	"
.01	One-cent piece of British Honduras, . . . . .	Bronze	Mixed Metal.	144	9-381	None.	None.	‡ Guatemalan Dollar.

Given at our Court at Balmoral this fifteenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the Fifty-first Year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

## LABOUR IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

The number of labourers in British Honduras may be roughly stated to be about 6400, being more than a fifth of the total population of the colony. Of these about 2500 are "creoles" of British Honduras of African and Anglo-African descent. These men are almost exclusively employed in the occupation of mahogany-cutting—one which, besides the superior wages it offers, is peculiarly attractive to men of such fine physique as are the majority of our lumbermen.

Mahogany-cutting, being a speciality, can only be carried on by strong men who have had some training and experience of the work; and therefore is it that natives of the colony are exclusively employed therein, imported labour being of very little use in this industry. The demand for mahogany being, however, comparatively limited, the supply of labour required to export it is almost always adequate thereto.

Of agricultural labourers, the large sugar-plantations and all the smaller ones in the south almost exclusively employ West Indian creoles (who number about 600) and coolies from the East Indies, numbering about 350.

The small sugar-plantations in the Northern and Western Districts of the colony employ Indian labour almost exclusively.

In those districts, too, there is a numerous class of peasant-farmers, or *milperos*, who devote their labours to the raising of maize and rice. The Indian labourers and peasant-farmers number probably about 3000.

All the fruit-plantations—which are rapidly increasing in number and extent—employ West Indian creoles, coolies, Central American Indians, and some Caribs; but when the fruit-trade

shall have extended to the north, Indian labour will be available, and is remarkably suited therefor.

Generally speaking, the creoles of British Honduras are peculiarly suited to the laborious but attractive labour of the mahogany works, and nothing short of starvation will induce them to exchange it for plantation labour.

The West Indian creole is well adapted to the heavy labour of sugar-plantations—such as cane-cutting, and to the work of clearing the virgin forest. In this respect he is superior to the Maya Indian; but the latter is said to be superior to him in underbrushing. Both are superior to the coolie in the heavier labours incidental to agriculture in new countries; but the latter beats them, more especially the creole, in all labour requiring patience and neatness—such as weeding, &c.

The Caribs, Central Americans, and Waika Indians number about 650. The last are aboriginal inhabitants of the Mosquito shore, who frequent the coasts of the colony from time to time in search of labour. These men stand between the West Indian creole and the Maya Indian in their capacity for performing heavy labour. But Caribs and Waikas will only hire themselves out for short terms of a few months, so that they cannot properly be classed amongst the available labour of the colony.

The one great drawback of the labour of the colony is the pernicious "advance system," which is so potent a factor in demoralising the character of the labourer.

The hiring season is the end of the year (December), and hiring labourers is carried out almost entirely in Belize, so that both employer and employed

flock there in large numbers towards this time.

The labourer wants money to buy clothes and a few articles necessary to take with him to the bush, as well as a little spare cash to enable him to enjoy his brief holiday in town. The employer makes the agreement between himself and his labourer more binding on the latter by getting him at once into his debt. This is done by giving the labourer, on his hiring, from two to six months' wages—most of which is spent in the various stores and grog-shops of the town. It is true that the evil has somewhat abated of late, but it is still sufficiently great to retard agricultural development. The following extract from the 'Colonial Guardian' of the 28th January 1882 relates to the evil of this system of advances to labourers, and the remarks then made, to a great extent hold good to-day:—

"When he is able to wield the axe and the *machete*, the too ready 'advance' finds its way into his hands, and opens to him new vistas of illicit pleasures. Thus, the one thing that might have saved him from a too rapid downward career—employment—becomes the very means of impelling him to a more swift destruction. For very often having spent his advance in riotous living, when he gets on the sugar-estate he finds himself so involved in debt that he is barely able to obtain the necessaries, and quite unable to obtain the ordinary comforts, of life. In vain he importunes his master for money. The latter very naturally points out that he already owes too much, and should he die the debt already incurred would be a dead loss. If he be a man of uncommon energy and determination, he will stint himself and work hard, until he has cleared his debt; and soon begins to earn a little money. But it is much more common for the labourer to become first indifferent, then lazy, and then really bad. He then frequently goes to jail for some misdeed or another, until he either runs away altogether or becomes completely hardened. Once hardened and lost to all shame and self-respect, he is wholly incurable, and will sometimes unblushingly own his preference for the jail, rather than for that honest labour which is never degrading, but, on the contrary, dignifies man. We have observed three instances of such utter loss of self-respect that the men, who had been in jail, when their sentences had expired, had voluntarily asked to be incarcerated, as they had made up their minds not to work on the estates."

The labour of the colony will never

be thoroughly efficient until the advance system becomes a thing of the past.

Writing of the advance system, Mr Morris, in his book on the colony, says:—

"The advance system is evidently most objectionable and pernicious in its tendencies, and doubtless in time it will be abolished. It has arisen and gradually grown from the peculiar circumstances incidental to the solitary and remote life of most of the mahogany-cutters, who, having only one holiday in the year, are determined to 'keep Christmas' in accordance with the old customs of the settlement. If all employers were to combine, and if all hired on the same plan, and resolutely set their faces against the advance system, it might be abolished within a very short period. There is no doubt that the system places the labourer more completely in the power of the employer, and it may have had its uses amidst the lawlessness of former days; but there can be no justification of its use at present, and its continuance as an institution connected with the employment of labour in the colony is to be greatly deplored. Associated with the advance system, and indeed an integral part of it, is the so-called truck system, which requires, or at least encourages, the labourers to take a portion of their wages in goods from their employer's store. When in the remote woods of the interior, with no stores within some thirty or forty miles, the employer must naturally supply the labourers with necessary food and tools; but under every circumstance, and especially in the neighbourhood of settlements, it would be far better to pay the workmen in cash once a fortnight or once a month, and allow them to make their purchases wherever they please. The flocking to Belize at Christmas-time of nearly every one connected with the mahogany works, tends to foster the spirit of dissipation and recklessness which characterises the mahogany and logwood cutter; but unless hiring-places are established at different places in the colony, and recognised by a mutual arrangement between the employer and employed, it is difficult to break through an old established custom, and the more so that to many it is an absolute necessity to visit Belize at least once or twice a year. For the most part, I believe, employers in the colony treat their workpeople fairly and honestly; and it is with no desire to reflect upon them that exception is taken to systems which they did not create, but which, nevertheless, are quite inconsistent with the spirit of liberty and personal freedom, to which they, no less than their workpeople, lay claim as the birthright of Englishmen."

The supply of agricultural labour is exceedingly inadequate to meet the demand of the ever-increasing plantations of the colony, and the question that has now to be solved is, How is the demand to be supplied?

The West Indies or India would doubtless be able to supply the de-

mand, were the employers of labour to offer inducements to labourers to come here, and combine for that purpose.

The following extract from a despatch from Administrator Fowler to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the Blue-book for 1886, is given as dealing with the question of labour supply:—

"It is a well-known fact, and now realised by all, that there is not sufficient labour in the colony to enable the limited capital to be employed that would be devoted to fruit-growing.

"As all the available labour is employed to its fullest capacity, it is clear no further development of the colony can take place beyond its present state unless arrangements are made for introducing labourers. A loan for this purpose will not be sanctioned by the Government. The planting interest is not sufficiently strong to combine for the purpose of importing labour, and the wood-cutting interests do not care to encourage planting or the absorption of the labour of the colony in such a capacity.

"The only satisfactory solution to cure the inefficiency of labour, the frequent offences committed under the Labour Ordinances, and the evils of the advance system, is the importation of labourers into the colony. The waste and deficiency of labour used to be made up from Jamaica; but that source of supply is cut off by the demand there for the Panama Canal, and the want of direct communication with the colony. The importation of labour cannot be carried out by private enterprise, for it would be too great a task for one firm, although private efforts have not been wanting to import labourers, nor is there much chance of combination amongst employers being effected. Their interests are divergent. Wood-cutters cannot be conveniently imported, for they are a race *en sui generis*, and are only to be obtained from the colony, hence the employers of this class of labour do not see why they should contribute towards the importation of labourers for the planters, although it should be clear that if not directly they would be indirectly benefited by being freed from competition with planters for labourers. The planters are not strong enough yet to undertake the task alone, and are not yet able to combine together."

#### THE LABOUR LAW.

The law relating to the employment of labour recently passed, which has consolidated all previous legislation on the subject, is Ordinance No. 15 of 1883, since amended by Ordinance No. 7 of 1884 and Ordinance No. 9 of 1887. The changes that have been effected in the law were communicated to the magistrates and justices of the

peace in a circular from the Colonial Secretary, and are as follows:—

"The law has been consolidated, and is based on the lines of previous legislation and that of the imperial statute relating to masters and seamen, as the circumstances attending labour operations, away from towns or villages in the forests of the colony, are similar to those of sailors hiring to go on a sea-voyage.

"There are three kinds of agreements, viz.:—

- (a) Agreements made in the colony for labour to be performed within the colony;
- (b) Agreements made out of the colony for labour to be performed within the colony;
- (c) Agreements made in the colony for labour to be performed outside the colony.

The same form is to be used in all agreements—viz., that in Schedule B of Ordinance 7 of 1884.

"Additional regulations may be inserted in agreements under section 4, by consent of parties, provided a district magistrate may deem such additional regulations proper, but no such regulation can be made for the payment of wages otherwise than in cash (this does not apply to places mentioned in sect. 2 of Ordinance 9 of 1887), nor any regulation that is contrary to law.

"In the exercise of his discretion as to whether a regulation is proper, the magistrate is guided by the general principle pervading the new Labour Ordinance, which is to the effect that, whilst exceptional privileges are given to an employer, the law is made for the due protection of the labourer, not only against himself but also against any employer who might wish to take advantage of a labourer's ignorance, otherwise it might be considered objectionable to interfere by legislation with freedom of contract, or to make an exception to the common law of master and servant.

"The changes that have been effected by the new law are chiefly as follows:—

The period of lawful hiring has been extended from one to three years (sect. 11).

Written agreements are compulsory for the hiring of any person defined as a labourer beyond the period of one month. It has, however, to be understood that domestic servants do not come under the operation of this law as formerly; they are subject to the common law of England relating to masters and servants. Verbal or any other agreements, for the month or a less period, are not affected by the present law, and such agreements can be renewed from time to time (sect. 12).

Provision is made for due accounts of wages being rendered (sect. 13):—

For accounting for the wages of deceased labourers (sect. 15).

For insufficient rations (sect. 22).

For cancellation of agreements (sect. 24).

For limiting the amount of advances or debt recoverable in a court of law (sect. 25).

For punishing an employer for compounding or arranging cases of fraudulent advances (sect. 26), and

For continuing to employ a labourer for the purpose of working out a debt (sect. 27).

"With reference to the recovery of advances, it has to be borne in mind that it is not illegal to make advances exceeding the amount of three months' wages, sect. 25 only provides that any

excess or debt exceeding such amount is not recoverable in any court of law. The practical effect of which is, that should a labourer be in debt to his employer on the termination or cancellation of his agreement, the employer cannot recover by legal process any sum beyond the amount of three months' wages.

"The provision regarding the punishment of an employer for compounding or being a party to arranging cases of fraudulent advances has been enacted for the purpose of putting an end to an evil practice arising from the competition between employers for the services of a labourer. Such a practice holds out an inducement to a labourer to secure extra advances by means of a fraud, for he knows if the offence is detected he is not likely to be prosecuted, and the matter will be arranged between the employers concerned. By this means he is tempted to secure double advances, and now that the employer is liable to punishment as well as the labourer, it is hoped such a demoralising practice will be stopped.

"Section 27, relating to debts of labourers being worked out or transferred, is considered by the Government the most important addition made to the law. It is well known that a system has prevailed in the colony unchecked, more particularly as between the Spanish-speaking portion of the inhabitants and the Indians, of labourers being kept in debt by their employers for the purpose of securing a continuance of their labour, as such labourers consider themselves bound to serve until such debt is extinguished. Advantage has been taken of the ignorance and submissiveness of such labourers to keep them in debt by either supplying them with goods or drink for the purpose, and they thus become virtually enslaved for life. The labourers, knowing nothing of English law and dreading the law courts, are thus imposed upon. It is essential for the maintenance of the honour and reputation of English Government that such labourers should be made aware that such a system is illegal, and that they should be duly protected in the matter. The Government therefore rely on the district magistrates taking every opportunity of letting the law on this subject be known, and of applying judicious measures towards remedying such an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The fine for contravening this provision, as in all other cases, is left to the discretion of the magistrate up to a maximum amount, so that if the mere knowledge that such a system is illegal, and now renders a person practising it liable to a heavy penalty, does not have the

effect of stopping it, magistrates can inflict such penalties as they may think will secure a due observance of the law. The Ordinance and agreements have also been printed in Spanish and distributed freely, with the view of extending the knowledge of the subject in every possible way.

"Appeals are specially provided for by sect. 29. Under the old law there was practically no appeal until the enactment of the Ordinance, No. 2 of 1879, regulating appeals from summary jurisdiction.

"Having pointed out the principal changes, it will be found the law beyond these is much the same as formerly. The penalties, procedure, and jurisdiction are similar, and the only other difference to be noted is that all persons hiring labourers to work outside the colony are now required to give a bond, in consideration of which such agreements are brought under the provisions of the Ordinance, and labourers are subject to the penalties thereof as under the original Act, with the exception of the penalty in the last proviso of sect. 23. Employers who are not permanent residents of this colony cannot, however, enter into such agreements without the consent of the Governor in Council.

"The object of the Legislature in enacting this law is simply to provide a definite and well-understood contract between employers and labourers, and to provide due protection for the latter from impositions, on the assumption of their being unable to take adequate care of themselves."

By the amending Ordinance, No. 9 of 1887, cash payments equivalent to the value of, and in lieu of rations, may be allowed under the following circumstances:—

In respect to "agreements" made under the principal and amending Ordinances, in the case of any labourer engaged to work within seven miles of any of the following places: Belize, Corosal, Orange Walk, Cayo, and Punta Gorda *Court-Houses*: San Estevan, Monkey river, Stann Creek, and Mullin's river *Police Stations*: and at Sittee river *Serpon landing*.

## POPULATION.

By the census of 1881, prepared under the superintendence of the late Captain Mariner, the population of British Honduras, taken and enumerated on the 3d April in that year, was reported and returned as 27,452, of whom 14,108 were males, and 13,344 females. From these returns it ap-

pears that the Northern District has 11,439—the Central District, 11,209—and the Southern District, 4804;<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of taking the census in 1881 the colony was divided into three districts, the Northern, Central, and Southern; but this must not be confused with the present districts it is now divided into for the purposes of magisterial jurisdiction, &c.

showing an increase in the number of inhabitants during the ten years since the taking of the previous census in 1871, of 2742. But due allowance must be made for the fact that the census of 1871 was taken during the Christmas-time, when the Central District in particular was very full, owing to large numbers of people coming in for the Christmas festivities; and that the census of 1881 was taken in April, at a time when large numbers had left the towns and returned to their labours of cutting wood at Roman and other places out of the colony. Since the taking of the census in 1881, the population in the south has increased considerably; and allowing for the natural increase, the population of the whole colony may be fairly estimated at 30,000.

It must be admitted that the increase in population between 1871 and 1881 shows a very poor return, considering the salubrity of the climate, and the advantages afforded the inhabitants of living in a country where life and property are safe at all times under the broad and protecting ægis of the British flag; but it must be borne in mind

that the inducements to a large increase of population by immigration do not exist in our colony which are so encouraging in Canada and the colonies of New Zealand and Australia, where European labour is so eagerly invited and so wisely fostered by the Governments of those countries, and where immigrants and their families are sure of immediate employment, and can carry on the work of agriculture and other labour undeterred by climatic influences, prejudicial, or supposed to be prejudicial, to health and the preservation of life. Nor must it be forgotten that the natural increase of the population has been, and is, necessarily retarded by the differences which exist in the several races of which the population is composed, and the antagonisms of social and domestic habits, language, and occupation of the people, and the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes in the families of the aboriginal races and their offspring of pure or mixed descent. The several races of which the population is composed may be fairly gathered from the following tabular statement, taken from the census of 1881:—

	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Total.
British Honduras natives, including } "Spaniards" and coloured population, }	7,162	8,122	1,526	16,810
Yucatecans, . . . . .	3,021	1,053	14	4,088
Central American Spaniards, . . . .	386	846	743	1,975
West Indian Negroes, . . . . .	588	566	278	1,432
Caribs, . . . . .	...	...	2,037	2,037
Europeans, . . . . .	53	276	94	423
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	229	346	112	687
Total, . . . . .	11,439	11,209	4,804	27,452

It is to be regretted that in the census of 1881 no distinction was made between the native-born "Spanish" and black element—all being classed under one head.

The following estimate, however, may be considered as fairly accurate.

The population in the Northern District is composed almost exclusively of the Spanish element (including Yucatecan and Central American Spaniards), the proportion being about 9157 Spaniards to 2000 of the coloured and black.

In the Central District the black and coloured element predominate—there being about 8700 black and coloured to 2000 Spaniards.

In the Southern District the population may be divided into three elements—viz., the black and coloured, Spaniards, and Caribs.

The Carib element is almost equal to both the blacks and Spaniards put together—there being 2037 Caribs to about 1561 black and coloured, and about 1000 Spaniards.

Taking the three districts together,—

The total Spanish element may be placed at	12,157
The black and coloured at	12,148
The Caribs at	2,037
The Europeans at	423
Miscellaneous at	687

This making a total of 27,452

Taking into consideration the natural increase, and various other causes, the population may be fairly classified and estimated at present as follows:—

The Spanish element,	13,400
The coloured and black do.,	13,400
The Carib do.,	2,200
The European do.,	500
Miscellaneous do.,	500
Total,	30,000

This is calculated at the very small rate of a little over one per cent for the last seven years, from April 1881 to April 1888.

Of the 30,000 inhabitants of the colony, upwards of a third are estimated as native Indians, and the descendants of Indians and the first Spanish conquerors and settlers, comprising all the varieties of shade and colour between the two races, and are generally known and referred to as the Spanish people of this place—mainly from the fact that the language spoken amongst them is Spanish, the Maya language being confined almost exclusively to the pure Indians, the majority of whom are to be found in the Northern and North-Western District

of the colony, interspersed with Yucatecan, Guatemalan, and other Central Americans of mixed race in which the Spanish element is largely developed, but not to the extent of destroying the predominance of the Indian blood; or more distinguishing characteristics of race, colour, or feature.

*The Indian* in stature is short; his limbs are well proportioned, rather fleshy, and muscular; his hair black, straight, and of a coarse texture, with little or no beard. In form of countenance and prominence of the cheek-bones the Indians resemble Mongolians, but their features are generally more distinctly marked. The nose, which is more prominent, is also sometimes aquiline, and the general expression more intelligent and pleasing. Their constitution is delicate and susceptible, but their bodily diseases and infirmities are naturally few. Their diet is exceedingly simple and frugal, consisting of corn-cakes and *frijoles*—a kind of bean—eggs, and occasionally poultry, game, wild hog dried, or pork. They live industriously and inoffensively in villages scattered over the district, cultivating their patches of maize and pulse in small and neatly enclosed fields known as *milpas*, together with pigs and poultry, which are allowed to range round and about their stations and places of abode—those near the coast engaging in fishing and cutting log-wood and trading with Belize.

*The Ladinos* of Central America and Mexico, as the descendants of Spaniards and Indians are designated in these localities, are light or dark in complexion according to the degree of admixture. Though not above the medium stature, yet, as compared with the Indians, they appear tall and less muscular: they are nevertheless athletic, and have far more activity and physical energy. The more favourable circumstances of their lot have also given them the advantage in freedom

of thought and manners, as well as information and enterprise. To this class most of the artisans and operatives belong. They also constitute a large portion of the cultivators employed in the *milpas*, and in the cultivation of maize and small sugar-estates in the Northern District.

#### THE COLOURED POPULATION,

composed as it is of the various shades and admixtures of colour between the European and African, including the pure blacks, forms considerably more than a third of the whole people, and, together with the whites, are, in fact, the backbone of the colony.

In this most important element are to be found not only the owners or representatives of a considerable portion of the property and business capital, but the best and most effective portion of the labour of the colony. The Belize creoles, of European and African descent, as they proudly call themselves, are a hardy, strong, and vigorous race of people, who are the woodcutters of the interior, and the main instrument in keeping up the commerce of the colony and supplying the markets of England and the continent of Europe with the splendid mahogany and dyewoods of Central America.

#### THE CARIBS.

The Caribs, who form about one-tenth of the inhabitants of the colony, are a peculiar people in appearance and language, customs and traditions; and although, to all appearance, of true African origin — being a black and woolly-headed people — they are a mixed race of the aboriginal Carib, with a large admixture of African blood.

The black Caribs of British Honduras are the scattered remnants of the warlike and terrible Caribs found by

the first European navigators on the smaller of the West Indian Islands — St Vincent, Guadaloupe, and Antigua — so dreaded by the more gentle and peaceful natives of the larger and more important islands of Cuba and Hispaniola or St Domingo, on account of their savage nature and cannibal propensities.

The Spaniards, finding the Caribs such bold and determined adversaries, did their uttermost to exterminate the whole race; and finally succeeded in expelling them, with the exception of a small remnant — some of whom found refuge on the coast-lands of the neighbouring continent, near the mouth of the Orinoco river, and others of them amongst the almost inaccessible mountains of the island of St Vincent.

It is generally supposed that on the introduction into the New World of African slaves by the Spaniards, some of whom escaped to this island, they massacred the greater portion of the Caribs, and took the women prisoners. In the course of time a new race sprang up totally dissimilar from the original red Caribs, who are described by D'Orbigny as "yellowish in complexion, stature middle, forehead not so much arched as in other races, eyes obliquely placed" — these Caribs having the appearance of an ordinary-looking negro, thick-lipped and woolly-headed.

The English, after their numerous and successful contests with Spain for territorial possession in the West Indies, found the black Caribs as troublesome and difficult to deal with as the Spaniards had done; but at last they got rid of them by conveying them to one of the Bay islands in 1796, from whence they soon afterwards found their way to the mainland in the Bay of Honduras.

They are to be found all along the coast of this colony, south of Belize; and, according to the census returns, form one-half of the population in the Southern District.



The usual division of labour among savage nations is observed by them. The daily drudgery of the household belongs to the women, who also cultivate the small fields in which the cassava (the root from which they make their bread) and other crops are raised. The men pursue their hunting and fishing, and undertake the more severe labours attendant upon the building of their huts, the clearing of new ground, &c. Maize, with cassava, yams, potatoes, and other roots, constitute their principal vegetable food. The cassava is prepared by grating or scraping, and subsequent pressure in a receptacle of basket-work. This strainer, called a "wowler," is constructed in the form of a long tube, open at the top and closed at the bottom, to which a strong loop is attached. The pulpy mass of cassava is placed in this, and it is suspended from a beam. One end of a large staff is then placed through the loop at the bottom, the woman sits upon the centre of the staff or attaches a heavy stone to the end, and the weight stretches the elastic tube, which presses the cassava inside, causing the juice to flow through the interstices of the plaited material of which it is made. This

liquor is carefully collected in a vessel placed beneath, and the sediment which falls to the bottom is starch. The liquor is a most deadly poison; but after being boiled it becomes perfectly wholesome, and is the nutritious sauce called *casareep*.

It would be altogether beyond the scope or object of the present work, even had we the time and space to devote to it, to enter fully into a lengthened disquisition on the ethnological phenomena involved in the remarkable distinction of race and colour observable at a first glance in the mixed population of British Honduras; but we have deemed it advisable to give rather an exceptionally full account of the Caribs of this place, forming as they do a considerable portion of the population, and especially as being a race so different from all others on the American continent. But we may remark, as the tide of civilisation advances, the distinctions referred to are bound to disappear, and population to increase in a legitimate and steady course, although the amalgamation of some races may probably, if ever accomplished, occupy a far greater length of time than the admixture of others.

## CENSUS 1881.

Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Increase.	
				Total.	Per cent.
Northern District, . . .	6084	5355	11,439	887	8.31
Central " . . .	5554	5655	11,209	301	2.75
Southern " . . .	2470	2334	4,804	1554	47.81

TOWNS.		
Belize, . . . . .	5767	
Corosal, . . . . .	1780	
Orange Walk, . . . . .	1227	
Stann Creek, . . . . .	1337	
Cayo, . . . . .	1108	
Punta Gorda, . . . . .	430	
San Estevan, . . . . .	694	
NORTHERN DISTRICT.		
Ranchos near Corosal, . . . . .	1,138	
Villages and settlements in Corosal district, . . . . .	2,866	
Corosal, . . . . .	1,780	
San Estevan, . . . . .	694	
Ambergris Cay, . . . . .	770	
Cay Caulker, . . . . .	82	
Orange Walk, . . . . .	1,227	
Villages and settlements in Orange Walk district, . . . . .	2,882	
	11,439	
<i>Occupation of male population.</i>		
Agricultural labourers, . . . . .	1238	
Labourers not agricultural, . . . . .	1100	
Woodcutters, . . . . .	840	
Mechanics, . . . . .	250	
Engaged in trade and commerce, . . . . .	200	
CENTRAL DISTRICT.		
Belize, . . . . .	5,767	houses, 1333
Rural districts, . . . . .	5,442	" 1570
	11,209	
<i>Occupation of male population.</i>		
Labourers, . . . . .	1018	
Domestic servants, . . . . .	920	
Agricultural labourers, . . . . .	610	
Mechanics, . . . . .	419	
Engaged in trade and commerce, . . . . .	389	
Woodcutters, . . . . .	226	
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.		
Population, . . . . .	4804	houses, 1231
<i>Occupation of male population.</i>		
Agricultural labourers, . . . . .	725	
Labourers, . . . . .	260	
Engaged in trade and commerce, . . . . .	95	
Mechanics, . . . . .	64	

## RAILWAYS.

The importance, if not the absolute necessity, of constructing one or more railways in such a country as British Honduras is so obvious to every person of intelligence, that although we have, unfortunately, none of the statistics of a completed or even commenced line to refer to, yet several propositions have very recently been made by responsible parties for the construction of one or more railways, and these propositions have been deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony in giving them their serious consideration. Special mention is therefore made of the subject, in order that our readers at home and abroad, and the public generally, may be fairly posted up thereon. The numerous natural re-

sources of the colony are now universally admitted, and especially its all but boundless wealth in mahogany and other valuable timber. Its unexhausted, if not inexhaustible, treasure of logwood and other most valuable dyewoods, still to be found after two hundred years of almost continual demand and supply, cannot fail to attract the attention of capitalists and intending settlers in the colony, when once the means of communication by rail is assured by the enterprise of wealthy projectors, aided and countenanced, if not materially assisted, by the local Government.

The proposals referred to as having been recently submitted to the Government and public of the colony may be stated briefly as follows:—

## RAILWAY SCHEMES.

## RAILWAYS.

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	Syndicate (same as Mr Cottrell).	Waddington.	Parker.	C. T. Hunter.
1. Probable route to be adopted,	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	To western frontier <i>via</i> Orange Walk, Cayo; conditions connecting Guatemala if required.
2. Preliminary surveys, by whom to be made, and at whose expense.	Company's.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3. Gauge.	3' 6" and 40 lb. to yard.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4. What grant of land required per mile.	4000 acres per mile freehold.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5. What further rights claimed.	To construct all railways within radius of 50 miles on each side of railway. 1½ cents per acre.	3' 6". None, only land for railway.	3200 acres by selection.	6 square miles, 3840 acres by selections.
6. Taxation release, whether perpetual or limited.	Absolute.	.. ..	For twenty-five years.	.. ..
7. Ownership of timber, whether absolute or subject to royalties.	.. ..	.. ..	Absolute for twenty-five years.	Absolute free gift.
8. Right to cut timber for use, and construction of railways.	.. ..	Free use during construction, and five years after.	.. ..	.. ..
9. Right to cut timber with or without royalty, on lands not granted in concession.	On payment of royalty upon timber on land adjoining, within 6 miles radius. £5,500—£27,500 up to 90 miles.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
10. Cost of line per mile.	4 per cent.	To be fixed by Colonial Government.	\$25,000—£5,000.	£3,000—\$15,000.
11. Amount of guarantee or interest required annually.	Twenty.	4 per cent interest.	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.
12. Years for which such guarantee is needed.	After completion of each section of 20 miles.	Twenty-five.	Twenty, upon \$25,000 per mile.	.. ..
13. How to be repaid.	All. All. All. Claimed.	Government to acquire line at cost of construction and 10 per cent.	But not to come into effect before 50 miles constructed.	When profits justify.
14. Importation of goods for railway construction.	Exclusive right claimed.	.. ..	All.	.. ..
15. Importation of food.	Do., and special ½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> duty on all goods to be transmitted by railway.	.. ..	All.	.. ..
16. Right of way and terminal grounds in Belize.	2 cents per ton per mile on traffic arising out of half land put into cultivation on expenditure of £100,000.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
17. Obligatory construction of wharf.	Within four years of date of registration of the company.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
18. Bonded warehouses.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
19. Other claims.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
20. Construction of line to be completed.	.. ..	By arrangement.	.. ..	Within three years from completion of survey.

N.B.—Mr. Parker promised that his principals would undertake to introduce immigrants into the colony, but there was no definite undertaking so to do.

The following resolutions in reference to the various railway projects were passed by the Legislative Council on 10th November 1887 :—

"1. That the construction of a railroad from the town of Belize to the frontier is a matter of essential importance to the colony: Provided the line be placed in connection with the railway systems of Guatemala or Mexico.

"2. That in any contract for the construction of a railroad, the introduction of agricultural labourers and immigrants and their families shall form an essential condition.

"3. That in connection with the railroad there should be provided by the contractors a permanent pier for the landing and shipping of goods.

"4. That grants of Crown lands, with the timber thereon, may be given in alternate blocks not exceeding 5000 acres per mile of railway.

"5. That freedom from taxation on grants of land be limited to fifteen years.

"6. No rights to minerals shall accompany such grants, but the Government may in lieu of

monetary requirements concede certain mining privileges.

"7. That the gauge of the line shall be assimilated to the lines in use in neighbouring States.

"8. That household furniture and effects of agricultural immigrants, to the extent of \$200, be admitted free of duty in addition to the necessary plant for the construction of the line.

"9. That instead of giving any guarantee or interest, the Government, on completion of the railway to its satisfaction, may pay to the contractor as a bonus a sum not exceeding £60,000 sterling, and, if necessary, have power to raise the sum by way of loan for the above-specified purpose."

It may therefore be fairly anticipated that within a very brief period railway enterprise will have become an established fact, and have passed beyond the limits of mere theory. In the hope that such may be the case, we close this brief notice of railway speculation and railways.

## REPORT ON THE LANDS TENURES SYSTEM OF THE COLONY.

By FREDERICK H. PARKER, Esq., M.A., F.R.G.S., Chairman Lands Tenures Inquiry.

BELIZE, 27th April 1886.

SIR,—Representing the Committee of Inquiry into Lands Tenures, I have the honour to state that, in accordance with H.E. the Governor's minute of 18th March 1886, I have, to the best of my ability, collected evidence in the Corosal and Belize districts respecting the system of land tenure in the colony, especially with respect to lands leased for agricultural purposes.

1. Prior to 1819 property in the soil of the colony was acquired by what is technically called "Locations," or a system of occupation and adverse possession: until the latter part of the eighteenth century this possession by British settlers was a qualified one, the soil being vested in the Spanish Crown *de jure*, but perhaps not *de facto*. The more ancient colonial documents of title to lands consist, *not of deeds*, but of *bills of sale*, thus showing the personal nature of property tenure which British

settlers had. The Spanish Crown having the fee-simple of the land, probably the settlers *inter se* were satisfied with mere bills of sale, thinking more of the valuable wood on their land than of the land itself. British settlers' rights were merely those of cutters and carriers of the valuable woods abounding in the country. The treaties of 1763, 1783, and 1786 with Spain only concede this. Indeed they were in the first instance, as has been elsewhere remarked, "without any thought of territorial aggrandisement, but solely in pursuit of the industry in which their fortunes were embarked."<sup>1</sup> By the year 1819, however, the British Crown had so far acquired sovereignty and possession that in that year we find his Britannic Majesty's Superintendent first appointed under royal letters patent, a criminal court established by Imperial Act of Parliament, and—what is important—a system of land grants first properly

<sup>1</sup> See Burnaby's Code for regulations as to locations and settlement of land.

made by the Superintendent in the name of his Highness the Prince Regent.<sup>1</sup> From 1819, therefore, onwards, and especially in 1837-1838, in Colonel Macdonald's time, a great number of Crown grants of land have been made.

2. As in all colonies consisting of densely wooded, ill-defined tracts of country, it is possible, and undoubtedly it was the fact in British Honduras, that, for every Crown grant of a large block of land to the favoured grantee, there would be many persons and squatters claiming parts of the identical land by adverse possession: the proceedings in the courts and Lands Registry Office testify this up to the present time.

3. Further, as regards military settlers and pensioners, it appears that at the conclusion of the protracted Continental wars England had been waging in the Old and New Worlds, the numerous black—so-called West Indian—regiments were reduced. It happened that two, the 5th and 7th Regiments, were actually disbanded in Honduras. The pensioners chiefly settled on plantation banks at Sibun, Manatee, and on the Belize river, while others, no doubt, went to cut wood, and the employers of labour in the colony must have hailed their advent. Few, if any, of these settlers, or those claiming through them, can now show title-deeds. The Honduras Lands Titles Acts having then come into force, the Crown grantees became the registered owners under the Acts in very many instances (as in those at Sibun, &c., mentioned in the minutes of the late Surveyor-General, Mr Griffiths, and of the Colonial Secretary, Mr Fowler), excluding the possessory rights of original squatters and the pensioners; although, as a matter of fact, Messrs Toledo & Co., in past days the monopolists of the lands

of the colony, seem to have acted with liberality, and really respected them. Be this as it may, inasmuch as the Lands Titles Acts provide for notice of registry and service of notice on *all* occupiers, the legal maxim must prevail, *Vigilantibus nondormientibus subservient leges*; and to reopen this question would, in our opinion, be useless and unwise.

4. The area of the colony extending as it does over nearly 8000 square miles, it is interesting to note on the map recently compiled by Alfred Usher, Esq., that the extent of lands still in possession of the Crown is very large in the Southern and Central Districts, while in the Northern District the Crown has hardly, if any, land at all, and what Crown lands there are, have been stated to be worthless for agriculture. As Mr Morris remarks—"The Crown lands lie south of a line drawn from the Sibun river to Garbutt's Falls," &c. The difficulty therefore arises that the Northern District is comparatively closed to settlers. There the land is in the hands of private proprietors (it may be said practically of five); not so, however, in the Southern or Central Districts, where there are not only extensive tracts of Crown land, but where even proprietors, showing a liberal spirit, give every facility to settlers desiring to purchase or lease land. The deeds of conveyance and lease now recorded at Belize are proof of this.

5. If evils exist in the north, the improvident Crown grants of former days are the cause, and only time, and its inevitable stream of events, can remedy them. Some years ago the lands and fortunes of other parts of the colony were in the hands of monopolists, and are only in the present day being more freely and equally distributed.

6. From the evidence adduced it would be idle to deny that evils exist in the Northern District which do not exist elsewhere in the colony. Few

<sup>1</sup> See Report of Commission appointed by Colonel Arthur in 1818. Recorded Book "Z," folios 274-293, Record Office, Belize.

facilities are offered by landowners in the Northern District to settlers to buy or lease lands, and this in the face of the fact that no Crown lands are available. The owners of the chief logwood works in that district frankly admit that, in their opinion, the *milpas* and plantations are ruination to the forests and wood trade in which they are interested; and *milperos* and planters who lease lands from them are restricted by certain arbitrary conditions, and are further liable to loss should the cattle used in the operation of cutting and carrying wood, enter and damage their plantations. The tenants endeavour to procure the best land they can to grow provisions, corn, rice, &c.; and as this very same land produces the best woods, a conflict arises between the interests of landlords and the interests of their would-be tenants. From the evidence it appears as follows: Tenants cutting saplings, or destroying timber, &c., on their plantations are heavily fined. \$5 per 100 *mecátes* seems the usual rental in the country; town lots average \$3 per annum; the tenancies are from year to year, without written lease; but an obnoxious tenant can be got rid of at any time, also a tenant in arrear of rent. The terms of tenancy are generally that, in addition to the small rent, so much land shall be cultivated. On the transfer of tenancies the outgoing tenant is said (*by landlords*) to be always allowed to sell any improvements to the incoming tenant, the landlords always consenting. Tenants, however, deny this. Also, when the incoming tenant takes a place with so many *mecátes* of cane, it is understood the tenant shall leave the same amount in cultivation when he vacates; and so on. All these being merely verbal arrangements, the system appears very loose, especially among half-educated people. Notwithstanding there may be some good landlords, there are sure to be others the reverse. Before the recent Agricultural Holdings

Act in England, a landlord might turn round on his tenant and claim all improvements, it having been held in the famous case of *Elwes v. Marr*, by Lord Ellenborough, that the privileges established in the courts of law in favour of tenants in *trade* improvements did not extend to agricultural tenants, so as to entitle them to remove things which they had erected for the purposes of husbandry, although they left the premises in the exact state in which they found them on their entry. It was to remedy this state of affairs in England that subsequent legislation, culminating in the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, took place. The old and severe law of England, however, remains in force in this colony.

7. It has been urged that persons wishing to lease lands should go where Crown lands are plentiful, if private landowners will not sell or lease; but, besides the scarcity of Crown land in the Northern District, there is another difficulty there in respect to the Indians and so-called Spaniards from the neighbouring republics, who are averse to going elsewhere or of leaving places they once settle in. This leads us to the question, What classes of persons are principally interested in obtaining leases from landowners in the Northern District?

(a) *The Indians or Mayas*, pure and simple, are truly a peculiar people, though a stiff-necked and perverse one. They seem averse to going further south, as in the Northern District they live and work in a manner and with surroundings similar to what they were accustomed to in their original homes in Yucatan and other places over the borders of the colony. The Indian settlers are mostly *milperos*, planting only annuals, corn and rice, for their bare subsistence, and not perennial fruits. "Their houses are only make-shifts, and perish with themselves. As the soil becomes exhausted, they con-

stantly change their places of cultivation, always keeping, however, within the limits they select to live on. They do not in general live on their *milpas*, but elsewhere, perhaps in a sort of township, and are also meanwhile engaged in a lazy, desultory way, probably helping logwood-cutters. It is generally admitted that the Indian is not a desirable or useful settler: he hates interference and molestation, so much so, that a curious piece of information was elicited in the course of this inquiry. It is said to be the Indian habit—to prevent their fowls making a noise, so that the whereabouts of their *milpas* or settlements may not be known—to cut out the tongues of their roosters! It is also stated that the Indian as a rule is given to drink and addicted to vice, is a semi-savage, and totally uneducated. Indeed it is a notorious fact that the Indians largely contribute to the criminal class, and the murderers brought to justice, convicted, and hung in this colony almost without an exception have been of Indian blood. On the whole, it would appear objectionable to legislate specially for this class, or make Indian reserves. The Indians are fast decreasing; and should ever the Government make reserves and rules for their guidance, the Indians are so obstinate that if made to do anything they would probably take up their all—which is nothing but a gun, hammock, and shot-bag—pack up, and be off.”

(b) The next class of persons (passing away from (a) the Indians) is a mixed class of settlers,—Europeans, Americans, so-called Spaniards, half-bloods, and others, who may be widely termed *West Indians*, chiefly more or less of colour. The settlement of this class should be encouraged as much in the north as in any other district of the colony, and it is with respect to this class that the legislation referred to in the foregoing 6th paragraph of this re-

port is suggested. With fixity of tenure, the gambling spirit noticed in the evidence will give place to thrift, and the trade and importance of the Northern District would increase. The only estates worth mentioning as improved estates in that district are those owned and worked by such a class—some having been actual purchasers, others having written leases. At the present time unfortunately, from extrinsic causes over which the settlers have no control, and from no fault of their own—from the depressed state of markets, &c.—their fortunes are under a cloud. Let us hope, for the sake of West Indian and Honduranian prosperity, the cloud will soon roll by. There can be little doubt but that among such a class there are some more ignorant than others, who suffer abuses, and are hardly dealt with by their landlords. Being, as before stated, tenants at will, all must depend on the disposition of the landlord. If parts of the evidence adduced be true, there is good ground for more than suspicion that in certain cases the relation between landlord and tenant savours more of the feudal system of ancient times than it should do. At the same time, it is pleasant to find instances where landlord and tenant are in complete accord. The settlement of tenants at Progreso is based on the most approved principle of modern political economy, which advocates that cultivation should be established in conjunction with a township or village—a principle, however, which Sir Henry Maine shows to have been carried out from time immemorial in all primitive communities.

8. Taking a general view of the evidence before us, it is submitted that an Ordinance embodying the principles of the Agricultural Holdings Act of England, or of the Crofters Act of Scotland, *modified, however, to suit the circumstances and peculiarities of the colony and the cultivation of perennial*

*fruits, such as bananas, cacao, cocoanuts, &c., and such crops as sugar-canes, and other produce indigenous to this soil, as henequen and fibre plants, would be an advantage most certainly to the tenant, and even viewed from the landowner's point of view, there would be no real hardship imposed on them. They would still have the option of leasing or not as they chose. The only thing would be that if they did choose to lease, then they would know their rights and duties in the same manner and with equal certainty as their tenants would. In conclusion, it is suggested that the principal provisions of such Ordinance (modified to suit local ways and produce) should contemplate—*

- (a) Compensation for "improvements."
- (b) Definition of "improvements."
- (c) How compensation ascertained.
- (d) Claims how and when made.
- (e) Right to remove "fixtures," &c., for which no compensation can be made.
- (f) Definition of fixtures.
- (g) Term and mode of removal.
- (h) Procedure for enforcing rights and duties.
- (i) Protection of forest industries compatible with colonial agriculture.
- (k) Short form of lease, to comply with general requirements of the parties.

## THE CLIMATE OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

By ALEXANDER HUNTER, Esq., late Colonial Surgeon of British Honduras.

The characteristic features of the climate of British Honduras during the greater portion of the year are a most equable temperature, with strong easterly breezes in the summer months or dry season; an absence of rain for three or four months from the end of January; and in the winter months cold northerly winds, which are generally dry and bracing; and land-winds, fortunately not continuous, which usually bring a great deal of moisture from the neighbouring collections of water, and much rain. Exposed to the full influence of the trade-winds, the whole coast may be considered as unexceptionally healthy during their continuance, while the temperature does not vary more than six or eight degrees during the twenty-four hours. The atmosphere is dry—indeed it would be difficult to point out any place in the West Indies in which the humidity is so inconsiderable. The dew which falls at night is almost imperceptible, and it is only when the country is high and

in close proximity to hills that the dews may be considered noticeable. During the rainy season, the commencement of which is variable, there are sometimes short periods of calm, in which, although the temperature is not appreciably heightened, the feeling of heat is great; but, fortunately, these calms are of rare occurrence and of short duration. The rainfall is variable; but from observations extending over a period of twenty-five years, the general average for a year is found to be between 40 and 50 inches.

The Europeans form but a small part of the population of British Honduras, and sickness of every kind prevails to a much smaller extent among them than in the black population. The only diseases affecting them are intermittent and remittent fevers and liver affections, and these are generally of the mildest description. The climate is such that a healthy European will undergo as much fatigue and exposure without being affected by it as he



would in his own country; and where ordinary care is taken, a moderately good constitution may resist the effects of climate for a long period of years without experiencing even the smallest degree of sickness. The mortality among them is small, and, apart from special causes, they can show a degree of healthiness equalling, if not surpassing, that of their own country. Some years ago, while troops were regularly stationed here—and although the sanitary arrangements for soldiers in those days were different from what they are now—they enjoyed good health; and perhaps they never were stationed anywhere in any of the colonies—more particularly in the West Indies—where the sickness and mortality among them were so little. In the beginning of 1867, when the troublesome raids of the Indians on our frontier took place, the detachment of white artillery which accompanied the expedition against them underwent equally with the black troops the fatigues of the long marches through dense bush and virgin forests with probably less discomfort, and certainly with much less sickness afterwards, than was complained of by the black soldiers.

The country around Belize is swampy, and covered with dense mangrove-bush; but as these swamps communicate freely with the sea, and as they are constantly being filled and emptied by the flow and ebb of the tide, the malarious emanations, which under other circumstances would be sure to follow, are prevented by the mechanical, and perhaps chemical, changes which these collections of water undergo. This circumstance, combined with the frequency and strength of the sea-breezes, forms the principal reason for that remarkable immunity from miasmatic diseases which the population enjoy, and which is all the more extraordinary when it is considered that all the essentials for the evolution of these noxious emana-

tions exist—viz., heat, moisture, and decaying animal and vegetable matter.

The diseases which affect the coloured population are similar to some of those affecting the blacks of other colonies in the West Indies; but there is an absence of many of the most serious—as typhus and typhoid fevers, small-pox, scrofula, and leprosy; and in order to show the degree in which other affections exist, a few words may be said on each of them.

*Intermittent Fever.*—This is certainly the most frequent affection among the black people; but so mild is its character that very little attention is paid to it beyond the taking of a purgative, followed by quinine—remedies which are often altogether ignored. The ague, which is in other countries a most distressing stage of the affection, mostly amounts to only a slight rigor of very short duration; the other stages are equal in degree. Considering the conditions by which the people are surrounded—especially near the sea-coast, where all the requisites for the emanation of miasma exist—it is remarkable that there is such an immunity from this and other malarious affections which are understood to be the effect of exposure to the influence of these poisons, and the only explanations I can arrive at are,—1st, The swamps are undergoing constant change, both mechanically and chemically; 2d, the sea-breeze is frequent and strong; and 3d, The general healthiness and good *physique* of the people render them capable of resisting the effects of the poison, which most frequently tells on the ill-conditioned and ill-fed.

*Remittent Fever.*—The causes of this affection are similar to those of the foregoing, but in many cases the baneful habit of rum-drinking is the predisposer of any serious attack. It is very amenable to treatment, and its duration is generally short if not too long neglected at the outset.

*Small-pox.*—Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant in the colony, this fell disease has only prevailed once—viz., in the year 1856—when it was characterised by considerable virulence, very likely in consequence of the neglect of vaccination.

*Typhus and Typhoid Fevers* are not known, and acute diseases—such as pneumonia and hepatitis—seldom assume the typhoid condition.

*Pneumonia.*—Occasional cases of this disease occur among the old and weak who thoughtlessly expose themselves during the cold winter months.

*Phthisis* does not seem to originate to any great degree in the colony, but very frequently cases of this disease are sent to our public hospital from some of the neighbouring States. Some instances of this affection seem to derive the greatest benefit from a stay in the colony: all the more violent symptoms subside, strength is regained, and a life that in other countries would have been of short duration has been prolonged, and a good old age arrived at. As I write this, I can recall to my recollection three cases at least where a residence here resulted in the greatest benefit. In other cases, again, the course of this complaint is very rapid.

*Continued and Low Fevers.*—I cannot recall to my recollection having treated any of these affections, either in the public hospital or in private practice, for a number of years; and certainly it is but rarely they are met.

*Rheumatism.*—This painful affection is frequent, but more often it is of the kind following gonorrhœa than that produced by the effects of climate. But as it is well known that a moist climate such as we have at certain seasons of the year is prejudicial to this affection, I would not recommend any one who is the subject of it to remove from a dry atmosphere to Belize.

*Scrofula and Rickets.*—The offspring

of the natives proper are wonderfully free from these affections, and the absence of deformed and misshapen children is remarkable. I know of no better criterion of the sanitary condition of a population to judge by than this. These affections are essentially the result of unhealthy stock, bad feeding, and general neglect of hygiene; and where they are absent, the salubrity of the country may be depended on.

*Leprosy.*—There are perhaps four or five cases of this disease in the whole colony, none of which are among the natives; and the necessity for making special arrangements for their treatment has never arisen. The cases are not bad—the disease being generally confined to a limb or some defined part of the body, and is slow in progress. In one case that I remember, amputation of the affected leg at the thigh completely eradicated the disease.

*Dysentery and Diarrhœa* are occasional and sporadic, no epidemic having taken place in my recollection. They usually assume a bilious type, and are readily amenable to treatment.

Epidemics are very unfrequent, and are not of that terribly sweeping nature which characterises epidemics in the West Indies generally.

In 1836 and 1854 *cholera* visited the colony, and on the latter occasion was severe. In the end of 1867 and in the beginning of 1868 it again visited us; but it was not so severe, and only carried off those who either were poor and ill-fed, or those who were victims to spirit-drinking. There were frequent cases of cure recorded by the medical men who were in Belize at the time. Among the black troops there were only two deaths. One of the victims, I am convinced, owed his death to exposure in the bush while labouring under the premonitory diarrhœa.

In the years 1860 and 1869 there were a few cases of yellow fever, confined principally to the white popula-

tion. The medical officer in charge of the troops in 1860, remarking on the epidemic, says: "It was exceptional, it being the only time that an epidemic of this disease has visited the place. It does not appear to have affected the soldiers, no case having been recorded among the white, and only one—which, however, proved fatal—among the black troops."

The mortality in the public institutions and the military hospital will bear comparison with similar institutions in any part of the world.

The troops are recruited from the West Indian Islands and the coast of Africa, Jamaica and Barbadoes contributing the greatest number. In no case is a native of Honduras enlisted. They enjoy capital health—the number of admissions to hospital being small, and the mortality among them very little.

The paucity of labour in the colony has always acted very beneficially (in one sense) for the working man. The wages being high, and provisions cheap, render it unnecessary for him to work for more than three or four days in the week. When employed in wood-cutting and on plantations the men are generally worked hard; but the greatest care is taken that they be kept in good health and in a fit condition to do the work. The scene of wood-cutting operations is, as a rule, salubrious—the rivers affording good water, and the banks being usually high and healthy. The situation of estates is generally selected with a view to health, and as a rule good houses are built for the labourers and hands working on sugar-estates. The average sick-list of a

sugar-estate is from two to four per cent, the mortality very little.

In conclusion, I may say that my own experience in twenty-five years has led me to think that, for the black man, no better country exists; and that as a temporary residence for a European it equals any, and surpasses many, of the West Indian colonies.

The yellow fever, which had not been known in the colony for many years, visited it both in 1886 and in 1887, but fortunately there were not many cases, and it did not become epidemic. The cause of the outbreak has given rise to much difference of opinion among the medical men in the colony, and nearly each one of them will assign a different reason for the outbreak, if asked for an opinion on the subject.

The climate of the colony during the year 1887 has been much the same as that of former years. The barometric readings have been very equable throughout the year. Very little variation takes place in the atmospheric pressure; and on looking at the meteorological table it will be seen that one month differs from another only to a very slight extent.

A reference to the meteorological tables for the last seven or eight years will show more conclusively than a long dissertation, the nature of the climate and kind of weather prevalent.

The highest temperature that was registered during the year 1887 was 91°, and the lowest 59°, as against 90° and 54° in the previous year.

The rainfall during the same year amounted to 100.16 inches, giving a monthly average of 15.84.

**MEAN READINGS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT BELIZE FOR THE  
PAST TEN YEARS.**

Year.	Mean Readings of Barometer.				Mean Readings of Thermometer.						Rainfall.	
	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Of all highest.	Of all lowest.	Range.	No. of Days.	Quantity Collected.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°		Inches.
1878	29.92	30.35	29.75	0.60	88.22	71.37	16.85	84.92	76.56	8.36	146	105.48
1879	30.04	30.38	29.80	0.58	89.50	60.00	29.50	83.25	74.00	9.25	174	91.24
1880	30.03	30.32	29.70	0.62	90.50	61.00	29.50	83.50	71.50	12.00	126	77.74
1881	29.89	30.02	29.75	0.27	90.50	62.00	28.50	83.65	74.07	9.58	147	91.46
1882	29.94	30.02	29.75	0.27	86.50	66.57	19.93	82.55	72.46	10.09	148	63.14
1883	29.92	30.02	29.82	0.20	87.04	64.79	22.25	83.65	71.69	11.96	134	79.38
1885	29.66	29.77	29.56	0.65	86.50	69.00	17.50	84.98	76.03	8.95	134	88.93
1886	29.52	29.65	29.41	0.24	87.91	69.37	18.54	85.44	75.67	8.77	90	69.26
1887	29.89	30.07	29.49	0.58	87.66	70.83	6.83	85.16	76.34	8.82	137	100.16

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT BELIZE FOR THE YEAR 1887.**

Month.	Reading of Barometer.			Temperature of Air.					Dry and Wet Bulb.		Rainfall.		Wind.
	Mean of the Month.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean daily Range.	Mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.	No. of Days.	Amount Collected.	General Direction.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		Inch.	
Janry.	29.36	29.68	29.46	88.00	59.00	84.19	71.29	12.90	82.04	75.33	10	4.61	S.E., N.W.E.
Feb.	29.42	29.69	29.42	83.50	72.00	82.14	75.01	7.13	80.58	76.78	16	9.11	S.E., N.E.
March	29.53	30.19	29.13	85.50	66.00	83.25	73.96	9.29	81.11	74.11	3	0.98	S.E., N.W.
April	29.79	30.19	29.15	87.50	73.00	85.68	77.83	7.85	84.05	79.85	2	0.28	S.E., N.W.W.
May	30.09	30.19	29.88	87.00	69.00	86.01	78.00	8.01	84.45	80.85	7	4.91	S.E., N.E.
June	30.08	30.97	29.86	88.00	74.00	86.56	79.77	6.79	85.01	82.01	10	3.85	S.E.
July	30.13	30.19	30.05	89.50	75.00	86.53	78.72	7.81	85.04	82.12	15	12.48	S.E., E.
Aug.	30.03	30.09	29.07	90.00	75.00	86.30	79.56	6.75	86.09	82.38	12	8.88	S.E.
Sept.	30.26	30.07	29.24	91.00	74.00	87.41	78.33	9.08	85.06	82.16	17	23.70	S.E.
Oct.	29.77	29.97	29.57	87.50	71.00	85.77	76.24	9.53	83.00	81.43	21	18.67	W.N.W.
Nov.	30.62	29.89	29.56	87.50	65.00	82.50	74.56	7.94	78.68	75.95	12	7.69	N.W.
Dec.	29.64	29.79	29.57	87.00	68.00	85.61	72.82	12.79	80.25	78.29	12	5.10	N.E., N.W.
Mean	29.89	30.07	29.49	87.66	70.83	85.16	76.34	8.82	82.99	79.27	11.4	15.84	

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING IMMIGRANTS.

British Honduras is a tropical country, the temperature ranging from 56° to 96°, and averaging from 75° to 80°. Intending immigrants must therefore be prepared for this comparatively high temperature. The heat, however, is not greater during the summer season than it is in the Southern States, and is, moreover, tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country is not yet developed, and the means of communication is chiefly by water, either along the coast or on the numerous rivers. Some roads and tracks have been made, and the construction of several main roads throughout the colony is contemplated, as well as that of a railroad to run through Crown lands, as yet untouched and almost unknown, to the frontier of the colony, and, if possible, to connect with a railroad running to Guatemala city.

Owing to the natural facilities of communication, the coast and riparian lands have been bought up, and the lands now available lie some little distance from water transport; but some of the best Crown lands can still be purchased at \$2 per acre. The Government is fully alive to the want of proper communication, and has voted a subsidy for steamers to run regularly between the capital and outlying districts. Railway schemes are also under consideration. The soil is of the finest quality, and suitable for the cultivation of every description of tropical produce. Wonders have been effected by the industry and perseverance of a few settlers from the United States, who left their homes after the war, and commenced life anew in the Southern District of the colony. Many of them have achieved a comfortable independence for themselves and their families, and the thriving little colony

of Toledo is a lasting memorial to the frugality, temperance, and determined will of these immigrants from the United States. Their example shows that it is quite possible for white men to work in this climate, and what they have done can be done by others.

The intending immigrant should have some capital to start with: not much, —say enough to keep him for nine months, to enable him to live whilst his fruit-crops are growing. To reach the colony he should first find his way to New Orleans, which is the most direct route from the United States to Belize. By applying to Macheca Brothers, of 129 Decatur Street, he can secure his passage at steorage rates for \$18 (special arrangements at lower rates will be made for a party travelling together). The voyage to Belize occupies four days; and the steamers City of Dallas or Wanderer leave every ninth and twelfth day, alternately, the day of sailing being either Thursday or Saturday, as the case may be. Arrived at Belize, board and lodging can be had at one of the hotels for from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, or special arrangements may be made with boarding-house proprietors. Implements and all necessities can be procured in Belize at reasonable rates, so that there is no necessity for the intending immigrant to burden himself with much luggage.

The following resolution relative to the non-payment of duty by immigrant settlers, on furniture and other effects liable to duty, and imported by them, passed by the Legislative Council on the 30th December 1885, is given for the information of such settlers:—

“That it is desirable to admit the household effects of *bona fide* settlers free of duty, and that a sum equivalent to any duty that may have to be paid thereon be refunded to settlers who

give satisfactory proof to the Collector of Customs of their intention to settle permanently in the colony."

Agricultural implements, machinery, &c., are also free of duty.

Useful information as to suitable localities for settling can be furnished at the Surveyor-General's Office, Belize, on personal application.

The best time to arrive in British Honduras is in November, when the rainy season is generally past, the rivers easily navigable, and the temperature cool. The immigrant will thus have plenty of time to look about him, to select his land, to have the bush cut down and burnt off, during the dry months of February, March, and April. All tropical produce can be profitably cultivated, more especially bananas and plantains, which are sold to the steamers subsidised by the Government to carry the regular mails.

These remarks are intended for immigrants of the labouring agricultural class. There is room in the colony for a few mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, and the like, but the demand is limited. There is a fine field for fruit-planters, and a capital of \$500 or \$1000 will enable a man to start a plantation which he can enlarge according to his means. To cut down the bush, burn it off, plant out the ground, and reap the first crop of corn (for which there is a great demand locally) takes about six months, and bananas will yield fruit in nine months.

For further information, reference may be made to the valuable little work by Mr D. Morris, Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, Jamaica, entitled 'The Colony of British Honduras, its Resources and Prospects,' published by Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, London.

## PART XIV.

### SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

#### FREEMASONRY.

THOUGH several residents of the colony are Masons, no lodge has yet been formed. A movement is now on foot to organise one, which will probably be incorporated in a few months.

#### GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

##### *Belize Lodge, No. 2170.*

This is a branch of the American Oddfellows, and was instituted on the 1st June 1881. The Oddfellows fraternity is a charitable and benevolent institution, and is based on the three grand principles of friendship, love, and truth.

The members of the Lodge contribute monthly, in order to create a fund for the purposes of affording relief in sickness and distress, of granting funeral allowances in case of death, and for providing for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

This Lodge meets for general business on the first and third Wednesday in each month, at 8 o'clock P.M.; and meets for lecture on the principles of the Order on the first and third Monday in each month at 7.30 P.M.

*The Active Officers.*—P.N.F. Bro. R. T. Eagan, N.G., C.T.; P.N.F. Bro. J. C. Monroe, V.G.; P.N.F. Bro. T. H. Smith, A.P.N.F., M.T.; P.N.F. Bro. M. R. Smith, N.F.; P.N.F. Bro. John Stirrep, W.C.; P.N.F. Bro. John Perry, W.T., M.T.; Bro. A. E. F. Griffith, E. Secy.; P.N.F. Bro. G. W. F. Griffith, Per. Secy., D.L.; Bro. James Brown, Act. L.A.; P.N.F. Bro. S. Ferguson, P.N.G., D.D.L., M.T.; Bro. P. Shiel, J.G.; Bro. G. N. Phillips, W.W.; Bro. C. A. Carter, R.S. to N.G.; Bro. R. E. Lynes, L.S. to N.G.; Bro. Isaac Rayban, R.S. to V.G., M.T.; Bro. D. Harrison, L.S. to V.G.

*The Past Officers.*—P.N.F. Bro. S. Barnett; P.N.F. Bro. T. G. Simpson; P.N.F. Bro. G. K. Meggs; P.N.F. Bro. C. B. Smith; P.N.F. Bro. S. E. Fuller.

*Floor Members.*—Bro. E. T. Belizario; Bro. S. Lewis; Bro. Z. Bivans; Bro. J. R. Lewis; Bro. D. Morgan; Bro. G. T. Spence; Bro. F. Mackey; Bro. S. Lewis.

#### THE COLONIAL CLUB.

The Colonial Club, established 1880, and incorporated under Ordinance No. 1 of 1886, consists of about 120 resi-

dent and 40 non-resident members. On the 15th January 1886, the Club moved into its new premises in Regent Street. The Club-rooms are open daily (Sundays excepted), and are well provided with papers, magazines, a library, two billiard-tables, piano, and other amusements. A large and commodious hall is attached to the premises.

The office-bearers for 1888 are—

*President*—Mr J. E. Mutrie.

*Vice-President*—The Hon. J. P. Robertson.

*Secretary*—Mr Sydney Cuthbert.

*Treasurer*—Mr John Harley.

*Custodian*—Mr F. M. Maxwell.

*Librarian*—Mr W. Morley.

*Committee*—Dr D. Gentle, Messrs J. M. Currie, James Arthur, S. G. Woods, C. Melhado, and J. M. Cuthbert.

#### THE COLONIAL CLUB LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This branch of the Club meets on the first Monday in each month, in the Club hall, when essays are read, and debates on matters of interest engaged in.

The office-bearers for 1888 are—

*President*, the Rev. John Jackson; *Sub-Committee*, Dr D. Gentle, Mr F. M. Maxwell, and the Rev. H. M. Ward.

#### THE BELIZE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This Association was merged in the Colonial Club during the early part of 1886. The funds of the former were devoted towards the purchase of books to form the nucleus of a library, and this handsome donation was presented to the Club at a public meeting held on the 5th June 1886.

#### THE COLONIAL CLUB BOATING ASSOCIATION.

The Boating Association, though a branch of the Club, has its own office-bearers, and is governed by its own rules. The boat-house has been erected

by the Club on its wharf, and is rented by the Association. The boats are the property of the Association.

*President*, the Hon. C. R. Hoffmeister; *Secretary*, Mr Sydney Cuthbert; *Treasurer*, Mr John Harley; *Committee*, Messrs P. B. Wright, A. Batty, C. J. Robertson, F. M. Maxwell, L. L. Kerr, A. W. Gabourel, and R. Grant.

#### THE COLONIAL ORCHESTRA.

The Orchestra consists of members of the Colonial Club and a few others. Practices are held weekly in the Spanish Club Hall. The Orchestra has a distinct organisation of its own. The office-bearers are—

*Honorary President*, Mr Sydney Cuthbert; *Conductor*, Mr J. A. Vargas; *Secretary*, Mr P. Lopez; *Treasurer*, Mr N. Cervantes; *Members of Committee*, Messrs J. R. Rosado, L. Bouloy.

#### CRICKET CLUBS.

The fine old English game of cricket is fairly well kept up in the colony, there being now seven clubs, as follows:—

The Belize Wanderers' Cricket Club. The University Cricket Club. The Excel Cricket Club. The Non Plus Cricket Club. The Unity Cricket Club. The Bon Accord Cricket Club. The Invincible Cricket Club.

The oldest of these is the first mentioned. It is also the largest, having on its books 13 honorary and 46 playing members.

Matches are played and practices are held on the old parade-ground at Yarborough.

The entrance-fee is \$3, and the annual subscription \$6, payable quarterly, in advance.

Uniform—white flannel shirt and trousers, and straw hat with a blue ribbon, with the monogram of the Club worked thereon.



The following are the office-bearers for 1888 :—

*President*—H. E. Oswald.

*Captain*—P. B. Wright.

*Vice-Captain*—C. M. Evans.

*Secretary*—C. A. Metzgen.

*Treasurer*—A. R. Usher.

*Committee*—J. G. Dawe, C. J.

Robertson, R. H. Logan, S. Wolffsohn, A. B. Lacroix, W. B. Guteron.

*Standing Umpire*—S. G. Woods.

## NEWSPAPERS.

The following are the newspapers and periodicals published in the colony :—

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When issued.	Date of Commencement.
The Angelus, . . . . .	The Roman Catholic Church .	Monthly. .	1885.
The Belize Advertiser and British Honduras Gazette, }	George Smith Banham, . . .	Weekly, .	1886.
The Belize Diocesan and Parish Gazette, . . . . }	The Episcopal Church, . . .	Monthly, .	1883.
The Colonial Guardian, . .	Frederick Gahne, M.D., . .	Weekly, .	1882.
The Government Gazette, .	The Government, . . . . .	Weekly, .	1835.

Taking them in the order in which they stand, their circulation, price per copy, annual subscription, and price for advertisements, is as follows :—

Circulation.	Price per copy.	Annual Subscription.		Advertisements.
		In Colony.	Abroad.	
1. . . . .	12½ cents, .	...	...	By arrangement.
2. about 500, .	12½ " .	\$5.00	...	\$150 per year per column.
3. over 250, .	12½ " .	1.50	...	\$15 " " " page.
4. " 400, .	12½ " .	4.50	\$5.54.	\$140 " " " column.
5. " 140, .	12½ " .	3.50	4.54.	First insertion, per 10 lines, \$1.

The two Church periodicals deal entirely with Church matters; the 'Colonial Guardian' and the 'Belize Advertiser and British Honduras Gazette' are the two papers dealing

with all that concerns the colony; whilst the 'Gazette' relates entirely to the Government affairs, being published by authority.

## NAVY.

British Honduras is in the command of the North American and West Indian stations, and is occasionally visited by one of her Majesty's ships stationed at Jamaica.

Vice-Admiral Algernon M'L. Lyons is at present in command.

The following are the ships on the station :—

Name of Ship.	Description.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.	Captain.
Bellerophon, flag ship, . . . }	Screw iron ship, armour-plated, . . . }	20	{ 7550 (4270)	{ 6520 (1000)	Bouverie F. Clark.
Bullfrog, . . .	Screw, composite gunboat,	4	465	420	{ Lieut. and Com. J. Masterman.
Canada, . . . }	Screw corvette, steel and iron, cased with wood, }	10	2380	2430	Lewis A. Beaumont.
Comus, . . .	Do.	12	2380	2450	T. S. Jackson.
Emerald, . . .	Composite screw corvette,	12	2120	2170	R. H. Hammond.
Forward, . . .	Screw composite gunboat,	4	455	450	{ Lieut. and Com. J. E. Bearcroft.
Lily, . . . }	Composite screw gun-vessel, . . . }	3	720	{ 830 (95)	Commander H. W. S. Gibson.
Mallard, . . .	Screw composite gunboat,	4	455	400	{ Lieut. and Com. E. J. Sanderson.
Pylades, . . .	Screw composite corvette,	14	1420	1640	E. N. Rolfe, C.B.
Sparrowhawk, surveying vessel, . }	Schooner, . . .	...	86	...	{ Lieut. and Com. A. Havergal,
Terror, iron floating battery, . }	Armour - plated (late screw, machinery removed), . . . }	...	{ 1844 (1971)	...	{ Robert P. Dennistoun.
Tourmaline, . . .	Screw composite corvette,	12	2120	2000	M. Byles.
Urgent, depot ship,	...	...	{ 2801 (1981)	...	Henry Hand.
Wrangler, . . .	Screw composite gunboat,	4	465	480	{ Lieut. and Com. H. D. Law.

## PART XV.

### STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH THE COLONY.

#### NEW ORLEANS AND BELIZE.

IN 1879 the Government concluded a contract with Mr James Leitch of New Orleans for a regular mail-service between New Orleans and Belize once every three weeks for a period of five years from the 1st October 1879. When, in 1884, this contract expired, a further contract was entered into with Mr Leitch, who, for the yearly subsidy of \$20,000, agreed to carry on a regular mail-service between these ports every ninth and twelfth day alternately, each way, for another period of five years. This contract was signed at Belize on the 10th April 1884, and came into force on the 4th October of that year.

The mail-steamers await the arrival of the English mails at New Orleans, whence they proceed every ninth and

twelfth day alternately to Belize and the south.

The steamers, after their arrival in Belize, proceed to Livingston in Guatemala, Puerto Cortez in Spanish Honduras, to deliver the cargo for these places, and to collect fruit, and call at the southern ports of the colony for fruit on the return passage to Belize, eight days being available for this service.

The contractor is bound to give preference in the purchase of fruits and other products to those grown within the colony, prices and quality being equal to what might be obtainable outside the colony.

The departure from Belize for New Orleans is every Tuesday and Thursday alternately, at 3 P.M.

The following are the two steamers at present performing the contract :—

Name.	Tonnage.	Commander.
City of Dallas, . . . .	457	C. W. Read.
Wanderer, . . . .	265	H. Galt.

The annexed schedule is taken from the contract above mentioned, and gives the rates payable on freight, and for passengers carried by the steamers :—

## SCHEDULE.

RATES OF FREIGHT FROM NEW ORLEANS  
TO BELIZE.

Ale and beer, bottled, in casks,	per cask	\$1.25
Ale, bottled, in cases,	per cubic foot	0.20
Agricultural implements,	per foot	0.20
Acids, released,	per carboy	2.00
Axes,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Boats, open,	per foot keel	1.25
Boats, decked,	per agreement	...
Bacon and green meats,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Beef and pork,	per barrel	1.00
Beef and pork,	per half barrel	0.50
Boots and shoes,	per foot	0.20
Butter and cheese,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Bread and crackers,	per barrel	1.00
Bread and crackers, in cases,	per foot	0.20
Barrels, dry and light mdse.,	per barrel	1.00
Brooms,	per dozen	0.50
Buckets and tubs,	per cubic foot	0.18
Bricks,	per 1000	10.00
Blinds,	per foot	0.18
Cement and lime and plaster,	per barrel	1.00
Crockery in barrels or crates	per foot	0.20
Corn meal,	per barrel	1.00
Corn,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Codfish,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Coal,	per hogshead	3.50
Canned goods, in boxes,	per foot	0.20
Cordage,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Cisterns of wood, K.D. and packed,	per foot	0.18
Demijohns, empty, shipper's risk,	per gallon	0.05
Dried apples and peaches,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Flour,	per barrel	1.00
Flour,	per half barrel or sack	0.50
Fish, { Wet,	per barrel	1.00
Wet,	per half barrel	0.60
Wet,	per kit	0.25
Fish, dry, in boxes or barrels,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Furniture and cabinet ware, packed,	per foot	0.18
Glassware, not otherwise mentioned,	per foot	0.25
Groceries, not otherwise specified,	per foot	0.20
Harness,	per foot	0.20
Hardware,	per foot	0.20
Hardware, heavy,	per 100 lb.	0.70
Household goods, released,	per foot	0.18
Horses and mules,	each	30.00
Hay,	per 100 lb.	0.70
Ice,	per hogshead	2.50
Iron, sheet, bar, band, and rod,	per 100 lb.	0.70
Iron boilers, tanks, and smoke stacks,	per agreement	...
Kerosene in barrels, cases, and cans,	per gallon	0.05
Lumber, rough, less than 2000 feet,	per M.	12.00
Lumber, rough, 2000 feet and up,	per M.	11.00
Lard, in barrels, tierces, kegs, and cans,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Lead, in barrels and pigs,	per 100 lb.	0.50
Live stock, when released, { by written agreement		...
Machinery,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Machinery, boxed, light,	per foot	0.20
Measurement goods, not specified,	per foot	0.20
Meal and grits,	per 100 feet	1.00

Mirrors and glass frames,	per cubic foot	\$0.35
packed,		
Nails and rivets,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Oxbows,	per dozen	0.50
Oats,	per 100 lb.	0.70
Paper, wrapping,	per foot	0.20
Pork ribs, in tierces, wet,	per tierce	1.50
Potatoes, apples, and onions,	per barrel	1.00
Paints and putty,	per 400 lb.	0.60
Pitch,	per barrel	1.00
Rice, beans, and pease,	per 100 lb.	0.50
Shovels, spades, and hoes, in bundles,	per half-dozen	0.50
Stoves, owner's risk,	per 100 lb.	1.25
Sugar,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Sash, glazed, packed,	per foot	0.25
Sheep, in boxes, owner's risk,	per agreement	...
Shingles,	per thousand	3.00
Salt,	per sack	0.80
Soap,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Sewing-machines, K.D. and pkd.,	per foot	0.20
Sewing-machines, crated,	per foot	0.25
Tar, owner's risk,	per barrel	1.25
Tobacco,	per 100 lb.	0.50
Trunks,	per foot	0.20
Turpentine,	per gallon	0.05
Vegetables, packed,	per foot	0.20
Whisky,	per gallon	0.05
Wire, in spools,	per 100 lb.	0.70
Wine, in kegs and casks,	per gallon	0.05
Wine, in cases,	per foot	0.25
Wooden and willow ware,	per foot	0.18
Weight goods, not other- wise specified,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Waggons,	per agreement	...
Wheelbarrows,	per foot	0.15

A deduction of 10 per cent will be allowed from these freights if paid in New Orleans.

RATES OF FREIGHT FROM BELIZE TO  
NEW ORLEANS.

Coffee,	per 100 lb.	\$0.50
Hides,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Deer-skins, in bales,	per 100 lb.	0.60
Rubber,	per 100 lb.	0.50
Sarsaparilla, in bales,	per 100 lb. compressed	0.60
Sugar,	per 100 lb.	0.40
Specie,	per cent	1
Insurance specie,	per cent	1
Cedar and mahogany logs,	per 1000 feet	15.00
Measurement goods,	per cubic foot	0.20
Primage, five per cent.		

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY FROM BELIZE TO  
NEW ORLEANS, AND FROM NEW ORLEANS  
TO BELIZE.

Cabin passage,	\$30.00
Steerage do.	18.00
Children over thirteen years of age,	Full fare.
Children, three to thirteen do.,	Half fare.
Servants accompanying children,	Steerage rates.

The company have chartered the s.s. Miranda to run direct from New Orleans to Puerto Cortez.

The following gentlemen are the

agents of the Royal Mail Steamship Company at the different ports of call for its steamers, to whom application should be made for any further information:—

Name.	Place.	Address.
John Hunter, . . .	British Honduras, . . .	Belize.
Macheca Brothers, . . .	United States of America, . . .	{ 129 Decatru Street, New Orleans.
Anderson & Owen, . . .	Guatemala, . . .	Livingston.
De Leon & Alger, . . .	Spanish Honduras, . . .	Puerto Cortez.
Binney & Melhado, . . .	Do. . . .	Truxillo.

#### NEW YORK AND BELIZE.

Messrs Williams & Rankine, of 19 Whitehall Street, New York, managers of the Honduras and Central American Steamship Company Limited, have two steamers which perform the voyage to Belize from New York once every three weeks.

The steamers, after their arrival in Belize, proceed south to Livingston, Puerto Cortez, Ruatan, Truxillo, Cape Gracias á Dios, San Andres, Greytown, Boca-del-Toro, and Colon, and thence return to New York *viâ* Jamaica.

Messrs Williams & Rankine are in communication with the Government with the view of obtaining a contract to perform a mail-service between New York and Belize *viâ* Jamaica, but no

arrangements have as yet been made, although the Legislative Council passed unanimously the following resolution at a meeting of the Council on the 14th October 1887:—

“That Messrs Williams & Rankine be communicated with, and the sum of \$1000 offered them for one year to send a steamer to Belize from New York, calling at a port in Jamaica *en route* every six weeks.”

This offer was not accepted, Messrs Williams & Rankine offering in return to perform such a service, as an experiment, for one year, if the light dues payable at Belize were not imposed upon their ships. As it was impossible to grant such a concession, the matter is still under consideration of the Government.

The following are the steamers at present performing the service:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Commander.
Aguan, . . . . .	1013	J. Adair.
Hondo, . . . . .	1012	— Brownrigg.

The agents, from whom any further information can be obtained, for this line of steamers are:—

Name.	Place.	Address.
John Harley, . . . .	British Honduras, . . . .	Belize.
Anderson & Owen, . . . .	Guatemala, . . . .	Livingston.
J. D. Merrieles, . . . .	Spanish Honduras, . . . .	Puerto Cortez.
Binney & Melhado, . . . .	Do. . . .	Truxillo.
F. A. Pellas, . . . .	Do. . . .	Greytown.
Solomon, Ashenheim, & Co., . . . .	Jamaica, . . . .	Kingston.

## LONDON AND BELIZE.

The London line of steamers (direct line) leave London, from the West India Docks, about every five weeks, calling at Nassau, and occasionally at Port Royal, Jamaica, for Belize, and return, *via* Nassau, direct to London,

within about a fortnight of their arrival here.

This line of steamships is under a contract with the Imperial Government to carry out the Parcel Post service between England and the colony.

The steamers mentioned in the following list are at present running between London and Belize :—

Name.	Tonnage.	Commander.
Godalming, . . . .	834	J. Shekyls.
Salerno, . . . .	863	B. A. Williams.

For further information application should be made to—

Name.	Place.	Address.
Messrs Scrutton, Sons, & Co., .	England, . . .	9 Gracechurch Street, London.
R. G. Jones, Price, & Co., . .	" . . .	{ 1 Church Street, Clement's Lane, London.
Henry Langridge & Co., . . .	" . . .	16 Great St Helens, London.
W. Smith & Co., . . . .	" . . .	106 Leadenhall Street, London.
The Belize Estate and Produce Co., Limited, . . . .	British Honduras, .	Belize.
R. H. Sawyer & Co., . . . .	The Bahamas, . .	Nassau.
Johnson Brothers, . . . .	Guatemala, . . .	Livingston.
H. S. Wardlaw, . . . .	Spanish Honduras, .	Puerto Cortez.
J. F. De Brot, . . . .		

## LIVERPOOL AND BELIZE.

The Harrison line of steamers leave Liverpool monthly for Belize, calling at some of the West Indian ports, and return either *via* Vera Cruz or New Orleans to Liverpool.

The following are the steamships of this line which are at present performing this service :—

Actor.	Author.
Architect.	Counsellor.
Astronomer.	Discoverer.

Editor.	Merchant.
Electrician.	Navigator.
Engineer.	Orator.
Explorer.	Professor.
Governor.	Scholar.
Historian.	Sculptor.
Inventor.	Statesman.
Mariner.	

For further particulars as to rates of freight, &c. (cargo being taken by special agreement only), application should be made either to the owners, Messrs Thomas and James Harrison, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, or to one of the following agents :—

Name.	Place.	Address.
Temperleys, Curter, & Drake, . . . .	England, . . . .	London.
Richard Bulman & Co., . . . .	" . . . .	18 Chapel Street, Liverpool.
J. W. Jones, . . . .	" . . . .	19 Chapel Walks, Manchester.
M. Langlands & Sons, . . . .	Scotland, . . . .	88 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow.
J. M. Currie & Flint Ramsay, . . . .	France, . . . .	Paris.
J. M. Currie, . . . .	" . . . .	Havre.
James Moss & Co., . . . .	" . . . .	Bordeaux.
Nissle & Gunther, . . . .	Germany, . . . .	Hamburg.
B. Cramer & Co., . . . .	British Honduras, . . . .	Belize.
J. F. De Brot, . . . .	Spanish Honduras, . . . .	Puerto Cortez.
Binney, Melhado, & Co., . . . .	" . . . .	Truxillo.
H. S. Wardlaw, . . . .	Guatemala, . . . .	Livingston and Santo Thomas.

## JAMAICA AND BELIZE.

There is as yet no direct communication between Jamaica and Belize; but should the Honduras and Central American Steamship Company come to any arrangement with the Government, one of the stipulations in the contract will be that the steamers touch at a port in Jamaica, either on the voyage here and back to New York, or on the voyage here alone.

At present the steamers of the "Harrison," "Honduras and Central American," and "London" lines touch at Kingston, Jamaica—those of the "Harrison" and "London" lines occasionally only on the voyage to Belize, and those of the "Honduras and Central American" line only on the return passage to New York; so that the most direct communication with Jamaica, and the way the mails are sent, unless a steamer of the "Honduras and Central American" line happens to be sailing from Belize, is *via* New Orleans and New York.

Any information respecting rates of passage, freights, &c., can be obtained

from the owners or agents of the respective lines mentioned above.

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND BELIZE, *via*  
NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

Over this route the mails to and from the colony travel, and it is the quickest by which England is reached, the whole journey being performed in from eighteen to twenty-one days.

Starting from London, the train must be taken to Liverpool, thence New York is reached by one of the numerous Atlantic lines; from New York to New Orleans the journey is by train across America, and thence by one of the contract steamers to Belize. Should, however, one of the boats of the Honduras and Central American line be sailing for Belize, the journey thither may be performed in this manner. The mails are never sent by this route, on account of the contract existing between the Government and the owner of the steamers running to New Orleans.

The following table gives the fares and rates of freights charged by the various lines:—

Line of Steamships.	Places.	Fares.		Freight.
		Cabin.	Steer- age.	
Royal Mail Steamship Co., . . . .	Belize and New Orleans,	\$30.00	\$18	} 15 cents per cubic foot.
	" Livingston,	6.00	4	
	" Puerto Cortez,	12.00	7	
	" New York, .	60.00	...	
Honduras and Central American Steamship Co., Ltd.,	" Livingston, .	10.00	...	...
	" Puerto Cortez,	15.00	...	...
	" Truxillo, .	15.00	...	...
	" Greytown, .	30.00	...	...
	" Jamaica, .	50.00	...	...
London Line, .	" London, <sup>1</sup> .	£26 5s.	...	{ Mahogany, . 50s. per ton. Logwood, . 40s. " Sugar, . 50s. " Weight or Measurement, } 60s. and 10%.
	" Nassau, .	7 7	...	
	" Liverpool, .	...	...	
	" Vera Cruz, .	6 0	...	
Harrison Line, .	" New Orleans,	6 0 <sup>2</sup>	...	} By special arrangement.

The cost of the journey from Belize to New York, *via* New Orleans, per contract steamer and rail, including

sleeping-car, is \$93 ; and to London, *via* New Orleans, New York, and Liverpool, is about \$150.

### COASTAL SERVICE.

Until the year 1887, no regular steam-communication existed between Belize and the other ports of the colony, in spite of the offers of the Colonial Government to subsidise a steamer to run to the ports in the north and south, and to place them in regular communication with the capital.

The difficulties of the navigation of the shallows between Belize and Corosal, the depth of the water being in some places only 4 feet, and sometimes even less, and of the New river between Corosal and Orange Walk, where there are some exceedingly sharp turns, had baffled the steamers, which were employed at various times by persons who endeavoured to perform the contract, from carrying out the service.

On the 10th February 1887, however, a contract was entered into with Mr James Leitch, the present contractor for the foreign mail-service,

<sup>1</sup> Return tickets are available for 12 months—to London, £47, 5s. ; to Nassau, £12, 12s.

<sup>2</sup> When steamers go there direct from Belize.

who, for a subsidy of \$7500 annually, agreed to provide a steamer of not less than 80 feet in length to run three times monthly to Corosal and Orange Walk in the north, and once a-month as far south as Punta Gorda, calling at the intermediate ports. The steamer Freddie M. performs this service, leaving Belize for the north in the morning of the second day after the arrival of the mails from New Orleans, and for the south, according to the time-table.

The rates of passage - money and freights are not to exceed the following :

First-class passengers to or from Corosal,	\$4
Second-class " " "	2
First-class " " Orange Walk,	7
Second-class " " "	3
Between Corosal and Orange Walk—	
First-class passengers, . . . .	2
Second-class " " "	1
Freight for bananas and plantains not to exceed 8 cents per bunch, 100 plantains being taken as 1 bunch of bananas.	

For further information, application should be made to the agent, Mr John Hunter, Belize.



## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Telegrams for Europe should be sent by mail to New Orleans, which place is in telegraphic communication with

London. The cost for telegrams is 12½ cents, American currency, per word.

## COMMUNICATION WITH THE NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS.

## MEXICO, I.E., THE COAST OF YUCATAN.

There are no regular traders to and from Mexico and the coast of Yucatan. There are, however, several Mexican schooners and large light-draught *bun-gays* frequently trading to and from the ports of Progreso and Campêche. The islands of Cozumel and Isla Mujeres may be touched at on the way going from this port, but not for business purposes until entry has been made at the custom-house at Progreso. Freights cannot be quoted with any correctness. Fares range from \$10 to \$20.

Several of the mercantile firms in Yucatan, Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras make use of the port of Belize as a transit and deposit depot, for the facilities it affords in receiving supplies at regular intervals by steamer, and by regular trading-vessels from Europe and the United States.

The Harrison line of steamers from Liverpool, touching at this port and proceeding to Vera Cruz, also touch at Progreso in Yucatan. Passage, payable to agent here, is \$20.

## REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA.

Livingston, at the mouth of the river Dulce, is the port of first entry: it is a free port. The New Orleans mail-steamers all touch here.

Yzabal, on the Golfo Dulce, is the port of entry for the interior. There is constant communication by steamers from Livingston to Yzabal. The same

steamers proceed as far as Panzos, on the river Polichic.

The duration of voyage by steam to Livingston is about twelve hours.

## REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

Before the advent of our contract with the New Orleans line of steamers, communication with the principal ports of this republic was maintained by the various schooners of the merchants of this town and others. At present, besides the mail-steamers which touch at the ports of Puerto Cortez and Truxillo, there are many schooners going to and coming from the various ports of Omoa, Puerto Cortez, Truxillo, also from the Bay Islands. Our coasting or home-trade vessels frequently extend their voyages as far as Cape Gracias á Dios, in the Republic of Nicaragua, and to Bluefields.

The duration of voyage to or from Omoa or Puerto Cortez is twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Freight ranges from 15 to 20 cents per foot; passages, \$5 to \$8.

The duration of voyage to or from Truxillo averages three to four days. Freight, 15 to 20 cents per foot; passages, \$8 to \$15.

The duration of voyage to or from the Bay Islands, one to two days. Freight, 15 cents per foot; passages, \$3 to \$5.

Schooners of from 20 to 40 tons burden can generally be chartered at from \$15 to \$30 per diem for the home trade.

## PART XVI.

## COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN EVERY KIND OF IMPORTED STORE.

Firm in Belize.	Address.	Agent or Firm in England.
AIKMAN, WILLIAM GEORGE, .	North Front Street,	P. Leckie & Co., London.
BEATTIE & Co., . . . . . <i>Partner</i> —John Andrew Bell Beattie.	Market Square, .	P. Leckie & Co., London.
BELIZE ESTATE AND PRODUCE Co., LIMITED.	North Front Street,	27 Austin Friars, London, E.C.
BINNEY, NIVEN, & Co., . . . <i>Partners</i> —William Binney and Robert Niven.	North Front Street,	Wm. Guild & Co., 13 St Helen's Place, London, E.C.
BRODIE & CUTHBERT, . . . <i>Partners</i> —James Martin Cuth- bert and Sydney Cuthbert.	North Front Street and Queen Street.	B. Cramer, London.
BRODIE, J., & Co., . . . . . <i>Partners</i> —James Brodie and Robert Grant.	Albert Street, . .	James Brodie & Co., 2 Gres- ham Buildings, Basing- hall Street, London, E.C.
BRINTON, PRISTON HARRISON, .	Opposite Court, .	... ..
CRAMER, B., & Co., . . . . . <i>Partners</i> —Bernard Cramer and Carlos Melhado.	Market Square, .	B. Cramer, Belize House, Central Hill, Upper Nor- wood, London, S.E.
GANSZ, HENRY, . . . . .	Queen Street, . .	P. Leckie & Co., London.

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND DEALERS—*continued.*

Firm in Belize.	Address.	Agent or Firm in England.
GENTLE, JOHN, & Co., . . . <i>Partners</i> —John Gentle and David Gentle.	North Front Street,	Robert Jobson, 23 Great St Helens, London, E.C.
HARLEY, JOHN, . . . . .	South Front Street,	P. Leckie & Co., London. De Long, Mayer, & Co., New York.
HEITLER, SIGISMUND, . . .	Back Street, . . .	... ..
LEFEBVRE, KRUG, & OSWALD, . <i>Partners</i> —Philip Lefebvre, Herman Krug, and Herman E. Oswald.	North Front Street,	Philip Lefebvre & Co., Paris.
LIND, HENRY, & Co., . . .	North Front Street,	P. Leckie & Co., London.
MUTRIE, ARTHUR, & CURRIE, . <i>Partners</i> —John Eadie Murtrie, James Arthur, and James M'Murich Currie.	North Front Street,	P. Leckie & Co., 23 Lime Street, London.
PAHMEYER, C., & Co., . . . <i>Partners</i> —Charles Pahmeyer and Otto Hofius.	Market Square, .	C. Pahmeyer & Co., 2 Crown Court, Milton Street, London, E.C.
STEVEN BROTHERS & Co., . . . <i>Partners</i> —Ewing Steven, Jose Maria Rosado, and John Pourie Robertson.	South Front Street,	James Steven & Sons, 17 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.

<b>Auctioneers.</b>	Barrow, Samuel. Nicnor. Wallace, James. Williams, John.	Moodie. Peters, Charles. Raboteau, Walter.
Hempstead, Christopher. Wolffsohn, Sally.		
<b>Bakers.</b>	<b>Billiard-Tables.</b>	<b>Boats for Hire.</b>
David, Johnston. Gansz, Henry. Metzgen, Charles.	Banham, George. Lainfiesta, Ignacio. O'Neil, James.	Arnold, Henry. Arnold, Richard. Beeks, Alfred. Bevins, Joseph. Collins, Joseph. Garnett, E. C. Loche, George.
<b>Barbers.</b>	<b>Blacksmiths.</b>	
Abdulah.	Ingram, Thomas.	

Neal, William.  
 Qualo, James.  
 Reman, Joseph.  
 Reyes, Marshal.  
 Wagner, George.

### Bootmakers.

Bain, A.  
 Bogle.  
 Butcher.  
 Ewers, J. C.  
 Hensuer, Jacob.  
 Lind, Henry.  
 M'Lachlan, James.  
 Selgado, Francis.  
 Williams, K. H.

### Builders and Carpenters.

Andneza, Francisco.  
 Coffin, J.  
 Cathuse, E.  
 Elliot, John.  
 Escolastico, Cancius.  
 Fairweather, Benjamin.  
 Genore.  
 Horn, Henry.  
 Kelvin.  
 M'Donald, John.  
 Mennings, John.  
 Ottley, Charles.  
 Percival, George.  
 Reman, Benjamin.  
 Reman, Joseph Wesley.  
 Shield, George.  
 Stain, St Clair.  
 Trapp, James.  
 Wagner, John K.

### Butchers.

Cunningham, James.  
 Cunningham, William.  
 Garbutt, Henry.  
 Neal, William.  
 Stuart, Benjamin.  
 Wagner, W. A.

### Carriages.

Andneza, Francisco.

Clarke, Ellen.  
 Harding, Alexander.  
 Harley, John.  
 Memoz, Juan N.  
 O'Neal, James.  
 Reyes, Marshal.

### Carts and Drays.

Cathuse, Edward.  
 Cramer, B.  
 Duran, Ildefonso.  
 Ewers.  
 Gansz, Henry.  
 Harding, Alexander.  
 Harley, John.  
 Hill.  
 Meighan, William.  
 Neal, William.  
 Ottley, A.  
 Stewart.  
 Trapp, A.  
 Wagner, W.

### Chemists and Druggists.

Gray, Thomas, & Co.  
 Hunter, Alexander.

### Clergymen.

Antillach, Matthew.  
 Barrantes, J.  
 Bryan, J.  
 Gillet, Cassian.  
 Gillet, Henry.  
 Gillet, Selwyn.  
 Hopkins, F. C.  
 Jackson, John.  
 Jolliffe, Ebenezer.  
 Jones, Owen.  
 Kellet, J.  
 Kelly, Joseph.  
 Lord, James W.  
 Molina, Pastor.  
 Moore, John W.  
 Nethercott, Hugh.  
 Nowell, J. B.  
 Parisi, Alphonso M.  
 Pearce, Levi.  
 Piemonte, J.

Pietro, Salvatore di.  
 Robert, Thomas N.  
 Thurton, Edward.  
 Tinling, E. Dodd.  
 Tyson, William.  
 Ward, Herbert Marlowe.  
 Waring, David.

### Consuls.

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### Coopers.

Bailey, Alexander.

### Dentists.

Bryant, C. W.  
 Calorie, Joseph.  
 Moir, J. M.

### Engineers.

Baber, B. W.  
 Leslie, William.  
 Van Tuyt, Frank.

### Fish.

Daily at the Market.

### Grocers.

Bemstein, Henry.  
 Davidson, Henry.  
 Harley, John.  
 Harpoon (Chinaman).  
 Memoz, Juan.  
 O'Neal, James.

### Grocers and Publicans.

Beeks, Alfred.  
 Gansz, Henry.  
 Garnett, Edward C.  
 Peters, Charles.  
 Steven, Matthew.  
 Trumbach, H. F.  
 Vernon, Charles.

**Hotels.**

Banham, G. S.  
Lainfiesta, Ignacio.

**Jewellers.**

Morlan, A. E.

**Lighters for Hire.**

Aikman, W. G.  
Binney, Niven, & Co.  
Borland, A. M.  
Cathuse, Edward.  
Cramer, B., & Co.  
Harley, John.  
Mutrie, Arthur, & Currie.  
Phillips, J. H.  
Steven, Matthew.

**Masons.**

Messam, G. W.  
Kemp.

**Moccasin-Makers.**

Carter.  
Sinuga, Rosa.

**Painters.**

Craig.  
Grant, Frederick.  
Kemp.  
Locke, George.  
Martinz, Joseph.  
Nably, Frederick.  
Terry.

**Printers.**

'Angelus' Press.  
Banham & Goodrich.  
Caines, R.  
'Colonial Guardian' Printing-Office.

**Saddlers.**

MacLachlan, James.

**Sailmakers.**

Bradley, John.  
Herbert, Bill.

**Shipwrights.**

Arnold, Richard.  
Collins, Joseph.  
Ferguson, G.  
Fitzgibbon, Robert.  
Kelvin.  
Robinson, J.  
Simmons, Thomas.

**Soda-Water Manufacturers.**

Gansz, Henry.  
Peters, Charles.

**Surveyors, Land.**

Fitzgerald.  
Usher, Charles Richard.

**Tailors.**

Arthurs, G. F.  
Babb, John.  
Brown, John.  
Caine, Henry.  
Cruz, Ecedro.  
Mendoza, E.  
Price, H. A.  
Richard, A. A.  
Smith, J. P.

**Tinsmiths.**

Fabers, Charles.  
Johnstone, William.

**Undertakers.**

Andneza, Francisco.  
Fairweather, Benjamin.

**Upholsterers.**

Dennis, George.  
Raboteau, George.

**Watchmakers.**

Morlan, A. E.

**Wines and Spirits.**

Wholesale of all general  
merchants.  
Retail of all grocers.

## PART XVII.

RECORD OF THE SERVICE OF PUBLIC OFFICERS IN  
BRITISH HONDURAS.

ALLAN, GORDON.—Assistant Surveyor-General, British Honduras, 1885; Surveyor-General, 1886.

ALLEN, DOUGLAS MINTO.—Inspector-Commandant B. H. Constabulary, 1886.

BLOCKLEY, F. H.—Clerk to inspector of police, British Honduras, 1880; acting clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, 1883-84; clerk to Surveyor-General, 1st December 1884.

BRISTOWE, LINDSAY WILLIAM.—Clerk, Surveyor-General's office, British Honduras, 1880; acted as clerk in Clerk of Courts office, from June 1881 to April 1882, and again in 1883; acted as revenue officer from November 1883 to February 1884; secretary to Crown Lands Board, 1884; acted as clerk of the court on the Corosal Circuit, 1884; clerk in Clerk of Courts office, 1st July 1884; confirmed, 1st December 1884; passed as a qualified land-surveyor, 21st November 1884; acted as clerk of the Petty Debt Court on various occasions; acted as clerk of the Legislative Council, 1885; acted as Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court, June to November 1886; acted as

Provost-Marshall, May 1886, May 1887; acted as Clerk of Courts, May, August, Nov. 1887; acted as Clerk of Courts, Keeper of Records, Registrar of Lands Titles, &c., Sept. 8 to Nov. 1, 1887.

COFFIN, ELIJAH A.—Educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-School, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey; clerk to Clerk of Courts, 1st November 1878; acting Clerk of Courts, Keeper of Records, Registrar of Lands Titles, 3d September to December 1880; acting Clerk of Courts, &c., from 4th June 1881 to 1st April 1882, and again from 25th May 1882; district magistrate Toledo District, 1885; acting Clerk of Courts, &c., 4th May 1886 to November 1886; district magistrate Western District, 1887; acting district magistrate Belize District, 1888.

COTTRELL, HENRY EDWARD PLANTAGENET, A.M.I.C.E.—Articled pupil to Wilkinson & Smith (C.E.), 1872-75; employed by G. W. Ry. and others, 1875-79, 1882-83, and 1884-85; superintending officer, P. W. department, Ceylon, 1879-82; resident engineer, Grahamstown and Port Alfred Railway, Cape, 1883-84; Colonial Engineer, British Honduras, 1885.

GABB, FREDERICK EDWARD.—District surgeon, Orange Walk, 1880, and also district magistrate, 1881, and sub-inspector of police, 1881; district magistrate, Stann Creek, January 1885; is also district surgeon.

GOODMAN, WILLIAM MEIGH.—Educated at University College; graduated B.A. (honours) at the University of London, 1867; called to the bar, Middle Temple, November 1870; went South-Eastern Circuit and Surrey Sessions; Attorney-General and Advocate in Admiralty, British Honduras, 1883; Chief-Justice, 1886; commissioner to revise and consolidate the laws of the colony, 1886.

GUTTERON, W. B.—Revenue officer, 1st April 1883: acted as second clerk in Treasury, 1885, and again in 1887; warehouse-keeper, January 1888.

HOFFMEISTER, CHARLES REGINALD, M.A.—Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, May 1878; went Western Circuit and Hampshire Sessions; Attorney-General and advocate in Admiralty, British Honduras, 1886.

HOOD, AUGUSTUS W.

HUNT, WALTER R.—Educated at Charterhouse; matriculated at King's College, London; second clerk Colonial Secretary's office, March 1887.

JACKSON, Rev. JOHN—Inspector of Schools.

KAYE, A. B. R.—Sub-Inspector B. H. C., 1888.

KERSHAW, ARTHUR EDWIN.—Appointed private secretary to Governor Goldsworthy, and Clerk of Councils, 1st October 1884; Inspector B. H. C., 1887.

KNOLLYS, REGINALD FRANCIS.—Educated at Salisbury School, Bonn, on the Rhine, and Heidelberg University; appointed private secretary to Governor Goldsworthy, and clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils, 25th July 1887.

M'DONALD, DARENT H.—Super-numerary clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, February 1885; clerk to Colonial Engineer, April 1885; chief clerk, Commissariat and Transport Staff, June 1885; rejoined the Civil Service and appointed third clerk, Treasury, Customs, and Post-Office, November 1887; second clerk, Treasury, &c., January 1888.

M'KINNEY, WILLIAM J.—Post-master, British Honduras, 1859; served as an ensign in the Belize Volunteers, under Captain Edmunds, late 4th W.I. Regiment, on the northern frontier of the colony in 1866-67 against the hostile Indians of Yucatan; was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the Legislative Assembly for his services; acting police magistrate, 1875; Treasurer, September 1880; acted as Colonial Secretary, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887; acted as Administrator of the Government, 1887.

MILLER, WILLIAM.—Assistant Surveyor-General, 1886.

METZGEN, CARL A.—Temporary clerk in the Surveyor-General's Office, November 1885; acting clerk to the Attorney-General, July 1886; confirmed, January 1887; acting clerk to the Clerk of Courts, September to November 1887; revenue officer, February 1888.

PARKER, FREDERICK HARDYMAN, M.A. Edin., 1877, F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., Barrister-at-Law.—Educated at Cranbrook, Edinburgh, and London; matriculated 8th in honours; scholar, 1874;

Watson prize; honours in the Faculties of Arts and Laws; scholarship in conveyancing and property law; Middle Temple, Trin., 1879; called to the bar, Trin., 1880; employed in Canada Pacific Railway Commission; admitted to the bar, British Honduras, 1881; notary public of the colony; Deputy Attorney-General on the Corosal Circuit, 1882; acting Attorney-General and Admiralty Advocate, 1883-85-86-87; *ex officio* member of the Executive and Legislative Councils; standing conveyancing council to the Supreme Court; Registrar of the Supreme Court; Keeper of the Records and Provost-Marshall, December 1884; also Registrar of Lands and Titles, Registrar of Companies, Registrar of the Admiralty Court, J.P. of the colony, visiting justice, commissioner of deeds, commissioner for oaths, &c.; member, Board of Agriculture; secretary, Crown Lands Board; chairman, Lands Tenures Commission; commissioner, Colonial and Indian Exhibition; acting Chief-Justice of the colony; Judge in Admiralty, and judicial member of the Legislature, 1886-87.

PICKWOAD, ROBERT WILLIAMS.—Private secretary to Mr (now Sir) W. W. Cairns, when Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, 28th July 1870; chief clerk to the Colonial Secretary, and clerk to the Legislative Council of British Honduras, 28th March 1872; acted as Colonial Secretary, May to October 1877; acting additional magistrate, Northern District, October 1877; magistrate, Northern District, April 1878; district magistrate, Orange Walk, 1885; ditto, Corosal, August 1886.

PORTER, ALEXANDER.—Acting district magistrate, Orange Walk, from 1st August to 21st November 1886; foreman of works from 1st December 1886 to July 1887; acting Colonial

Engineer from 12th July to 30th September 1887; acting district magistrate, Cayo, from 4th November 1887 to 24th February 1888; resumed duties as foreman of works.

PRICE, SAMUEL C.—Acted as clerk to the Clerk of Courts, May 1883, and again in 1884; assistant revenue officer, September 1883; third clerk in the Treasury, January 1888; is also Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

TOMPKINS, A. C.—Sub-Inspector B. H. C., 1888.

TRAVERS, B.—District magistrate, Western District, British Honduras, June 1882; ditto, Toledo, March 1884; Corosal, January 1885; Orange Walk, August 1886; and Toledo, 1887.

TRUMBACH, CHARLES M.—Acted as clerk to the Clerk of Courts, August 1885 to January 1886; clerk to the Attorney-General, 1886; clerk to magistrate, Western District, December 1886.

USHER, HENRY CHARLES.—Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Honduras, June 1859; in the Public Treasury, July 1865; Provost-Marshall, July 1869; police magistrate and Belize valuator, November 1878; January 1882, title changed to district magistrate of the Belize district; in charge of the Public Treasury from June 1866 to July 1867, and from April to June 1869; and in charge of the Belize jail from May to August 1872; has acted as registrar of shipping, surveyor of shipping, and inquisitor of wreck and casualty; and also acted as inspector of police; was Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and is a commissioner for the execution of deeds by married women; as police magistrate is *ex officio* judge of the



summary court, and also coroner of the colony; acting Colonial Treasurer, 1883-84; acting Clerk of Courts, 1884; is also superintendent of the Belize fire-brigade.

- WOODS, SYDNEY G.—Second clerk Treasury and Customs, 1st February 1883; acting chief clerk, 1st January 1887, confirmed, 1st January 1888; acted as Clerk of Courts, &c., 23d February to March 1885, and again from 3d February to 9th April 1886; acted as Official Administrator, 1886-87; Secretary to the Agricultural

Society; is also surveyor of shipping, and a captain in the Belize fire-brigade.

WRIGHT, PHILIP B.—Educated at Cheltenham College; second clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, British Honduras, March 1885; acting private Secretary and Clerk of Councils, April 1886; acting chief clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, August 1886, confirmed, February 1887; acted as Clerk of Councils from March to August 1887; and as private secretary during July 1887, in conjunction with his duties as chief clerk.

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